THE INDIANS

CROOK'S EXPEDITION.

MAHA, Neb., March 23.—A report has been ted from Cheyenne that Gen. Crook had had rible fight with Sitting Bull's band of with a loss of two soldiers and sixteen dians, and that an officer was in Chepne recruiting volunteers to go to the
neral's assistance. No such information has
an received at these headquarters, and Gonliams is authority for a denial of the whole
ty. No information relative thereto has been
served at Fort Fetterman, which is the nearest
and to the expedition.

Lundborg's California Water det and bath; delightfullyfragrant and refreshing

MARRIAGES.

ETHERELL-NEAFIE—By the Rev. Robert College, ETHERELL-NEAFIE—By the Rev. Robert College, at the residence of Mr. B. F. Fellx, No. 502 North abon-st., Thursday-evening, March 23, Mr. ries C. Wetherell and Mrs. Cornella Neafle, both of

DEATHS.

DICKERSON—The funeral services of the Rev. J. Dickerson, D. D., who died on Tuesday, will be it at the First Baptist Church. South Park-av., corr Thirty-first-st., to-day (Friday), at half-past 1. ceial car for Oakwood Cemetery at 3 o'clock, from a foot of Thirty-first-st.

DORKE—At his residence, No. 761 South May-st. ter a long and pairful illness. Elias Cooke, of Wyundham, Norfolk County, England, in his 56th year. Funeral from his residence on Saturday, March 25, 76, at 12:30.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

OCCUPY WARD,

Totice is hereby given that an adjourned meeting of
Second Ward Republican Club will be held at the
ms of the the Club, Nos. 511 and 513 State-st., this
day evening at 8 o'clock. The City Central Comtee having called a City Convention, and provided
the election of elevan delegates from this Ward,
t, and other important business will be considered
the Club. A full attendance is requested. ELLIOTT ANTHONY, President.

members of the Fifteenth Ward Republicas re requested to meet at the building southwest of Sophia and Mchawksis, Saturday evening, lock. The attendarice of all the Republicans in rd is desired. The Executive Committee are

SPECIAL NOTICES

its, GILLETT, McCULLOCH & CO., 34 and 36 South Water-st., Chicago.

CONFECTIONERY. CANDY CELEBRATED throughout the Union—expressed to all parts. 1 h and upward at 25, 40, 60c per h. Address GUNTHER, Confectioner, Chicago.

AUCTION SALES. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS, 118 & 120 WABASH-AV.

SUTTERS & CO.'S REGULAR SATURDAY SALE HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

New Furniture, New and Used Carpets, Handsome Pianos, Oil Paintings, White Granite, Glassware, Chimneys, SATURDAY MORNING, March 25, at 9:30 o'cl's At Store, 118 & 120 Wabash-av., N. E. corner Madison-st.

SIX PIANO FORTES. Fine Top-Buggy, Two-Seat Democrat

AT AUCTION,

Saturday morning, March 25, at 11:30 o'clock, at one
Auction House, corner Wabash-av. and Madison-st.

1 rosewood case piano, 7 cotave, Haines Bro.

1 rosewood case piano, 71-3 octave, Hazelton & Co.

1 rosewood case piano, 71-3 octave, New York Piano Co.

1 rosewood case, square grand, 71-3 oct., Decker & Co.

1 rosewood case, square grand, 7 octave, Great
Union Co.

1 rosewood case, square grand, 71-3 oct. C. D. Pease &
GO.

1 fine leather top-buggy.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers. AT AUCTION.

BY G. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

On Saturday, March 25, at 9:30 o'clock.

The entire stock of a dealer in English iron stone Chinaware, Glassware, Vascs, Furniture, etc.

Household Furniture,

AT 10:30 O'CLOCK.

Parlor Suits (spring styles), Chamber Sets, with Dressing Cases and Bureaus, Marble and Wood-top Tables, Whatnots, Extension and Breakfast Tables, Lounges, Easy Chairs, Wainut Chairs and Bookers, Wainut Bedsteads and Bureaus, Matressee and Springs, Office and Parlor Deaks, Show Cases, Carpeta, Eloor and Stair Oil Cloth, a full line of Mirrors, a carload of Cane Chairs and Bookers, and a carload of Wood-seat Chairs.

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO. Por Friday, March 24, at 9:30 a. m., IMMENSE AUCTION SALE.

New & Second-hand Furniture

AND HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.

Splendid New Parlor Suits, Elegant Marble and Walnut-top Chamber, Sets, Dining Tables, Marble-top and Walnut Centre Tables. wantat centre Tables.

A FULL LINE CARPETS.

Ourdains, Lambrequins, Mattresses, Springs, Wardrobes, Lounges, Sofas, General Merchandise,

An invoice Table Cutlery, 50 Groquet Sets, etc., etc.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO.,

84 and 86 Randoiph-st.

By WM. F. HODGES & CO. 151 Lytle-st., near Twelfth-st.

WE SHALL SELL This Friday Morning, March 24. at 10 colock, the entire contents, consisting of Brancis, by and Ingrain Carpets, Parlor, Dining, Sitting, Chamber Room and Kitchen Furniture, Stores, Oulers, Plated Ware, Crockery, Classware, &c., &c.
Saie positive and without reserve. Look out for bar-line.

W. F. HOPERS & C. Acctingents

N. B.—Elegant Sale of Farnitare by Catalogue. See

S. DINGEE & CO., Auctioneers.

IOTEL KEEPERS AND DEALERS, ATTENTION

Large line of Bureaus, Commodes, Wash Bureaus, Ex-maison and Kitchen Tables, Wardrobe, Bodsiesads in its white and finished. Handsome New and Second Hand Parlor and Chamber urniture. Mattresses, Carpeting, Bodding, and Gen-ral Merchandise.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE. I will sell at Public Auction, for cash, on Saturday torping, March 25, at 11 o'clock, at the Archer-avanch office of the Commercial Loan Company, correct Tentry-second-st, and Archer-av, all the Office intures of said bank, consisting of Desks, Counters, ables, Gas Fixtures, Stoves, and one first-class Burg-r-Proof Bank Safe.

Assignee Com. Loss Co., Chieseo, March 25, 1878.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 29.

FINANCIAL. FIDELITY SAVINGS BANK SAFE DEPOSITORY

THE VAULTS of this institution are the scepted models of Safe Depositories throughout the United States. They are built of solid masonry, and are lined with steel plates several inches thick. They consists an absolutely sizel plates several inches thick. They consitute an absolutely
IMPREGNABLE FORTRESS
stains the assults of any and all Burgiars
living. Their utter defiance of fire is proved
by the fact that they withstood the
GREAT CONFLAGRATION OF 1871.
They afford a place of supreme security for
the storage of Money, Coin, Jewelry, Silverplate, Deeds, Bonds, Wills, and Valuables
of all kinds.
Recent additions and improvements have
made the FIDELITY the most complete
and extensive, as it has always been the most
secure, Safe Depository in the world. Single
Bores and Drawers for Rent from \$5 to \$75 a
vest. of this institution pays interest at the rate of eper cent per annum on Savings Deposits and Trust Funds. This interest is added to the principal on the first day of each January and July. JOHN C. HAINES, President; JARED GAGE, Vice President; CHARLES J. HAINES, Cashier; GEORGE M. GAGE, Assistant Cashier.

A. O. SLAUGHTER, Banker & Broker.

Corner Clark and Madison-sts.

SMOKE BURNER.

Smoke Nuisance Abated. SMOKE NUISANCE ADATED.

Until May 1, 1876, we will contract with citizens of Chicago using steam power the year round, whose coal bills exceed \$3,000 per annum, to furnish and put in places the strength of the saving in fuel accomplished by the use of such apparatus for one year, payable, if desired, in monthly installments, thereby snabling our citizens to obtain the benefit of this moke-burner without any expense. We will grant to them the right to use the invention for such boilers during the life of the patent, and guarantee absolute freedom from offensive smoke.

The percentage of saving shall be determined by a his showing the quantity of water vaporized into itsem per pound of coal without this apparatus and with it, which result can be easily ascertained by at-lacking a water-meter to the water supply of the boiler, the coal used to be in each instance the same lind.

In the meantime we shall continue to contract to put this smoke-burner and fuel-saver under steam tollers at a guaranteed saving of 10 per cent and upwards in fuel, to be determined by the "Meter Test." (lity, County, and State rights for this valuable patent for sale by

M. W. & F. LESTER.

57 Lake-st., corner State.

OCEAN NAVIGATION. AMERICAN LINE, SAILING WEEKLY BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

The Steamers of this Line have SUPERIOB CABIN ACCOMMODATIONS, and combine all the modern improvements. The Statercoms are extra large, and all "outside" rooms lighted from the side, and RATES OF CABIN PASSAGE—\$75 to \$100 currency, so-ording to location. Steerage Passage at Lowest Rates. J. H. MILNE, Western Agent.

ALLAN LINE

OCEAN MAIL STEAMERS, OCEAN MAIL STEAMERS,
VIA QUEBEC and VIA BALTIMORE.
Passage, all classes, between principal points in Escape and America, Cabin and Salcon Accommodations unexcelled.

Bhortest Sea Route. Superior Ships. Experienced Officers. Disciplined Crews. SAFETY THE GOVERNING RULE. Three weekly salings each way.

EMIGRANT AND STEERAGE PASSAGE, the very best in all respects, at lowest raise.

Apply to

ALLAN & CO.,

72 and 74 LaSalle-st., Chicago.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

National Line of Steamships. Great Western Steamship Line.
From New York to Bristol (England) direct.
CORNWALL, Stamper. Saturday, March 55
GREAT WESTERN, Windhan. Saturday, And 8
Gabin Passage, \$70: Intermediate, \$65: Steerace, \$30.
Steurnon tickets, \$10: Frepaid Steerage certificates
E. Apply at General Freight Depot Lake Shore & M.
Lik R. GEO. McDONALD. Acrest.

NCHOR LINE.

Bret Saturday to Glasgow, Derry,
Liverpool &c. Cabin, from \$65.

Steerage, SP, including provisions.
HANDERSON BROTHERS, N.E. MAIL.

corner Lakalle and Madison-siz. FIRM CHANGES.

DISSOLUTION. I have this day withdrawn from the firm of John Alston & Co.

DAVID G. ALSTON. Chicago, March 23, 1876.

The business will be continued by the re-maining partners, who are authorised to col-lect all debts due, and pay all liabilities of

WATCHES: FINE

RARE OPPORTUNITY. The FINEST IMPORTED STYLES of Ladies and Gents' Watches: Jurgensen, Nardin, and other fine Genera Watches. Pull line of the noted home pro-ductions of ≤igin, in cases of our own make.

Prices Reduced. New Eigin Watch (Avery), in silver case, \$11.50, and Every Watch warranted by special certifical Parties should not squander their money Foreign and Eastern-made Watches.

GILES, BRO. & CO., 268 Wabash-av., Chicago. GRAY'S BOTANY.

In the Fields Again with Prof. GRAY. BOTANY

Standard Text-Books,

Prof. ASA GRAY, of Harvard. More extensively used in this Country han all other Botanical Series Combined.

HOW PLANTS GROW. A complete and charming elementary work. Price, \$1,12.

LESSONS IN BOTANY, and Vegetable Physiciogy, to which is added a copious Dictionary of Botanical terms. Fully illustrated. Price \$1.30.

SCHOOL AND FIELD BOOK, A most popular and comprehensive School book. This work, in ular and comprehensive School book. This work, in connection with "How Plants Grow," supplies a complete course in Botany for Common Schools, A cademies, and Seminaries. 622 pages. Price \$2.50.

MANUAL OF BOTANY. For higher grades and Colleges. 700 pages. Price \$2.25.
The Same, with The Lessons. Price \$3.00.
STRUCTURAL and SYSTEMATIC BOTANY, with 1,300 wood cuts. 565 pages. Price \$1.50.
** We will send single copies of either or all of the shove, if desired for examination with a view to introduction, on receipt of half the sppended prices. The most liberal terms will be given for Introduction. IVISON, BLAKEMAN, TAYLOR & CO.,

OR EDWARD COOK 133 and 135 State-st., Chicago

SLOAN'S OINTMENT. NOT ECLIPSED.



ZOLINE.

Zoline Company WILLPAY TEN DOLLARS IN GOLD

VISITING LISTS. JUST PUBLISHED:

COBB'S LIBRARY VISITING LIST,

36 MONROE-ST Mailed on receipt of \$1.50, free of postage

REAL ESTATE North Side Homes.

We have for sale four elegant stone-front Houses, two-story and basement, with all modern conveniences, which are offered for a few days at a sacrifice and on accommodating terms.

BOYD & WISNER, 59 Dearborn-st. 59 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE--\$3,500. Good brick house and lot, worth \$5,000, if taken this week. Good location; North Side. LEVI WING & CO., 57 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE. ICE! ICE! ICE!

from Geneva Lake, Wisconsin, for sale in car-loads or in store for future use on the track of any railroad leading from Chicago, to suit purchasers. Thickness of ice, 14 inches. The quality too well known to re-Room 3, 79 Clark-st. (Superior Block), Chicago.

BLACK We are ordered by warehousemen to close out a tot of OLD WHISKY that has been stored for years. It is very high flavor, and ONE gallon will make FIVE. Sample at our office, 39 River-st.

BECKWITH BROS.

ARTIFICIAL EYES Made to order in one day by a Parisian artist. Collection sent by express for patient to select from. Wholestion sent by express for patient to select from Wholestion sent by express for patient to select from Wholesti

MACKEREL BESTSPRINGWHEATFLOUR MACKEREL. BG Per Barrel, at 15 pound kits for \$1.25, at BICKSON'S, 167 South Clark-st, BICKSON'S, 167 South Clark-st,

CHICAGO, SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1876-TWELVE PAGES. POLITICAL.

Hyde Park, March 24, 1876. To Messrs. John R. Bensley, Israel P. Rumsey, Martin Farrell, Hamilton B. Bogne, D. S. Taylor, and Peter Schlund:

tee that the municipal affairs of the village will be honestly, judiciously, and economically man aged.

Charles Hitchcock, Jno. A. Jameson, Homer N. Hibbard, W. K. Ackerman, H. B. Lewis, D. H. Hills, E. B. Slevena, C. M. Hardy, Jas. H. Hill, Geo. H. Miller, Geo. H. Sidwell, H. L. Kent, Jno. K. Hannay, Sami, Pullman, Andrew Krimbill, John Farren, Fritz H. Busse, Jas. Sanders, Jno. L. Storms, Thos. Marshall, Fredk. Dickinson, Louis Crone, S. H. Larminie, Jno. G. Tuttle, Henry V. Freeman, Thos. Saunders, A. R. Miller, E. Sidebotham, Jos. Jossop, Jas. Storms, Henry Wendt, Feter Smith, T. C. Williams, Thos. Conlin, F. T. Garner, W. T. Davis, Chas. Grossol, J. W. Strombeck, L. C. Hogan, F. Krutzburg, Chas. Leftuer, Z. Hallin, Edw. S. Fogg, C. E. Brown, A. M. Fogg, John Milan, Charles M. Smith, S. T. Bowen, Joseph G. Pratt, W. A. Bailey, E. T. Wincs, Geo. Willard, Morgan Burns, H. L. Kent, H. J. Goodrich, Chas. H. Chamberisin, Wm. H. Brooker, G. W. S. Eddy, E. Hugin, Jus. Thompson, Albert Egton, Chas. E. Sterns, C. Otes, 19no. O'Connell, Franz Seyl, Jno. Dojle, Chas. McDonald, Sami, Kelly, Jas. S. Barker, Edw. Farrell, W. M. Foss, D. McKindley, S. D. Foss, Dani, Egan, C. R. Kimball, Wm. Spoughton, Anton Kukul, Dennis Kinney, Chas. L. Boyd, P. Conlin, L. A. Talcott, Michael Cummins, Jno. Davis, Henry Lynch, A. G. Warner, Jas. Murrsy, W. Carter, R. G. Stephens, W. B. Haughton, G. E. Harris, Geo. M. B. Visser, J. O. Hoyt, David McCartney, A. Kanfman, Will Higgons, Horatio L. Wait, Jas. Chapman, Frank Fairman, Jino. Aktinson, Andrew Farrell, F. J. Bates, Edw. Creetch, A. W. Olark, E. F. White, Thos. Robinson, Walter Byrne, Geo. L. Ford, Jno. Reedy, A. L. Bartlett, Edw. O'Neil, S. W. Caldwell, Daniel Fayna, J. E. Beers, Andrew Fyns, William Odlin, J. Burgmark, Harry Vernon, C. Burgmark, James Kinsella, Chas. McGrew, Jno. Sommer, Wm. Oswild, Ja. Parry, Chas. McCornick, P. L. Sherman, S. R. Ball, Wm. Puliman, Wm. Wilson, Geo. Hughes, J. R. Bickenson, Jas. Wallace, George Conway, W. A. Olmptsed, Honn, McCormick, P. L. Sherman, S. R. Ball, Wm. Puliman, Wm. Wilson, Geo. Hughes, J. R. Dickenson, Jas. Wallace, George Conway, W. A.

Independent Tax-Payers' Ticket.

ORGANS.

BURDETT

To any respectable lady who will use one Bottle of Zoline according to directions, and prove to us that it does not perform what is claimed for it. STONE & CO., Propr's, 131 Lake-st.

WHISKY.

Third Day of the Pahlman Rush Trial.

Various Storekeepers and Gaugers Tell a Monotonous Tale.

How They Fell, and What They Got for Falling.

Hermann Becker Produces a Note Which He Alleges Was Given for Crooked Transactions.

Hyde Park DEMAND that a Board | The Court Occasionally Interferes

possession of the authorities. A natural curi-osity to learn the facts has attracted immense

frands with this house or any other; my recollection was not refreshed by conversations with father; was working on the floor that time getting barrels ready for shipment; don't recoilect any other occasion when I went for hot vater; knew my father swore he had sent some one for the water, and told my father that I was the one who went for it. This occurrence was about the time of the panic; was not familiar with the gasic in any of its features, and don't know whether it is over now or not; never took particular notice of Pahlman there before, but, saw him occasionally; the stamps taken off were warehouse and tax-pand stamps; Pahlman came from his distillery to our house to get them. I knew this was a frand on the Government and assisted in it without any compunctions what-

ector in the Internal Revenue office. Being shown some papers, he identified them as papers which he had found in the Collector's office. He

ber of Times Each Witness Perjured Himself.

The Court Occasionally Interferes to Check His Excessive Curiosity.

The Court Occasionally Interferes to Check His Excessive Curiosity.

Rehm's Name Comes Up Incidentally in the Course of the Examination.

The Government Will Close Its Case To-Day.

The Government in the whisky business have disappointed everybody. The evidence against the defendants is comparatively strong, but it was generally supposed that the current trial current trial was generally supposed that the current trial reposed that the current trial was generally supposed that the current trial was generally supposed that the current trial current trial was generally supposed that the current trial was generally supposed that the current trial reposed that the current trial was generally supposed that the current trial reposed that the cu

consist of the authorities. A natural currencies of the court-room, but the counsel for the prosecution have so conducted their case that nothing has come out that does not make that not high have been being crowds to the court-room, but the counsel for the prosecution have so conducted their case that nothing has come out that does not make that not country the state of the court-room was parsely filled yesterday, though the outer circle listening at the cracks and key-holes was as large as ever. The witnesses on both sides were colonized in the jury room, while the whitay mass who have not been and will not be, allowed to testify, occupied the seaks quality. TETRINONY was looked forward to anxiously, but Becker found himself confined within the boundaries of the case, and the revelations expected from him did not come cut. Asold Miller, commonly known as the "Bismet," was also limited, so to speak, and Ford positively secree that they would draw out the political supeces that they will defend an interest the first occasion being Sept. 2, 1871. He was sendent out the political supeces of the case, and the revelations expected from him did not come cut. Asold Miller, commonly known as the "Bismet," was also limited, so to speak, and Ford positively secree that they would draw out the political supeces of the case, and the revelations expected from him did not come cut. Asold Miller, commonly known as the "Bismet," was also limited, so to speak, and Ford positively secree that they would draw out the political supeces of the case, and the revelations expected from him did not come cut. Asold Miller, commonly known as the "Bismet," was also limited, so to speak, and Ford positively secree that they would draw out the political supeces of the case, and the revelations of Pahlman and Rush, while the polity of Storrs has completely the defendant was the belief that they would draw out the political supers of the case. Supply all its operations, give all the common the common that the political supers of the case, an

BURDETT

ORGANS

The Holdy Red Organ of American Angue of the Control of the Cont

Q.—You went along virtuously up to the time of the fire as a Storekeeper, did you? A.—Yes,

Pahlman bribed your conscience with a dollar?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—You say your conscience had been shaken up by the fire. How long a time did you deliberate as to whether a dollar would fetch your conscience or not? A.—I don't understand you.

Q.—You say you thought about it some. How long did you think before your conscience gave way in the presence of the dollar? A.—About fourteen days.

Q.—And after fourteen days of patient reflection your conscience gave way? A.—I felt; yes, sir.

NUMBER 212

The Court—Rehm is not on trial. It will be time cours—neam is not on trial. It will time enough to inquire into that when he is.

Mr. Storrs—It simply shows the style of man we have got here. Well, I will drop the explosion and go into something else.

Mr. Mueller—Well, you ask me that. I will

tion is run by the squealers.

Mr. Ayer—The gentleman is making a great

Don't understand there is an indictment against me as to the Chicago Alcohol Works; you told me you couldn't give me any immunity, but that if I should come and tell the truth. I must throw myself on the mercy of the Court; that was all.

Mr. Storrs—Do you pretend to say immunity has not been granted to those men?

Mr. Ayer—I pretend to say that what this man says I said is the truth.

Mr. Storrs—But you don't answer my question.

Mr. Ayer—I am not on the witness stand. Mr. Storrs—But you may be before we get ERNST MATTERN.

and after consideration.

He testified that he had resided ten years in Chicago. He had been Storekeeper, having been appointed in 1871. He remained in office not quite four years, leaving in May, 1875. He was assigned Jan. 17, 1874, to the Chicago Alcohol assigned Jan. 17, 1874, to the Chicago Alcohol Works, remaining there nine months. While he was there Adolph Mueller and Hildreth were Gangers at the distillery. Illicit goods were manufactured while he was there. The first one to speak to him about it was the Gauger, Mr. Beecher, who told him to talk with Mr. Pahlman. He did so, and he and Pahlman couldn't agree. Pahlman only offered him \$2, while he wanted to get \$2.50. Fahlman finally referred him to Rush, who agreed to pay him \$2.50 a barrel. The method of defrauding was to use stamps over again. Matt Rapp superintended the job. Witness had seen Pahlman bring stamps back in the evening. From 900 to 1,000 barrels of crooked were manufactured while he was at the distillery. The firm did it by taking both the surplus and the extra mash. He was paid about \$2,500 during his stay at the works.

Witness corroborated the statements of his predecessor as to the method of pasting stamps. The goods were sent to Crosby's rectifying-house. on Frankling stares.

MALIONAL LINE OI SUCAMBINDS.

IEW YORK TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

ITALY, 4.5 IT OQUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

ITALY, 4.5 It tons. ... Saturday, March 18, at 11 a. m.

EGYPT, 5, 15c tons. ... Saturday, April 18, at 12 a. m.

EMGLAND, 4.265 tons. ... Saturday, April 18, at 2.50 a. m.

EMCHAITA, 3.76 tons. ... Saturday, April 18, at 2.50 a. m.

EMELVETIA, 3.76 tons. ... Saturday, April 18, at 2.50 a. m.

Chin passage, 8. Saturday, April 18, at 2.50 a. m.

Obin passage, 8. Saturday, April 28, at 2.50 a. m.

Chin passage, 8. Saturday, April 28, at 2.50 a. m.

Chin passage, 8. Saturday, April 28, at 2.50 a. m.

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Chin passage, 9. Saturday, April 28, at 2.50 a. m.

Chin passage, 9. Saturday, April 28, at 2.50 a. m.

Chin passage, 9. Saturday, April 28, at 2.50 a. m.

Chin passage, 9. Saturday, April 3, at 2.50 a. m.

Saturday and passage, 9. Saturday, April 3, at 2.50 a. m.

April 5. Saturday, April 18, at 2.50 a. m.

Saturday and 18, at 2.50 a. m.

Saturday april 3, at 2.50 a. m.

Saturday, April 18, at 2.50 a. m.

Saturday april 3, at 2.50 a. m.

Saturday, April 18, at 2.50

INMAN STEAMSHIP LINE, EUROPE AND AMERICA. For passage, apply at Company's Office 32 st. Clark-st., Chicago. FRANCIS C. BROWN, Gen. West. Ag't. For Drafts on Great Britain and Ireland.

JOHN ALSTON & CO. FLOUR. FLOUR I challenge Chicago to best my White Winter at \$7.00, delivered. Send your order by mail, and we will C. O. D. Liberal discount to the trade. Office of THE QUINCY MILLS, 78 West Van Buren-st.

HYDE PARK.

Tax-Payers' Ticket.

GENTLEMEN: The undersigned citizens and tax-payers of Hyde Park respectfully, but earnestly, Mr. Storrs Shows Curiosity as to the Numrequest you to be candidates for Village Trustees on an Independent Tax-Payers' Ticket, to be voted for at the ensuing village election. We believe that the interests of of Trustees should be elected who are INDEPENDENT OF ALL PARTIES, CLIQUES, and COM-BINATIONS, and we believe further that your standing, ability, and business capacity is a guaran-

At the request of many of the above-named gentlemen Martin J. Russell has consented to be a candidate for Village Clerk on the

DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE. being sworn, testified that he was Deputy Col-lector in the Internal Prowhich he had found in the Collector's office. He had made an investigation of Form 27 A, to see if any notice had been given by Pahlman & Bush of their intention to go into the distilling business prior to Sept. 20, 1873, and had not found any such notice.

The papers in the Assessor's office, which was abolished, were now in the Collector's office. He had also examined them, and had found no such notice.

The next witness called was George H. Muel-ler. Mueller is a heavy-set Teuton, with the traditional beard and mustache, and walking with the aid of a cane on account of lameness.

feelish enough—there was no fraud done; I can prove that.
Q.—Well, what was it he was foolish enough to do? A.—He wanted to sell the brewery very bad, and he spoke as if he actually committed fraud,—and he got scared.
Q.—In attempting to swindle the Treasury he got himself into a muss, did he? A.—Yes, that's it.
Q.—That's a nice distinction; didn't succeed at it either, did he? A.—Not much.
Q.—Well, after the failure of that scheme you quit the brewing business, did you? A.—No, my brothers commenced here in Chicago.
Q.—Did you come to Chicago with them? A.—Yes. I worked for them until 1869; until I was appointed Storekeeper.
Q.—Did you take an eath upon receiving that appointment? A.—I don't recollect that.
Q.—Do you know whether you were required to take an eath of office? (No answer.)

air.

Q.—No one had tempted you? A.—I never done anything wrong up to that time.

Q.—You kept absolutely spotiess and unblemiahed in your official capacity until that day when Pahlman bribed your conscience with a dollar?

sir.

Q.—Were you plied with arguments and seductions by Pahlman during that time ?.A.—He told me it was

tions by Pahlman during that time ?¿A.—He told me it was

A GOOD THING TO MAKE A DOLLAR.

Q.—You thought about fourteen days, and there had been a fre—a general period of calamity—and your conscience collapsed, and you said to Pahlman, "I suppose I will go into it." A.—Thas was after the fire. I had lost my house and furniture by the fire.

Q.—And among other things, it destroyed your conscience. Now then, you were morally swamped at that time. Did you make any other trades with any other distillers after that time of this corrupt character? A.—Yes, sir, I did.

Q.—Did you take any time subsequently to deliberate as to whether you would enter into this corrupt bargain? A.—After this—after I got away from Pahlman? I had been about five and a haif months out of the service then.

Q.—With what other distillers after did you make these corrupt arrangements? A.—There were others,—the Biackhawk, Mercercau, Roelle, Junker & Co. I was Storekeeper at those places.

Q.—When you made these corrupt arrange-

Junker & Co. I was Storekeeper at those places.

Q.—When you made these corrupt arrangements with these distillers, you had charge of them as Storekeeper? A.—If I didn't, I would have been kicked out. Everybody did it.

Q.—You made corrupt arrangements with every distillery with which you were connected officially, didn't you? A.—No, I had some connection with others, if you please, with George Miller and Lynoh; in 1869 and 1870 with Miller.

Q.—You are indicted, are you not? A.—That is what I understood; I found it dut through the Inter-Ocean.

Q.—Was that the only notice you ever had? A.—The only notice.

Q.—Were you ever waited upon by an officer? A.—No, sir.

Q.—You have wandered, then,

SPEAKING POSTICALLY,

Q.—Have you ever paid Jake Rehm any money? A.—No, sir.
Q.—Were you the gentleman that blew off a mash once in this town when you expected calls from the officials at Washington—one night at the Blackhawk?
Mr. Boutell—This isn't a matter of Mr. Rehm's.

plosion and go into something elss.

Mr. Mueliar—Well, you ask me that. I will answer.

Mr. Storrs—They don't want me to. I will inquire of you after we get through.

Q.—Whon was it

THE STAMPS WERR USED TWICE;
day and year? A.—In 1874 to 1875, from Nevember till the lat of March; the average production was 750 bushels.

Q.—Have you, since the fire, made out a truthful report? A.—I think I have.

Q.—Have you made any but false caths for a single distillery since the fire; since your conscience was swamped out? Can you name one single official instance when a single official oath you have taken since 1871 was true? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Tell where it was? A.—As Lynch & Shufeldt's; that was in May, 1875.

Q.—Have you been interviewed about your tectimony by anybody representing the Government since this trial began; talked with anybody? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—By whom? G. G. Russell? A.—He met me once in the Tivoli. He told me to come up; that I knew something against—

Q.—Russell is the chief of this first gang seized, isn't he?

Mr. Ayer—I object to the question.

Mr. Storrs—I want to show that this prosecution is run by the squealers.

Mr. Ayer—The gentleman is making a great

ANOTHER STOREKEEPER.

A heavy-set, low-built, thick-skulled German
was Ernst Mattern, the next witness. He, like his predecessor, remained standing during the questioning, and his answers were given slowly

Rush about it. He first made a bargain with Dr. Rush in Jake Wolford's saloon, having been referred to him by Mr. Pahlman. Pahlman visited the distillery every day. The crooked whisky was got aff by the double use of stamps. Witness, assisted by Rapp and Keating, fixed the stamps. He was paid \$3 a barrel, and reseived in all, as near as he could received in all, as near as he could received in all, as near as he could received any other arrangements with officials. He did not know whether the distillery ran extra mashes or not. He had once conversed with Mr. Pahlman about rupning mashes, when Mr. Pahlman said he had been to Mr. Rehm, and Rehm rouldn't let him run extra mashes. He seemed quite disturbed about it, saying that he had paid ed to run extra mashes as well as other dis-

When he went there, Jan. 2, the distillery was When he went there, Jan. 2, the distillery was 7,000 or \$0.000 gallons behind its capacity, and they took out about 125 barrels of crooked to make up the deficit. He did not know where the goods were shipped to. Mr. Pahlman generally brought back the stamps, but the Gaugers got them from Mr. Rapp. The stamps, when returned, were about the same as when new, except there were tack-holes in them. The stamps were put on the first time without The stamps were put on the first time without paste or varnish: he didn't know what propartion was used. The ordinary product of the disbillery was about twenty-five barrels a day, he should think. STORES TACKLES HIM.

Was appointed in 1869, and am Gauger now, although I have nothing to do; never had my commission taken away, and, as far as I know, am in good standing in the Department; have told the Department before of my crooxedness; they found out in January by my telling them; have been before the Grand Jury twice; never understood I was indicted; was with the Northwestern and New York and Eric roads before ganging; was discharged for irregulanties; am gauging; was discharged for irregularities; am not aware it was for frauds; can't explain why I was not indicted; don't know why I haven't been was not indicted; don't know why I haven't been removed; was not among the G. G. Rassell lot; I laid down after he did,—probably two weeks after; I have seen him since then more frequently than before; don't know of any effort to indict or remove me: have been here in town all the time; I was at Tom Lvnch's distillery first; don't recollect telling Ernes: Mattern that he would be removed if he didn't commit these frauds; these papers are my payroll returns, sometimes sworn to and sometimes not; don't know about extra mashes at Rusi: and Pahiman's; I was at nearly all the distilleries except Miller's and Russell's; I have been at other places where frauds were committed, and actively participated in them; began to engage in frauds in 1873 at the Union Copper Distillery; the first talk we had of that kind was to engage in frauds in 1843 at the Union Copper Distillery; the first talk we had of that kind was with Mr. Rehm—Jacob; don't know whether he ran all the distilleries or not; I talked with Rehm, and then Junker spoke to me; I held out for three or four years before I committed any frauds; at Junker's I joined in when my help was necessary in any little job; was paid \$3 and \$4 a barrel for crooked gauging; was at Junker's I joined in when my help was necessary in any little job; was paid \$3 and \$4 a barrel for crooked gauging; was at Junker's I would be a barrel for crooked gauging; was at Junker's at two different times, three mooths each; never paid Rehm any money for protection; he was the man who first seduced me. I have very little expectation of safety after this storm has blown over; have just taken things see they come; am still in the employ of the Government of the United States as a trusted officer, as far as I know.

Am still in the Government's employ; haven't received any pay since January, but am as much in its employ as ever.

Was removed from the Northwestern Bailroad

When the name of Adolph Mueller was sur ut by Mr. Ayer there was a sensation in Court This Mueller is the Gauger who has earned the pleasing sobriquet of "Bummel," and his ap-pearance carries out his reputation. He is a an with a thick tongue and the stolid face gold one. His face is red. Being sworn, his testified that he had lived in Chicago twenty. hree years. He had been appointed Gauge april 23, 1873, and had remained in the service intil May 22, 1875. He had been attached to to May, 1875. He had been in the distillery four or five days when Mr. Pahlman cailed him one forencon up-stairs and said :
"Mueller, you know that we want to make a

ranted, and he said \$3 a barrel. He thought it barrel. He finally said he would pay \$3. The defrauding was done by using stamps twice. Mr. Pahiman brought back the stamps himself. Mr. Rapp and Henry Keating attended to the business, and he didn't know where the goods "crooked" would be twenty or thirty barrels
week. All barrels held 79 gallons.
e stamps were put on the second

business, and he didn't know where the goods were sent. He should think that the amount of "crooked" would be twenty or thirty barrels a week. All barrels hold 79 gallons. The stamps were put on the second time by Mr. Rapp and Keating and Mr. Pahlman by Mr. Rapp and Keating and Mr. Pahlman and witness. The whisky sent out in this manner was taken from the cistern. Mr. Pahlman paid him at one time a check which he took to the bank and did not get payment on it. A gendleman named Gen. Sewell came from the East, and during his visit witness first learned that "crooked" was being made by the Chicago 'Alsohol Works. One morning Mr. Rehm came to the witness' house and asked him to tell Becker that an officer was in town, and that they must look out. That was the first intimation he had that the distillery was not all right.

CROSE-EXAMNATION.

Have been here about twenty-four years; am ordinarily called "Bummel" Mueller, but sign my name Adolph Mueller; I have never said I was the first crooked Gauger; did not claim to be the original inventor of crooked gauging; never told Mattern he would be discharged if he didn't help to run crooked, but there was an understanding that we couldn't support our wives and children without defrauding the Government; was four years Assessor on the North Side, and Collector; I gauged for Rush and Pahlman in 1874; haven't been indicted byt, thank God; I first lay down about a week before Jan. 1, 1876, when I went before the Grand Jury; told the Government of my own free will; I acknowledged my crime, am in the Court's hands, and hope they'll let me off as easy as they cao. If they indict me, I expect to take it; I won't leave the city. When I read of distillers pleading guity, Russell said he would have to give us all away: then I went of distillers pleading guity, Russell said he would have to give us all away: the my first own my self to the Supervisor; don't consider I laid down on my self to the Supervisor; don't consider I laid down on him—I haven't spoken to him, but have my she p

Rush about it. He first made a bargain with Dr. Rush in Jake Wolford's saloon, having been referred to him by Mr. Pahlman. Pahlman visited the distillery every day. The crooked whise ky was got off by the double use of stamps. Witness, assisted by Rapp and Keating, fixed the stamps. He was paid \$3 a barrel, and restred for all was paid \$3 a barrel fo

By Mr. Stanford—I was the cooper and not a

The goods were not dumped there, but sent away; the stamps were taken off and new one put on. Saw the barrels taken out of the wagon; it was in 1875, but couldn't tell the

JOHN WILLIAMS

A bright-looking youth of 18 years was next placed on the stand, answering to the name of John Williams. He was put under oath, and, being interrogated, stated that he worked for George L. Crosby from the 10th of October, 1874, until May, 1875, his employment being of a general character. While there he frequently saw goods from the Alcohol Works, brought in wagons fifteen barrels in a lot. The barrels were rolled into the store. There were two them, which was always locked, was used as a

were rolled into the store. There were two cross on the ground foor of the store. One of the the which was always locked, was used as a sussessment of the stame and the was always locked, was used as a sussessment of the stame and were received in and sould ester the the stame and the was always locked the was always locked the stame and the was always locked the stame and the was always locked the was always loc

transactions with any other firm.

ONING TREOUGH THE MILL.

Don't know of having any crooked transactions in 1866-7-'8; don't know that the firm I was with then, Shufeldt & Co., was crooked; was in business for myself in 1867 and 1885; we bought whisky as cheap as we could, and got all, we could for it; don't know that we defrauded the Government in those years; don't know anything of the kind; I absolutely say we were not crooked then; did not get spirits from Golsen thic Government in those years; don't know anything of the kind; I absolutely say we were not crocked then; did not get spirits from Golsen and return barrels to him; never received any promise of immunity, but I infer, from what my counsel says, that there is some arrangement for me; didn't tell Rush, as an inducement for him to come in and lie down, that the Government had given us immunity in black and white; didn't state last October before the jury that I hadn't ever been crocked; didn't tell what I have said here, nor dud I deny it; was asked questions and just answered them; I knew we were perpetrating frauds when engaged with Pahlman; I don't know that my bookkeeper swore to these returns; it wasn't my business of the man who took them; but the business of the man who took them; my bookkeeper's name was Wobecker. I have been in the business thirty years, but never read one of these returns; I was the head man of the firm; I knew the general contents of the returns, and that they general contents of the returns, and that they proved the signed and sworn to. I have not here were very on? A.—In Toronto, Can.—That the extent of the colony at that place? A.—Yes, sir. thirty years, but never read one of these returns; I was the head man of the firm; I knew the general contents of the returns, and that they must be signed and sworn to; I have not been active in securing attendance of witnesses on this trial; I have no doubt advised Dr. Rush in this matter; I knew he was my friend and had tried to prevent my inductment; I told him to go and do like-wise, meaning for him to do what I did, but I had nothing to say about his getting himmunity; I got my assurances of immunity before I swore; I have no means of knowing how they proved crookedness on us. We sent our goods all over the West; we were liable to be detected by the difference between the stubs and stamps; we destroyed our business books; burned them in June; that wasn't the first instance we destroyed books, but this was the largest fire of that kind we ever had. I used to burn my old books, but never had any set time for doing it accept thas one, which came by a decision of the Court last June; never had any wholesale destruction of books before; burned one or two at a time; a good mainy were involved in this last fire, and our involces, and checks, and check-book went with them. Our transactions with Rush & Pahlman began in 1873; our Government books did not show these frauds, but I thought I would get them all out of the way; our business books would have shown our shipments; they contained all our transactions, but the crookedness was surpressed on the Government books.

Mr. Ward examined me before the Grand Jury. I have mentioned to Rush that he had better lay down and plead gnilty several times.

CLOSING FOR THE DAY. was next summoned. He stated that he was foreman for Ford, Oliver & Co., having been with them since June, 1873. He knew of Ford, Oliver & Co. receiving goods from Pahlman & Rush, frequently up to the time when the Alconol Works were destroyed by fire. After receiving goods from Pahlman & Rush, the latter

Mr. Oliver, Ford's partner, and he could not at tend before morning. The Court thereupon de-cited to adjourn, after complimenting the par-tispants in the trial upon the expeditions man-

THE RETURNED EXILE.

BECKER'S STORY.

Quite a flarry of excitement was produced by the appearance on the stand of Hermann Becker, the Storekeeper, who had recently been sojourning in Canada, and who had returned to this city Thursday for the purpose of giving evidence upder the promise of immunity. Becker was a sornee-looking young men, rather hardfeatured, and possessed of a frail blonde mous-tache. He stepped briskly behind the rail, and during his examination remained standing. His replies to all questions were rapid and decisive, ard never did a blush overspread his face nor did his voice hesitate during the recital of his

own perjury and bribe-taking.

Being sworn, he said he had been a resident of Chicago since 1867. He was appointed Store-keeper Nov. 2, 1871, and remained in the service until Dec. 31, 1875. He was assigned to the Chicago Alcohol Works Sept. 1, 1873, and remained there until Jan. 17, 1874. Patilman & Rush were the proprietors, and Mr. Rutishauser was the Gauger. Mr. Beecher was a Gauger when he left. He was afterwards assigned again there March I, 1875, and remained until April 30, 1875. During that period Lorenz Matthern and John F. Scanlon were Gaugers. Crooked whisky was manufactured there while he was Storekeeper. The way it was done was to put stamps on the barrels so lightly that they could be easily removed, and they generally were

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Q.—When did you run sway? A.—On the 4th

Q.—Were you induced? A.—In Toronto, Can. Q.—Where were you? A.—In Toronto, Can. Q.—Any friends there with you? A.—Yes; Mattern and Newhaus. Q.—That the extent of the colony at that place? A.—Yes, sir. Q.—Been there ever since February? A.—Not always in Toronto. I have been in Brantford.

Q.—What business have you been pursuing since you have been in Canada? A.—Nothing. Q.—How did you support yourself there? A.—Had money in my pocket.

—Had money in my pocket.

Q.—Money you derrauded the Government of?

A.—I couldn't tell you.

Q.—Do you mix up your accounts so you can't tell your fraudulent money from your legitimate?

A.—Ves, sir.

Q.—Don't keep any particular fraud account?

A.—No, sir.

Q.—When did you come to this country?

A.—In November, 1871; have been here five years, and am a citizen; first landed in Baltimore, then went to Cincinnati, and was there not quite a year; came to Chicago in 1867; don't remember when I was naturalized, but it was during election time; wasn't much of a politician before I was appointed Storekeeper; I know Russell; I made an affidayit while in Canada at Juessen's solicitation.

Q.—Did you state that you were offered imported you was a polytician to the country of the coun

Jnesson's solicitation.

Q.—Did you state that you were offered immunity if you would so swear as to implicate certain meu? 'A.—No, sir.

Q.—Ever inquire whether you were indicted? A.—No, sir; never had much interest in knowing; haven't inquired since I came back, and haven't any present interest in knowing.

Q.—When did you begin to defraud the Government? A.—I think it was about March, 1872.

Q.—You speak of having seen stamps removed before you were at Bush & Pahlman's distillery. Where? A.—Miller & Reed's. I was Storekeeper there and assisted in the business; that wasn't the first place where I ever saw frauds practiced; knew of frauds at Covert & Pahlman's; not this Mr. Pahlman; I was Storekeeper at Covert & Pahlman's first; I suppose I understood the duties of my position; didn't take an oath of office; 'made out my return's regularly, but didn't need to swear to them; there is only one voncher we have to swear to, and I never swear to that; I got along by not repeating the oath; it was done in a very easy way in the Collector's office; I stored in the context of the coath.

Q.—So you cheated the Government of its Q.—Did you state that you were offered im-

propriety of asking such a question. It ended in Mr. Storrs putting it in another form.

Q.—Did you state to any one in Canada that, before you ran away, you offered to give away Root, or swear against him, in order to secure your immunity, and you were told that it wasn't necessary, because they wanted to retain Root in his place?

The Court—You needs't answer that. Even if

The Court—You needn't answer that. Even if he made such a statement it wouldn't amount to anything, for he had no right to make any such Mr. Storrs I mean to prove a great many bargains that weren't right.

Mr. Ayer—The only bargain we want to prove is the one between Becker and these defend-

Ants. Mir. Storrs—But I want to prove this other bargain—this series of bribing witnesses.

THAT NOTE.

Q.—Didn't you loan the Chicago Alcohol Works in September, 1872, \$2,000? A.—No.

Works in September, 1872, \$2,000? A.—No. sir.

Q.—Didn't you have the notes of the Chicago Alcohol Works in September, 1873, for that amount? A.—No. sir.

Q.—Wasn't such a note as that taken up in January, 1874, and the undivided note of Pahlman & Rush given for it? A.—No. sir.

Q.—Wasn't this money borrowed during the panic? A.—No. sir.

Q.—Wasn't this money borrowed during the panic? A.—No. sir.

Q.—When did you loan them any money. A.—During the panic—\$25.

Q.—Were they they so hard up as to want to borrow \$25 of you? A.—It would seem so.

Q.—Don't you know they were hard up, and that they had pretty much always been; that your finances were prosperous, and that, for the purpose of buying stamps and paying their taxes, they borrowed of you the sum of about \$2,000? A.—No. sir.

Q.—\$25, you will swear, is all the money you \$2,000? A.—No, sir.
Q.—\$25, you will swear, is all the money you ever loaned them? A.—Yés, sir.
Q.—Haven't you told Mr. Hesing that you loaned them larger sums than that? A.—No, sir.

oaned them larger sums than that? A.—Ao, sir.

Q.—When did you go to the Alcohol Works?

A.—First day of September, 1873; I haven't been in the habit of loaning much money. I bought a mortgage once, about two years ago, for \$1,000; I own my home here; have loaned \$400 to a friend of mine, I guess about a year ago, have no interract in any guess about a year ago; have no interest in any highwine in the city now; no interest in high-wine seized in the Chicago Dock Company, nor hadd's page 1

wine seized in the Chicago Dock Company, nor hadn't when I ran away.

Q.—Do you intend to remain here now?

The question was objected to and was decided to be immaterial, but the witness went on to say he hadn't made up his mind about it.

Q.—Going to see Juessen about it? A.—I am my own judge in that matter.

Q.—When did you get your communication from Juessen? A.—On Tuesday afternoon of this week, and I started Tuesday night.

Q.—You made your first public appearance at the Tivoli yesterday, did you? A.—Yes, sir.

Mr. Storrs—That will do.

REDIRECT.

I bought my home in the summer of 1873 I bought my home in the summer of 1873: paid \$6,250 for it; received some money after the fire from the old country, \$2,800; I had a bank account with the German-American while these transactions were going on, I guess, but I can't remember whether it was in 1874 or 1875. This loan of mine of \$25 to Pahlman & Rush was made at the office of the distilery; never loaned them any money before or since, and this was the only note I ever held against them; never hed any securities from them besides the

IN GENERAL.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION REGARDING INDICTERNTA.

Special Deposite to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, March 24.—The decision of Judge
Dyer upon the motion to quash the indictment
against Jacob Nunomencher finally dispose of
the objection in the whisky prosecutions that
under the indictments in these cases but a
single act prohibited by law can be charged or
proved. The effect of the judgment overruling
the question is to substantially widen the scope
of the testimony admissible in all the cases, and
by so much to enable the prosecution to get the
facts in their entirety before a jury. The ground
of the demarrer was that the first count of the
indictment charged that the defendant, Nunoemacher, on the 18th of December, 1874. did remove and did aid and abet in the removal or
3,500 gallons of spirits on which tax was unpaid
from the distillery to a warehouse, and dud conceal and aid and abet in the removal or
3,500 gallons of spirits on which tax was unpaid
from the distillery to a warehouse, and dud conceal and aid and abet in the removal or
3,500 gallons of spirits were so removed
and concealed. The ground of the demurrer was
in the legal phrase "duplicity," or that more
than one offense was charged in the indictment,
which was elaborately argued. In announcing his
decisions, 1st. As to the removal of distilled spirits to a
place sider Han the distillery-warehouse provided by
jaw, or, the concealment of spirits are removed; 2nd,
the removal of distilled spirits to a
place sider Han is provided by law, in any
manner other than is provided by law, in any
manner other than is provided by law, in any
manner other than is provided by law, in any
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the removal of distilled spirits from a distillery-wave-house or other warehouse authorized by law, in any manner other than is provided by law, or the concealment of spirits so removed.

It is a general rule that a count in an indictment which charges two distinct, independent of enses is bed and should be quashed on motion. . . I find as the result of my examination of the numerous cases where the principle has been enforced that the prevailing feature of these cases is, that the offenses charged in the same court were either inhereally repugnant or so distinct that they could not be construed as different stages in one transaction, or involved different punishments. There is a class of cases where, sithough offenses appear by the use of the disjunctive in statutes declaring the offenses to be distinct and separate, it is nevertheless held that they constitute in effect but one offense, and may be stated in one count. [In support of which proposition numerous authorities were cited.]

Let us now go a step further. Bishop (Vol. 1 Crim. Procedure, sec. 436) says: "If a statute declares that the, doing of this or that or the other thing shall subject the doer to punishment which it specifies, plainly a man may incur the penality by doing any one of the three things. And, by doing the three things, at different times and as sequents branactions, be incurs the penality three times, and three times he may be punished. But suppose, instead, he does the three things at once and as one transaction, the doctrine appears to be that the incurs the penality but once. Since the offense may be committed in different ways distinguished in this statute from one another by the disjunctive, or committed by combining more than one, or all the ways in one transaction, an indictment may in a single count charge the defendant with all the sets using the conjunctive "or," and upon this ground the objection is overruled.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SPRINGFIELD.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 24.—In the Federal Springfield, Ill., March 22.—In the Federal District Court to-day, the proceedings in contempt against H. H. Bodelan, of St. Louis, and other witnesses in whisky cases who delayed their coming, were discharged. A forfeiture of his recognizance, \$500, was taken against Thomas Powers, indicted for violating the revenue law as a retail liquor dealer.

AMUSEMENTS. .

Mr. Edward Byron, the boy tragedian, attempted last night to play Richard III. and failed. It would be marvelous, indeed, if he had done otherwise. A boy of 17 cannot be expected to understand all the springs of emotion which play in so complex and mysterious a new last and mysterious and min—lad one on him—I have met him on the street apokes to him. In the serve endersyed bright. A first received a first of the street apokes to him. In the serve endersyed bright. A first received a first of the street apokes to him. In the serve endersyed bright. A first received a first of the street apokes to him. In the street apokes to him. In the serve endersyed bright. A first received a first of the street apokes to him. In the serve endersyed bright. A first received a first of the street apokes to him. In the serve endersyed bright has been a first of the street apokes to him. In the serve endersyed bright has been a first of the street apokes to him. In the serve endersyed bright has been a first of the street apokes to him. In the serve endersy the street and the serve endersyed bright has been a first of the street apokes to him. In the street apokes to him. In

THE COUNCIL.

Defeat of the Resolution Calling a Special Election.

Twenty-One Aldermen Disregard the Wishes of Their Constitnents.

Ald. Hildreth and Schaffper Make Weak Pleas for a Rotten Cause.

Ald. Waterman Called Attention to the Financial Condition of the City.

And Showed the Results Which Would Follow from Colvin's Holding On.

Those Two Absentees-Singular Conduct of Certain Aldermen.

A special meeting of the Common Council "for the consideration of matters pertaining to the coming election," was held last evening men present except Stone, of the Fifth Ward, and Dickinson, of the Eighteenth. The Council was also graced with the presence

Bailey, City-Collector Von Hollen, Superintendent of Police Hickey, Capt. Buckley, Commissioner Thompson and Secretary Sullivan, of the Board of Public Works, Justice Sommerfield, Commissioner Cleary, of the County Board, the Mayor's son John, City-Attorney Jamieson, and a host of lesser lights, like Larry O'Brien, Elias Shipman, and men who couldn't get inside the bar of the Council.

Ald. Woodman presented the following reso

Resolved, That the Clerk be and is hereby directed to give notice on or before the 28th ints, that a special election will be held on the 18th day of April, A. D. 1876, for the purpose of electing a Mayor to fall the existing vacancy.

Aid. Waterman moved as an amendment that the call be published in the Inter-Ocean news-

the call be published in the Inter-Goran newspaper.

Aid. Bailey moved that the amendment lie on the table. Carried by a vote of 32 yeas to 5 nays.—Dixon, Waterman, Campbell, Case, Quirk. ALD. WOODMAN stated that the reason he voted to lay the amendment on the table, was because he wanted to bring up the question fairly before the Council, and merely wished to concur with the wishes of the people of his ward, who had demanded a special election for Mayor, and he wanted the question squarely brought up so that they might-know what the result would be.

ALD. HILDEFTH.

prophesies, and pictured disaster and rum it Colvin wasn't allowed to hold over. He expected our bonds would go away down, etc. He wanted every member to face the question squarely, as he intended to do.

The speaker said thatif the Council could call an election to-morrow in accordance with law, he would not stand up against it; but, knowing, as he said he did, that the effect of the call would be to drive the city into a state of confusion, he thought the Council could not conscientiously call the election by passing the resolution. He wished to ask if there was a man in the Council who would be willing to drive the City Administration into a snarl which ten administrations could not unravel. He wished to know if there was anything wrong in the present Administration? Was there anything crooked? Was there anything corrupt in the Administration? If there was, he would thank any one to point it out. It would be the duty of the speaker as a representative of his constituents to take decided action at once to correct the abuses, and he would do his part to help.

becare as a representative of inst constituents to take decided action at once to correct the abuses, and he would do his part to help.

ALD. BAILEY
had only one word to say, and that was that he had a bad headache and could not stand so much racket, and he therefore moved the previous question. It was refused,—yoas, 9; nays, 32. The yeas were Foley, Richardson, Warren, Fitzgerald, Sommer, Bailey, O'Brien, White, and Lengacher.

ALD. WATERNAN
said he wished to state a few reasons which influenced his action. The financial situation was much more difficult than was generally known, and he believed the Lord would help those who helped themselves. He believed that the time was fast approaching when the city could only get money by the voluntary contributions of its citizens. He had never bad any doubt that the city certificates were entirely illegal, and he was was fast approaching when the city could only get money by the voluntary contributions of its citizens. He had never had any doubt that the city certificates were entirely illegal, and he was sure that before a great while an infunction would be put ton the city prohibiting its issuing any, more of these certificates. He called the attention of the Aldermen to the fact that if this state of things abould come to pass there would be no money to pay their friends on the police force or in the Fire Department, or in any other brauch of the City Government. He also called the attention of the Council to the fact that the businessmen of the city were in favor of having an election. Whether this was because the Mayor was corrupt the speaker was not prepared to say, he had no charges to make,—but still it was true that the businessmen thought that they ought to have a chance to vote for another Mayor. These men were growing indiguant that the Mayor was holding on to an office by a technicality. They were unwilling to pay their taxes because the money was to be expended under the direction of a man who was usurping the seat he held.

At the next sale of property for taxes the city would be deprived of the right to go into the sale and buy certificates, because it had no more to pay, and the State and county taxes were included in the sale. This would put the Administration in a much worse position than it now was. The speaker asked the Council whether, if the case was brought home to them they would be so base as to take advantage of a technicality or experience that the was interest to a technicality or experience that the was into the sale in the Mayor or in his supporters that he held over by a technicality or actual to held over, the city paper, much that the best of the sale in the Mayor or in his supporters that he held over by a technicality or actual the sale in the Mayor was permitted to hold over, the city paper, the properties of the administration in a much worse position than it has a true the sale of the

he held over by a technicality or skulked behind a quibble.

ALD. SCHAFFEEE
then took the floor, and said that he recognized the great importance of the question which they were to decide, and he had given it careful consideration. The question had assumed a partisan shape. There was hardly a man, woman, or child in Chicago but knew upon which side of the political questions he stood, and no one could accuse him of political affinity with Mayor Colvin and his Administration, and because he would not join that party his house was stoned upon the evening of the election. After the election of Mayor Colvin he was introduced to him for the first time, when he promised to support him is every just and legal action, and ever since then had tried to do so. Realizing, as he said before, the

great question, he had formed an opinion and arrived as a conclusion regardless of the hue and cry by the mass of the people who were responsible for the condition of the city to-day, and the self-constituted circle of a few men who had tried to force them to a duty, and came into the Council with a mass of big petitions, and went into the courts. He wanted it known that his ward was not in favor of the charter, as it had given but sixteen votes for it; and he as a voter had not been in favor of it. He did not favor Mayor Colvin and his Administration so far as the city finances were concerned. Mayor Colvin was not charged with corruption, but was simply attacked because he

reprined. Mayor Colvin was not charged with corruption, but was simply attacked because he
held over upon a technicality.

At this stage Ald. Reidy, who had fallen asleep
in his chair, tilted back suddenly, which caused
quite a sensation. He carefully gathered himself up and put his chair to rights, and said that
he objected.

he objected.

Ald. Schaffner continued: The Finance Committee had always acted in perfect harmony with the Mayor. He had never seen anything wrong done by Mayor Colvin for which he could be held responsible and centured. The question was merely brought on by designing politicians and men who paid no taxes, and then attacked the administration because it had issued certificates.

and men who paid no taxes, and then attacked the Administration because it had issued certificates of indebtedness. He then went over the action of the Council last spring when it flew in the face of a decision of the Court, when they had acted upon the advice of Judge Dickey, Corporation Council at that time.

No one had charged Mayor Colvin with corruption, but the fight was made against him merely upon personal grounds. If an election was had, and another Mayor elected, the matter would go before the courts, and the City Treasurer would not know which officer to obey. Then there would be worse confusion as the appeal went from court to court.

was had, and another Mayor elected, the matter would go before the courts, and the City Treasurer would not know which officer to obey. Then there would be worse confusion as the appeal went from court to court.

Ald. Waterman—Was any such confusion experienced in St. Louis during the Mayorality dispute?

Ald. Schaffner—I am not posted as to that. Ald. Fitzgerald—Does the Citizens' Association want a special election called?

Ald. Schaffner—Let everybody judge for himself. He simply desired to place himself on record, and he thought he had good reasons to assign in opposing a call for a special election for Mayor. He thought the gentlemen were not proceeding legally in this matter of attempting to call an election. It seemed to him that they had gone the wrong way about it. If they meant to be honest in this matter, it seemed to him that they would have gotten opinions from lawrers and proceeded according to the charter. The Aldermen of the Tenth Ward simply desired an election to be held by resolution. He asked that the resolution be read. He went on to dissect it, and read copiously from the charter while the sweat was pouring down his brow, His law taught him that an election could only be ordered by an ordinance, and not by resolution, and it so stated in the charter. He was not speaking from his own opinion.

Ald. Waterman—If the resolution is illegal, what harm would it be to pass it?

Ald. Schaffner got very much excited, and an extra drop of sweat stood upon the end of his nose when he continued with a vehemence begot of anger: They were not children but men, and should act as such. He didn't dare to assume any responsibility to aid in bringing about a confusion for which the people would curse him six months from now. He and his colleague represented 30,000 people, not one of whom had asked him to call a special election.

ALD. CARTERLE.

thought the question as serious one. The defunct institution known as the Citizens' Association had been to blame for the what he would not vote for a new election; b

mentioned resorted to, but the victim of them was also met late one evening in a public road and forced into a puglistic encounter by his brother officers. The honorable member complained that the punishment meted out to the offenders on that occasion was not nearly adquate, and he urged that, if proper discipling was to be maintained, such cases must in future be dealt with more securely.

Facts and Figures from the Registrator 1876-Allowances to Officers.
Casualties and Appointments-Nationality of Officers-Militia Force of the United States.

The following facts and figures, gleaned from the "Army Begister" for 1876, now ready for distribution, possesses more than ordinary interest in view of the much-talked-of reduction of the army:

terest in view of the much-talked-of reduction of the army:

The aggregate strength of the army, counting everyone connected with the military service except contract, or acting assistant surgeons, and teamsters in the employ of the Quartermaster's Repartment, and including the Professors and cadetral West Point, is 28,346, as shown by the applicance statement:

Five regiments of artillery.
Twenty-five regiments of infantry.
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Ordinary sergeants.
Commissary sergeants.
Enissted men unestached to regiment
viz., clerks, messengers, orderites,
crutting parties, military pris
guard, sto.
Signal service detachment.
Superintendents of national cemeteri
Veterinary surgeons. eterinary surgeons...

Aggregate. 3, 1874, and March 3, 1875,

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Work on the Building Stopped by Disregard of the City Ordinances by the

THE ARMY,

fective Mortar Used. Thursday the corner-stone of the kitchen, boiler-house, and other out-houses that will form part of the new County Hospital, was laid on the grounds on the square bounded by Polk, Harrison, Wood, and Lincoln streets, in the presence of J. C. Cochrane, architect, Jim Handley, thirty-eight laborers, and a large and delighted corps of County Treasury leeches, who are sometimes called Commissioners. The manner in which the contract for this work has been let has already been given in the columns of been let has already been given in the columns of THE TRIBUNE, but one of the most shameful and disgraceful portions of this act of robbery has not yet been stated. It is well known that the contract was let to the highest bidder, and how this was brought about the public can best infer by the character of the majority of the in-dividuals who comprise the membership of the

THE COUNTY HOSPITAL

Mike Bailey.

Contractors, Etc.

Peculiar Conduct of the Architect--- De-

dividuals who comprise the membership of the County Board. It is usual when a contract is let to compel specifications and plans to be filed with the County before the work is allowed to proceed. But with the County before the work is allowed to proceed. But

ARCHITECT COCHEANE
and Contractor Sexton are especially favored in this respect. What right have the public to know how the work is to be done for them,—whether it is to be done honestly, or they are to be cheated from its inception? Were these Commissioners not elected by bummers and ballot-box stuffers? The public should know that rogues rarely fall out to defrand the County Treasury from the start. To prove this read the following:

The County Board refuses to respect the sity's right in anything, though Chicago pays fully nine-tenths of the taxes. There is an ordinance in force which compels architects to file a copy of specifications for new buildings with the City Building Inspector before they can go on with the work. The city has adopted certain rules which were made for the safety of the public, and every law-shiding citizen is expected to conform to them. Not so with county contractors. What care they for city laws? 'Architect Cochrane has scorned to stoop so low as to comply with the sections of the ordinance, and has gone to work in Deplance of them. and here is where a little trouble is

with the sections of the ordinance, and has GONE TO WORK IN DEFININGE of them, and here is where a little trouble is likely to ensus, —trouble, too, that may end disastronsly to the County Board, for the Underwriters have taken, or propose to take, a little hand in this fight. What the specifications of Cochrane's plans are, of course is not known, because they have not yet been filed though he has gotten the foundations for boiler-house and kitchen nearly laid. Such a flagrant imposition upon the public would be allowed in no other sity except Chicago.

Thursday last
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sent a deputy to see how the work was going on
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The Deputy Inspector brought down some of the mortar which was being used in laying the foundation, and its quality was very inferior, for, instead of being composed of two parts cement to one of lime, it was made mostly of quick-lime and very little cement.

Yesterday morning at an early hour Mike Bailey repaired to the ground and found that the foundation-wall ditches were being dug only 2 feet deep, though the ordinance calls for no less than 4, and that they be dug below the sewer where the walls are laid on timber.

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THE FOUNDATION

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The were eighty-two casualties reported glast year, namely: Resignations, 22; del. 1; deaths, 43; dismissals, 11, and cash-a, viz: In the medical department, 23; department, 8; corps of engineers, 14; ry, 14; artillery, 16, and infantry, 42, vvo and one-quarter per cent of the officers or army are of foreign birth. Irrahmen take ead, there being more than twice as many re credited to Ireland than to any caher try. The details are: Ireland, 109; Gerry, 52; England, 41; Canada, 21; Scotland, France, 10; Sweden, 6; Switzerland, 4; America, 3; Italy, 3; Nova Scotla, 2; India, 2; Austris, Poland, Hungary, Malta, a, Madeira, the Netherlands, New Brunshaia, and the Sandwich Islands, 1 each.

received since 1874. In Delaware, West Virginia, Illinois, Missouri, Wisconsin, and Nebraska, "no enrollment" is reported, while from New Hampshire, Virginia, Georgia, Alabama, Tennesses, and Nevada, no returns have been received. The aggregate "number of men available for military duty (unorganized)" is atsted to be 3,701,977. Disraeli in His Old Age. I question whether I ever saw an older face than that of Mr. Disraeli seems to be in certain lights. We have older men—far older men—in our public life here, where a man of 50 is still only a political stripling. Mr. Disraeli is set down in the "Parliamentary Companion" as exarcely yet quite 70. I believe some ill-natured person has lately taken pains to prove that he is a year older. Still, even if that were so, 71 years would place him in the second rank, according to seniority, of our statesmen. But Disraeli has not yet accepted the decrees of fate. He has not yet put off the appearance and the ways of youth. He dresses like a young man; he tries to walk like a young man; he tries to walk like a young man; at a distance, and when he is erect and not in motion, he still looks almost like a sort of young man. But the face, with its fallen cheeks and lips, its deep, shaky wrinkles, its awful hollows, its frequent convulsive movements, the thin wieps of hair striving to keep their color and to cover the bald places, the yellow, muddy, ghastly hue spreading from forehead to chin, the eyes that are occasionally aroused under the impulse of great excitement to an unnatural glitter,—all this seems to suggest one of the most fearful forms in which vindictive old age punishes and fumbles those who have shown themselves too obstinate in resisting her approach. Sometimes I cannot look at the Prime Minuster of Great Britain without being reminded of Mrs. Skewton in "Dombey and Son." Sometimes, indeed, a more picturesque and heroic ides suggests itself, and Mr. Disraeli looks like a broken-down, plucked, tattered old eagle, whose fights and foce have left him almost nothing of his early self but eves, and cleak, But always the face of late years suggests that like Campbell's "Outalissi" it is "deathlike old." It is curious to observe the little pause which Mr. Disraeli makes at the bar of the House-or at least the place where the bar of the House of the country walk up the House of Lords was and beak power and sone is sto

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THE CONVERSATION was brief and to the point. Agnew was ordered to dig down a little, but his strength soon sailed him, and then Mike Bailey took a hand. For a few minutes the shower of snow was hidden by the storm of mud that was flying through space. Having satisfied himself, Mike stated to The Tribune that the public were being egregiously windled, and if Cochrane could not comply more strictly with city laws, he would have to be prosested, and that was the long and short of it. Jim Handley then came up—with that portion of his person which was not hidden by his gloves and boots or covered by the laps of his genuine bear-skin cap, imported from Lapland by the steame "Erin." Handley had

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THE COUNTY HOSPITAL

Work on the Building Stopped by Mike Bailey.

Bisregard of the City Ordinances by the Contractors, Etc.

Peculiar Conduct of the Architect—Defective Mortar Used.

Thursday the corner-stone of the kitchen, boiler-house, and other out-houses that will form part of the new County Hospital, was laid on the grounds on the square bounded by Polk, Harrison, Wood, and Lincoln streets, in the presence of J. C. Cochrane, architect, Jim Handley, thirty-eight laborers, and a large and delighted corps of County Treasury leeches, who are sometimes called Commissioners. The manner in which the contract for this work has been let has already been given in the columns of TIR TRIBUNE, but one of the most shameful and attentioned in presence of the most shameful and attentioned in the ground of the most of pophery.

Star-Spangled Banner, "by F. S. Kay; "Wood-man, Spare that Tree" (very fusiple, by the way), by George P. Mortis; "A Hunn," by Jo. The Billed Banner, "by J. D. The Saro, and "Old Grimes is Dead," by J. D. The Christmas Hymn," by E. H. Sears; "The Old Grimes is Dead," by J. D. Thoworder; "The Old Sergean," by Forceythe Wilson; "The Vagabonds," by J. D. Trowbridge; and "Gnossis," by C. P. Cranch. There are other pieces, like the "Count Paul," and especially the "Theodors," of Mrs. Drinker (Edith May), which seem to be more deserving of success than some of those which have attained it. But little justice has been done to the poetio and dramatic least of George H. Boker. "The King's Bell." exquisite for the limpid flow of its varse and the sweetly melancholy tone of its thought, together with other poems by Richard have not received their due meed of praise. T. Buchanan Read wrote volumes of rich descriptive poetry, but the popularity of "Sheridan's Ride" is not sufficient to attract attention to them. — Educia P. Whipple in Harper's Magazine for March.

"SWINTON'S OUTLINES."

"SWINTON'S OUTLINES."

Prof. Adams, of Ann Arbor, Replies to "Investigator"—Letter from Prof. Alien, of the University of Wiscon-

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:
ANN ARBOR, Mich., March 21.—I desire to say a few words in response to the letter published in your issue of the 18th inst. on Mr. Swinton's "Outlines," and my connection with it.

I will preface what I have to offer by remark-

ing that more than a month ago intimations came to me from different sources that

I will preface what I have to offer by remarking that more than a month ago intimations came to me from different sources that a violent assault was to be made upon myself directly, and upon the University indirectly, over the shoulders of Mr. Swinton. The attack was to originate, as I was assured, in a corner of the State from which the University has of late learned to anticipate very little but petulant displays of ill-nature. Although your letter purports to have been written in Ann Arbor, I cannot, therefore, but regard it as the fulfillment of this prediction. I would have no one think that the real "Investigator" lives under the shadow of the University. Concerning my connection with Mr. Swinton's book, I have a few words to offer.

1. In 1871 I began the preparation of a book for the use of preparatory schools. Before I had advanced far, however, I found the work irksome, and was soon ready to abandon it on the least provocation. In this frame of mind I saw a statement that Prof. Swinton, of the University of California, was preparing a similar work, to be published by Messrs. I voson & Co., of New York. I at once requested a friend in that city to inquire as to the ground of the report; and, on learning that it was correct, I immediately abandoned my work. This was more than two years before the appearance of Mr. Swinton's book. So much for the charge that I abandoned my own on the appearance of Mr. Swinton's work and the contemptible infiniation that for a pecuniary consideration I "indersed the latter as far superior to my own ideal."

2. When, some two or three years later. I received a copy of Mr. Swinton's book from the publishers, I examined it, as may well be supposed, with somewhat more than usual interest. I knew the excellencies of Mr. Swinton's book from the publishers, I examined it, as may well be supposed, with somewhat more than usual interest. I knew the excellencies of Mr. Swinton's book from the publishers, I examined it, as may well be supposed, with somewhat more than usual interest the latter of the experted top our blank. The color of a copy of Mr. Perindry book from the posted, with somewhat spece than the state of the posted, with somewhat spece than the state of the posted, with somewhat spece than the state was pleasing, the maps and illustrative and the strice was pleasing, the maps and illustrative was consisted to excite an entitlement for the strice was pleasing. But, which show the same and the strice was pleasing, the maps and illustrative was consisted to excite an entitlement for the strice was pleasing. But, which show the same strice of the strice was pleasing to the same errors. In our principles of the strice was pleasing to the same and the same and the strice was pleasing to the same and the sam

done good service in exposing the plagiarisms of Swinton's "Outlines of His-tory." I do not see how Mr. Swinton can defend himself. But I do not recognize the justice of the attack upon Prof. Adams. If your correspondent knows, or has good reason to believe, that Prof. Adams received, not three hundred, but even one dollar for his recommendation of the book, he ought to say so in so hundred, but even one dollar for his recommondation of the book, he ought to say so in so many words, and prove it, and Mr. Adams' reputation will be as effectually damaged as Mr. Swinton's. Otherwise he has no right to give currency to what may be a piece of gratuitous slander. It is as much our duty, and as much for the interests of the community, to protect a good reputation as to expose a case of corruption. Neither do I recognize the fairness of the dilenums presented by 'Investigator' in his closing paragraph. It is no business of a professor of history to be so familiar with the books cited as to recognize extracts from them at sight. If Mr. Adams is guilty in this, so am I, and so are scores of persons in all parts of the country, who have examined this book and found it a good one. The fact is, Mr. Swinton is an admirable compiler; of course, one who makes so many books on so various subjects cannot be anything more. His wrong was, not in using the materials furnished him by Smith, Rawlinson, Merivale, etc., but in copying their words and giving no authority. This was theft. But for myself, when I examine a book for introduction, I take for grauted that it is a piece of honest work, unless I have reason to believe to the contrary. My only question is, whether it is in itself a good book, suited to my purposes. It is altogether likely that this is the method pursued by Prof. Adams; and I, for my part, shall not believe him guilty of the act insinuated by your correspondent, unless conclusive evidence is brought up.

NEW YORK NEWSPAPERS.

NEW YORK NEWSPAPERS.

Comprehensive Statement of Their

A Comprehensive Statement of Pheir Pecuniary Value and Standing in the Community—Gossip About Their Managers.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune, New York, March 20.—The Cincinnati Gazette recently published a paragraph, which has been going the rounds of the papers, giving the value of the value of the papers. of the various papers in this city. The Herald is quoted as worth \$2,000,000, which is probably not far out of the way : the Times at \$1,000,000 to which 25 per cent at least should be added, for the Times owns a very fine building, and i known to be doing an exceedingly prosperous business for these times; the Tribune is quoted worth \$1,000,000, subject to a mortgage. Probably no practical newspaper man, with money, would give half this sum for the establishmen and assume its liabilities. Its business is generally believed to be running behind sadly, and it is currently reported that a change in its man agement may be looked for at almost any moment. The World, without a building, is quoted at \$300,000, which is probably too high by \$100,-000; Journal of Commerce at \$800,000 is not far out of the way; the Evening Express at \$250,000 is higher than what it could be sold for to newspaper men, whatever the Tammany politicians may have recently paid for is; the Evening Post and building at \$700,000 I should say was cheap, allowing nothing for the paper itself; \$150,000 for the Commercial Advertises

THE COURTS.

Applications for Divorces-Bankruptcy Business.

Record of Judgments and New Suits-Criminal Matters.

Three unfortunates came into Court yesterday to tell that they had made mistakes and drawn something worse than blanks in the matrimonia lottery. The first was Ada Ireland, who is pained to be obliged to accuse her husband of infidelity, but she says that his favors are bestowed indiscriminately without any regard to her feelings or rights, and she does not feel inclined to be a Mormon wife. So she wants the usual decree.

Then Alois Stempfke tells a plaintive tale of how he took Louisa Lutterback for his wife only a little more than a year ago, but though he has done his best for her ever since, she will persist in attacking him with stove-lids, coalshovels, and iron pots. She also is in the habit

parsist in attacking him with stove-lids, coalshovels, and iron pots. She also is in the habit
of keeping company with a maughty female
friend named Mina Corvinius Rabe, to the great
detriment of her morals. So alois thinks there
ought to be a new deal, and asks the Court to
lend a hand in his misfortunes.

Lastly, Henry Brinkman, Jr., after soven years
of conjugal misery, has given up the battle and
surrendered at discretion. He says that he lived
with his wife, Anna Newman Jacoby Brinkman,
for about five years, enjoying a reasonable degree of happiness, when she began to cultivate
the acquaintance of whisky straight. The result
was that she grew gross and ill-tempered the
more she drank, and then just by way of exercise she would throw the furniture at him.
On one occasion she threw a cerving-knife at him,
then she brought him down with a
wash-bowl, and followed it up with
the pitcher. Then again she deluged
him with a shower of knives and dishes when he
was eating his supper, and finally filled the
measure of her cruelty full by knocking him
over the head with a boot and landing him all in
a heap at the bottom of the flight of stairs he
was descending at the time. Henry moved
from Philadelphis to St. Louis when his name
became unpleasantly well known in the city of
Brotherly Love, but he did not find the little
suburb on the Mississippi any more virtuous,
and he shortly retraced his steps. At last he
was obliged to leave her about a year ago, and,
as he can never live with her again, he asks for
a divorce and the custody of his two children.

Them.

Yesterday was the last day of service in the
Superior Court for the April term. No new calendar will be prepared.

Friday, April 7, will be the last day of service
for the April term in the Circuit Court.

Judges Jameson. Gary, and Booth will hear
motions to-day; Judge Boxers will try submitted
cases; Judges Moore and Williams will hear divorce cases; and Judge Farwell will continue the
call of his assions Budden F, and Julia B.

call of his calendar, Nos. 101 to 150.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

The Equitable Trust Company, of New London, filed a bill against Beiden F. and Julia B. Culver, Jonathan Edwards. Moses L. Saudder, Jr., J. L. Thompson, Charles Hitchcock, the First National Bank of Chicago, and the Nassau Bank of New York, to foreclose a mortgage for \$4,000 on Lots 31 and 32 in Culver's Addition.

BANKBUTCY MATTERS.

In the case of Short & Brayton an order was made directing the Assignee to sell the entire stock of the bankrupts to Joshus P. Young, of 152 Dearborn street, for \$12,000 cash.

A general creditors' meeting will be held April 7, before Register Grant, in the matter of John H. Daniels. In the estate of Ames, Sherman & Co., a first dividend of 2 per cent was declared. S. B. Walk-

dividend of 2 per cent was declared. S. B. Walker is the Assignee.

An Assignee will be chosen this morning for the estate of Edward J. Quirk.

The First National Bank of Constantine began a suit for \$2,000 yesterday against Julius W. Butler, O. M. Butler, W. H. Beach, and John H. Keedy.

Butler, O. M. Butler, W. H. Beach, and John H. Keedy.

F. L. Snyder commenced a suit against S. B. Bowler and S. G. Nilkins, claiming \$10,000.

The Excelsior Stone Company began an action for \$25,000 against James and Jeremiah Clowry and Alexander Reid.

Issac T. Sunderland, administrator of Mary Day, deceased, commenced a suit in trespass against the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company, laying damage at \$5,000.

James Patton began a suit to recover \$7,500 from J. S. Kinkaid, S. A. Squier, Henry Davis, and William Goodwin.

Edward Stoude brought suit against Charles Macder, claiming \$2,000.

Charles Birgenshaw began an action to recover the sum of \$5,000 from J. Young Scammon.

Wilham J. Tewkesbury commenced an action in trespass against James G. Dwen and H. B. Galpin, laying damages at \$25,000.

COUNTY COURT.

In the estate of Dennis O'Brien, letters were issued to Ellen O'Brien, under bond for \$4,200.

In the estate of Joseph Rouston, letters of administration were granted to Milleus B. McIntosh, under bond of \$5,500.

In the estate of John Murphy, letters of ad-

tosh, under bond of \$3,500.

In the estate of John Murphy, letters of administration were issued to Catherine Murphy under bond for \$4,400.

ministration were issued to Calbrine Murphy under bond for \$4,400.

CRIMINAL COURT.

In the case of Samuel McElroy and John Collins, convicted of burglary and given eight years in the Penitentiary, a motion for a new trial was argued and overruled. Their sentence was subsequently reduced to three years each.

The following were sentenced on plea: Hebry Sargent, larceny, six days County Jail; John Reynolds, larceny, thirty days; Edward McCabe, larceny, twenty days; James O'Brien, larceny, three years in the Penitentiary; J. P. Edwards, burglary, two years and swo months; James Quirk, burglary, one year; and Albert Kramer, burglary, two years and two months.

David Barnett was tried for larceny, found guitty, and under age.

goods and acquitted.

William Hahs was tried for larceny, found guity, and under age.

THE CALL MONDAY.

JUDGE HOPKINS—From 216 to end of calendar.
JUDGE GARY—299, 240, 245, 258 to 263, 265 to 269, 274 to 277, 279, and 280, inclusive.

JUDGE JAMESOM—115, 117 to 121, 123, 125, 129, 131, 133, 135, 135, 138, 135 to 141, 143 to 145, inclusive.

JUDGE MOORE—24, 42, 43, 44.

JUDGE ROGERS—Set case 891 and 773.

JUDGE BOOTH—5et case 891 and 773.

JUDGE FARWELL—150 to 200.

JUDGE FARWELL—150 to 200.

UNITED STATES CHROUTE COUNT—JUDGE BLODGETT—COOPE, Junes & Cadbury vs. Mary V. Ginlay; verdict, \$197.99, and motion for new trial.

SUPERIOR COUNT—CONTERSIONS—R. W. Bridge vs.
Francelis M. Hotchkies and R. V. Hotchkies, \$113,81.—Kirk Hawes vs. Martin N. Kelly, \$552.77.
JUDGE GARY—E. G. Hall et al. vs. Lyman Bridges, \$21.97.

CIRCUIT COURT — JUDGE BOOTH—L. Eaton vs. Thomas Orton; verdict, \$50.—Joseph R. Otie vs. Jasae W. and Denn Bangs, \$3,535.—Mary Kelly vs. City of Chicago; verdict, \$1,250.

The Centennial Fiend.

Boston Commercial Bulletin.

It was only half an hour before the paper went to press, but he walked unerringly inte the editor's private room, and dropping his hat over the warning placard of "Busy Day, Short Calls," seated himself with easy bar-room politieness on the table with the exchanges. He was dressed in an Uister and a soiled ruffled shirt, wore an amethyst about the size of a hock glass on his third finger, and a cluster pin in his bosom. He took a "seven-for-a-quarter" eigar from his mouth, and, placing it on the editor's inkstand, remarkéd confidentially:

"I am going to spend some time this year..."

The editor clutched his pas like a dagger, and, pawing after the few hairs on the top of his head, said:

"Yes, I've done a little writin' in my day, and bein' disengaged thus summer should like to send a first-class journal like yours..."

The interviewer nodded, and kicked his No. 11s pensively against the veneered panels of the desk.

"Would you like to be packed in ice until your friends call for you?" said the editor gloomily, "or shall we forward your remains in an air-tight casket?"

Then, gazing sorrowfully at the young man, he put his mouth to a speaking-tube and asked:

"Are any of the pressmen at hand?"

Promptly wafted through the tin tube came the reply:

"Red Mike and Big Dan, sir."

The would-be correspondent started up aghast, put his hat on wrong side in front, and buttoned the time the second but-The Centennial Fiend.

"Red Mike and Big Dan, sir."

The would-be correspondent started up aghast, put his hat on wrong side in front, and buttoned the third button of his cost into the second button-hole; but the newspaper-man, taking no more notice of him than he would of a deadhead advertisement, breathed through the tube:

"Give 'em a quarter apiece and let them come here. Tell them there is another of those Philadelphia Centennial fellows here, and then pull in a district telegraph boy and send for bearse."

Before the last words were in the speaking-

tube the tails of an Ulster coat sailed out of the private office, and a nervous young man, after trying the door of the coat-room and diving into the coat elecet, reached the counting-room door, looked over his shoulder at two brawny Milesians who had just descended from some upper region, missed his footing for a dozen stairs, accented his descent with a heavy hump on the first landing, and reached the street as the editor wrote the last word of an article on "The Business Outlook" and calmly sent it whirring up in the box to the composition-room.

POR SALE-OR PART EXCHANGE—
Choice home on West Adams st.
Several houses and lots on Monroe, Van Buren, and

Fine house on Park-row. Will give bargain. LEVI WING & CO., 57 Dear LEVI WING & CO., & Dearborn-st.

POR SALR—3-STORY AND BASKMENT MARBLE
front house 1186 Wabash-av., at a bargain. JAS. B.
GOODMAN & CO., 73 Dearborn-st.

POR SALR—NORPHWEST CORNER ASHLAND—
av. and Jackson-st., adapted for residence or block
of eight houses. Finest corner on West Side. Inquire at
128 South Chart-st. IS South Clarket.

AOB SALE-FOR HALF ITS VALUE, TO PAY INoumbrance, two-story and basement brick house (new)
on Congress Park, agar Van Bures-st.; 586 down, then
monthly parmonts or trade. OLIVER BESLY, 157
Washington-st.

low and on easy terms. JAMES H. HILL, 94 Dearbornst., Room.

TOR SALE-OR EXCHANGE-MAKE OFFER FOR I cottage, lot, and barn (west front). Buttarield-st., mear Thirlieth; street paved; vater, sower, and gas connections both floors.

Cottage, lot, and barn one corner plassantest part of city, Auburn, N. Y.; would like merchandise. Address Alburn, Thomas office.

TOR SALE-LOT ON WASHINGTONST., REAR I Westernay. Exits feet; price 240 peer foot, MATSON HILL, 97 Washington-st.

TOR SALE-18 TORES CORNER TWENTY NINTH and Garibald-sts, at a mammont bayesin for cash. MATSON HILL, 97 Washington-st.

TOR SALE-19 Washington-st.

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TOR SAUGH OWN, 250 per month.

\$4,000-3600 down, \$50 per month.

\$4,000-3600 down, \$50 per month.

\$4,000-3600 down, \$50 per month.

\$6,000-3600 down, \$50 per month.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

Clark-st.
FOR SALE BEST SOUTH ENGLEWOOD LOTS.
8150 cach, payable \$5 per menth. After April I price
will be \$175 per lot. MATSON HILL, 57 Washington st. FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FINE RESIDENCE property in Oak Park and vicinity. Address GRONGE W. SHARP, 7 and 8 McCormick Block, Chicago.

W. SHARP, 7 and 8 McCormick Block, Chicago.

FOR SALE—PUT YOUR MONRY IN A GOOD LOT
before your savings bank breaks.

South Chicago lots, 25x125, only \$150.
Lacton Station half-sere lots, 2550.

City of Chicago lots, 94x125, 8550.

315 down, 83 month, city lots, 810 a month.

GEORGE H. HESS & CO., 106 Dearborn-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

TO RENT-HOUSES. TO PENT—NEAR LINCOLN PARK AND TWO lines of street ears, 2-story and basement houses; modern conveniences; neighborhood and surroundings first-class; terms reasonable. CHAS. M. HALK, its Bandolph-st.

TO RENT-FOR 2 OR 6 MONTHS TO A RESPONIs lible party, a nice, comfortably furnished brick house
in a plassant location on the West Side. Would make
agreeable arrangement with the right party. Address L
St. Tribune office.

Dearborn-st.
To SENT_NEW c-ROOM HOUSE IN REAUTIVEL.
auburban village, twenty minutes' ride from city, if
alternat done, for \$150 per year, to a prompt-having and
agentyl tenant. G. A. Lik LAND, is Dearborn-st.

WANTED--TO RENT.

PARTNERS WANTED:

DARTNER WANTED—AN ACTIVE PARTNER TO take one-half interest in a woodon wars manufacturing concern located 5 miles from good harbor, Michigan, consisting of factors, store, with general association merchandise, sawmill, flouring-mill, in full operation, with 300 eres of land; business established and profits bie; will take improved real estate in payment. C. W. OROWELL & CO., Cleveland, O.,

DARTNER WANTED—WITH 2800, TO MANUFACTURE STATES AND STATE a good chance for the right man. 8.85, Tribune omco.

The RTNER WANTED AN HONEST, ACTIVE young man, with a few hundred dollars capital, can lears of a chance to make mosely fast and its entirely legitimate business; best of references given and required; no one need answer who has no mosely. Address C. C. BKMIS, 76 LaSalle-8t. BEMMS, Its LaSalle-st.

DARTNER WANTED — A MANUFACTURING to hemist and perfumer, just arrived from London. England, would like to meet with a party with about \$1,000, with view to partnership, sleeping or setire, to masuitacture several very salable and new articles bearing large profits; a traveler well acquainted with the city preferred. Address O W G, Perfumer and Practical Chemist, G Michiganet.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH 55,000 TO 535,000 TO toke an interest in silver mines which will produce one works 55,000 toke and in the silver mines which will produce one works 55,000 to \$5,000 per ten. The property is worth \$1,000.00, and will bear the closest investigation. Large profits guaranteed. Don't call unless you have the money and mean business. ALLAN DALE, Recum 5. No. 50 Dearboro-st., from 2 to 4 o'clock p. m.

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INSTRUCTION. INSTRUCTION.

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Odistrict school of Lakelle County or in a private famodistrict school of Lakelle County or in a private famodistrict school of Lakelle County or in a private famodistrict school of Lakelle County or in a private famodistrict school of Lakelle County or of hiddren works, or of the county of th

MUSICAL

d note or secured on instrument purchased. For ful articulars address J. A. DEWITT, Springfield, Illinois

J. O. Mazoy, Auctionson.

CO TO THE ORGAN FACTORY FOR THE CHEAP.

Feet first-class cabinet organ in Chicago. Wholesale
and retail. Organs cold on monthly payments. NICH
OISON ORGAN CO., 63 Indiana-t.

DIANOS TO RENT-AT A GREAT REDUCTION
for want of room for new stock. New and secondhand planos and organs at great bargains. N. GOOLD
& SON, 348 State-st.

hand planes and organics and ASON, 346 State-st.

THE CELEBRATED IMPERIAL PIANON-CASH
or installments; unprecedented baryains. THEO.
J. ELMORE 4 CO., Sole Agenta, 266 State-st., Chicago.
WANTED-A PIANO-I WILL PAY OASH POR A
good second-hand Steinway piano. Address M 28.

Tabune effice.

\$125 PAYARLE SIC PER MONTH, WILL RUY
second hand plane, suitable for use of beginners; privilege of exchange for new plane. REED'S
TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 22 Van Buren-s.

FINANCIAL.

A DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDERS' private office, 130 Handolphet., near Clark. Established 1804.

MONEY TO LOAN—IN SUMS TO SUIT, ON REAL estate in Chicago and vicinity, at 9 and 10 per cent.

LORE & BROTHER, 129 and 13 LaSaile-st.

MONKY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY PROP-merty in sums of \$1,000 and upwards, as from 8 to 10 per cent. Inquire at UNION TRUST COMPANY, 128 South Clark st.

MONEY TO LOAN-IN SUMS OF \$1,000 TO \$5,000 B Bryan Block.

MONEY TO LOAN ON WATCHES, JEWELRY.

MONEY TO LOAN ON WATCHES, JEWELRY.

Molamonds, books, revolvers, opera-glasses, instruments, etc., etc., at Goldenid's Loan and Bullion Office Skate Mations, etc. pear Dearborn. Cash paid for old gold and aliver, grid dues, after bare, old, see the Mations dishest bought and sold.

M ONEY TO LOAN ON CITY PROPERTY. \$1,000
\$1,500, \$2,000, \$3,000, \$4,000; other sums to suit a
current rates. JOHN W. MARSH & CO., \$6 Washing

MONEY TO LOAN AT 8 AND 9 PER CENT Of Chicago real estate, 3 or 5 years, in sums to suft. E. C. COLE & CO., 144 Dearborn-st.

C. COLK & CO., 144 Dearborn-st.

MUNRY TO LOAN AT 9 PER CRNT FOR FIVE
Myear on farms or business blocks outside of Cook
County, in sums of \$5,000 and over. B. SANPORD, Solistlor, Morris, Grandy County, Ill.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS. A UCTION—BUTTERS & CO.'S SATURDAY SALE of household goods of every description and general merchandise, every Saturday morning at 9:30 o'clock at their salesrooms, 115 and 120 walassh-av., northeast sor-

merchandise, every same their salesrooms, ils and 120 Wabash-av., more marginous.

Our woven wire mattresses and perfect the market whitters of the conjuct Beds are the best in the market. Whittersky a PRITERS, 131 Madison-st.

PARLOR SUITS.

NEW STYLES.

NEW STYLES.

LOW PRICES.

A full and complete Parlor Suit of 7 pieces, comprising
1 Soft, 2 Easy Chairs, and 4 Wall Chairs,
\$40, 861. 8/5. 8/5. 8/5. 8/5. 8/1.

R. T. MARTIN, 154 State st.

OST-THE MAN WHO PICKED UP A POCKET book near 822 Wabash-av. yesterday, will please leave it and contents at that number, receive reward, and save further trouble. He is known.

LOST-FRIDAY MORNING, NRAR ROBBY-ST. and Park-av., a mink muff. Suitable reward at 168 Park-av.

Park-av.

JUST-MARCH 18. A COW PROM 62: BLETONav.; while back, beily, and lega, sides; will adopt
av.; while back, beily, and lega, sides; will adopt
will be rewarded.

ORT-IF THE GENTLEMAN WHO PICKED UP
LOTE 18. THE GENTLEMAN WHO PICKED UP
Lall store at a modella in the gallery of McCormick's
Hall store at a microlia in the gallery of McCormick's
to the contract of the contract will resign at to kicons
to Will contract, be will be thanked or rewarded, as he may
wish.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

Several houses and lots on Langley-av., near Ellis Park.
Four houses and lots on Langley-av., near Ellis Park.
No. 205 Thirty-insi-st, uses Wabashav. on thirty-thirds.
South Park. av abashav. on thirty-thirds.
Michigan-av. We have several bargains. See us.
A number of lots, and houses and lots, through the only by R. T. MARTIN, 164 State-st.

A FEW FINE ROSEWOOD PIANOS, USED FROM
one to three months. Price, 4200. Warranted five
years. REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 22 Van Buren-st. CHICKERING'S PIANOS—THE BEST IN THE world, Double-bearing agrafic applied to every string, producing the sweetest ione over heard. REED'S TEM-PLE OF MUSIC, 32 Van Burens-H. THE OF MUSIC, 28 Van Burenet.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS T-OUTAVE ROSE-t wood siane, with ear-ord legs, 3c., 4s a great secri-pos. Must be sold immediately on account of departure from city. Inquire for plane belonging to E R, at BAUER'S Music Store, northeast corner State and Mon-ros-tis. POS SALE THE PAVORITE BAURR PIANOS, Colebrated for their purity of tone and durability, warranted fin every respect for b years, for sale at reasonable and sany monthly installments, at JULIUS BAURE & CO.'S, correr State and Monroe-sta, Palmer House.

Washington-st
FOR SALE—24.390 WILL PURCHASE ELEGANT
how 3-story brick house, being only about two-thirds
of the original cost, corner of Western-av. and Filmorest. Inquire at 265 Western-av.
FOR SALE—A VALUABLE LOT ON WABASH-AV.
morth of Van Buran-st., a corner, will be sold very
low and on easy terms. JAMES H. HILLS, 26 Dearbornst., Room 4. FOR RENT_JULIUS BAUER & CO., CORNEL State and Monroe-st., Palmer House, have for rank very reasonable rates. Course and monrow-as, remor flows, as we for range at very reasonable rate, class pianos, and the state of th which they will coop our color been that any cheen.

CREAT AUCTION SALE OF PLANOS AND OROF game at Springfield, Illinois, Wednesday, March
29, 1876, commoncing at 10 s. m., entire contents of
DeWite's Femple of Music, consisting of 80 new and
second-hand planes and organs, comprising many of the
finest and music salerysted instruments in the marketsuch as Statinway, Knabo, Uhickering, Dunham, etc.,
warning will accompany sach instrument. Terms: one
third cash: balance in three and aix months, on approvall rate or sacard on instrument, Durchaed, For full

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—BEFORE MAY 1, ONE of the coziest, homelike places west of Lincoln Park, Morth Side. F, eare Carrier 16. HAINES BROS. PIANOS ALL MODERN IM grovements, rich rosewood cases, full clear tone REED'S TEMPLE OF MUNIC, 22 Van Buren-st. MORTH Bide. F. earc Carrier 16.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE HOUSISS IN ASH-iand terrace, 3-story and basement, northwest corner Ashiand-av. and Walmut-st., one block north of Union Park; all modern improvements; clear Propert takes for one half the value, or will be sold at a great bargain. It. C. MOIRY, Willar's st.

FOR SALE—HINSDALE HOUSES AND LOTS FOR asia, rent, or exchange; houses for asia on monthly payments; lots add on time, and money loaned for build ing; houses and lots for easia for each for actual value of improvements.

O. J. STOUGH, 123 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—IN EVANSTON, FOR THE lowest prices, best terms, and chespest rents of credit in any direction. Call at Room II, 108 Fifth-av. C. B, BROWNIS.

POR SALE AT EVANSTON— HOUSES WITH modern improvements. Lots in any part of the village. Blocks or serves at North Evanston. Will build houses to suit customers. For rent, one very desirable house mear the university. HENRY M. KIDDER, 48 Clark-st. A bonds, etc. at LAUNDRISO
dolphet., near Clark. Established 18-4.
MONRY TO LOAN AT 5 AND 9 PER CENT ON
M Chicago property. J. H. REED, New York.
JOHN H. AVERY, Chicago.
10 Lavaire-st.

GEORGE H. HESS & CO., 106 Desports—to-FOR SACHANGE—IN GLENCOE, AT cost.

New two-story house, lot 150x173, \$5,000.

Heautiful cottage and grove lot, \$2,500.

Good home, two-story house and corner lot, \$2,500.

Large lot and new two-story house, \$2,00.

MORTON CULVER,

Room 4 Metropolitan Block,

POR SALE-BY MARSH & GRAHAM, REAL ES-tate, Loan, and knearance Agenta, Allegan, Mich., village property, farms, etc. Fruit lands, pine lands, and saw-mills a specialty. Send for list of property.

WANTED-TO PURCHASE ON NORTH SIDE, south of North-sv., a medium-priced homestead. Cash payment not to exceed \$1,500. Address G 72, Tribun-TO RENT THERE STORY AND BASEMENT marble-front homes, No. 27 Twenty-sifth-st; 14 rooms beside closeds and bath-room; now being put in thorough repair; ready April 1; rent wery low. Apply at 13 Chamber of Commerce.

E 48, Tribme office.

\$500 \$500, \$1,200, AND OTHER SUMS TO \$500, \$1,000, TO Hear or Hyde Park property: TURNER & BUND, 103 Washington st.

\$1.000 - \$1,500 ON \$2,000 TO LOAN ON IMBARY PROPERTY PROPERTY. B. O. BROWN, & Reaper Block. Bandoiph-st.

TO RENT-509 WEST ADAMS-ST. CORNER LAF-lin, 8-story and basement Vermont marble-front, 18 rooms and two bath-rooms. Inquire of U. W. PARKER, 179 LaSaire-st., in basement. \$1.000 st. loan, without delay, on city improved or vacant property. H. USBORN 4 SON, 128 LaSale st. 172 Lacalle-st., in basement.

TO RENT- set AND too, RACH 12 ROOMS, ALL
modern improvements, on Jackson-st., between Mor-ean and Aberdeen. Apply at Room 19, 154 Otts Block, Lacalle-st. of WM. R. PATTERSON, or Dr. LEWIS DODGR. TO RENT-103 WABASH-AV., NEW OCTAGON-front dwelling of 11 rooms, \$25 per month; also, \$45 Wabash-av., \$63. BARKER & JACKSON, 115 Eight-

Salle-st.

TWO SETS WOOLEN MILLS POR SALE AT A DARFAID. Steam power, brick building, machinery first-less fad in complete running order. Address AT-KINSON A TOPLIFF, Pittsfield, III.

THE STOCK, FIXTURES, HORSE, WAGON, ETC., for sale, with lesses of prominent corner growers. Apply at 49 Blue Island-av. TO RENT-TWO GOOD GOTHIO HOUSES IN Glence at \$15 and \$18 per month; former roat \$25 and \$48 per month; former roat \$25 and \$48 per month; former roat \$25 and \$48 per roath; former roath Apply at 419 Blue Island-av.

WE WISH TO SECURR THE SERVICES OF A resonable inducential house to handle our inlaid floors and wood carpet. We prefer a dealer in carpets, of the manufacture of goods are secured by patient, and reasonable effort will secure a large and profitable business. Address & REOTHBY & CO., Warren, H. \$500 BUYS RETIRING PARTNER'S HALP IN-cash business. 108 East Randolph-st., Room 20.

TO RENT-ROOMS. TO RENT—WELL FURNISHED WARMED ROOMS 83.50 to 57 per week. Religio-Philosophical Publish-ng House, 127 Fourth av., two blocks south Post-Office. TO RENT--STORES. OFFICES. &.

TO RENT-VERY FINE BRICK STORE ON Ogden-av., two doors south of Taylor-st., fronting east. Inquire at 135 South Clark-st. PO RENT-ROOM UNDER BARRET HOUSE, BUR-lington, i.a., suitable gent's furnishing goods. In-uire at Barret House office. quire at Barret House office.

TO RENT-STORE SETS, WABASHAY. NEAR
I Twelfth-st.; good location; basement in same location,
stress, suitable for laundry. H. C. MOREY, 95 Clark st.

WANTED-TO SEENT-FURNISHED HOUSE BY private family in choice location; South or North Side. Apply to UARPENTER & SHELDON, 133 La-Salle-st. WANTED TO RENT ON MAY 1, A STORE ON MAY 1, A STORE ON H 8, Tribune office. Y South Water-st., hr a commission house, Address H. 5, Tribune office.

WANTED-TO RENT-A COMPURTABLE HOUSE in good location in the city for a term of rears and pay man in the city for a term of rears and pay man in the city for a term of rears and pay man in the city for a term of rears and pay in the state of the

DIVORORS ENGALLY AND QUIETLY OBTAINED in every State of the Union for incompatibility, etc. estidence unnocessary. Fee after decree. Twelve years presented and the control of the control DIVORORS LEGALLY OSTAINED FOR INCOM Distibility, etc. Residence nor personal presence no required. Affidavits sufficient proces. For After decree Address G. R. SIMS, 81 Clark-at., Chicago, Ill. EDUCATIONAL.

DARIS-MISS ROBERTS, 26 RUE BASSAMO,
Champe Riysees, if years resident in Parls, receives a
few young ladies as boarders. Educational and terveiing advantages offered. References: William H. Bradley,
Rad., Chicago; the Rev. D. Burkingham, 26. Louis
is Excellency E. B. Washburne, American Minister, WEST END INSTITUTS. FAMILY SCHOOL FOR young ladies. MRS. S. L. CADY, Principal, New

AGENTS WANTED AGENTS WANTED.

A GENTS WANTED-FOR OUR NEW BOOK.
A which, in thrilling and persanent interest, eigeness, and cheapness, has absolutely no equal. It is
"the king" for the times, and takes on sight. The
North American Review says: "It is deserving of unqualified praise. We antietpate for it an extensive peopularity." The Dubuque Times says: "Just such a work
as thousands of the American people will be glid to possees anticonstant of the American people will be glid to possees anticonstant of the American people will be glid to possees, subhished. "Any briceling out person can be about to any
For rull particulars address J. B. FORD & CO., 16 Monros-st., Chicago.

A GENTS WANTED—TO SELL A PORTABLE RESBURN See for curculars. Address LAKE SHORE
FOUNDAY.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OHEAP FOR CASH—TO PHINTERS and paper-bag manufacturers one Cottenial Sabcock critinder bag-printing press, size of bod plate 15126, two Int-Commission, and all in particular process of the country of the cou POR SALE—HEALTH LIFTS—LATEST IMPROVED I solid lifts. Price: plain, \$25; plated, \$22. F, HAINS-WORTH & SON, patentees, 212 and 214 Hast Montes-st. TO LEASE.

WANTED-MALE HELP

WANTED-A SOBER AND EFFICIENT TAILOR can learn of an excellent opening in the country by addressing BERMANN & SCHUSTER, Decator, Mich.

Wanted—Six GOOD Carinet Makers on sewing machine cases. F. R. WOLFINGRE, sorthwest corner Lincoln and Kinaiceta.

Wanted—A First-Olass Barber at 157 Van Buren-st., corner Sherman. W ANTED HOUSE PAINTERS. CALL BETWEEN bash-av.

WANTED MEN OF INTELLIGENCE, GENTERL WANTED—MEN OF INTELLIGENCE, URBANESSES AND ADDRESSES OF A PERMANEN CONTROL OF A PERMANENCE WANTED A PARTY DESIRES TO MKET WITH a commercial traveler in ciothing or gents furnishing goods, who would be willing to add a fine line of lines collars and cuffs on commission. To a reliable man good terms will be given. Address Boz 23, Sherma House. W ANTED—A LIVE MAN IN RVERY CITY AND town in the world. You can make 235 a day selling our Letter-Copying Book; no press, water, or brush required. Expelsion Manufing Co., is Tritume Studding. WANTED-A GENTLEMAN OF CULTURE AND business experience for a lucrative position. Address Life, Tribune office. WANTED-MEN TO SELL IN CITY AND town throughout the State the best article ever offered. Cell at 72 East Madison-st.

WANTED-MEN TO SELL log ROUSEHOLD
articles; jewelry, chromos, pencils, etc. Americas
Novelty Company, 113 Kast Madison-st., Room 18. WANTED-PEMALE HELP.

DomesticsWANTED-A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE
Work; good wages to a good girl. Apply at 404 We
Harrison-M., pear Abordeen. WANTED—A RELIABLE WOMAN TO COOK AND
do goneral housework; pay 8t per week; must come
suit recommended. Apply at 125 Loomis-si. to-day from
it to 31 o'clook. 10 to 12 o'eloek.

WANTED-A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE.

Work and a nurse girl, out of the city. Call at 167

Fifth Av., second floor. M. C. H.

Wanted—A Good Nurse-Giri, in A Ger-man family. Apply at 230 West Congress-st., be-tween Morgau and Aberdseu. WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO ATTENDA SMALL child. Call at 28 East Sixteenth-st. Miscellaneous-WANTEB-LADY CANVASSERS FOR THE CITY Large commissions. Outfit 32. Apply at 306 Thirty

SITUATIONS WANTED--MALE Bookkeeners, Clerks, Etc.
SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT BOOK.
Skepper, rapid accountant and correspondent, in a
shelessle house; groocy preferred; eight years' experines. Address A 18, Triume office.

CITUATION WANTED—A GENTLEMAN OF RX-Sperience as bookkeeper, assistant bookkeeper, or sales-man in some good house; can furnish No. I recommenda-tion. Address L, 114 South Leavitt-st. Trades:
STUATION WANTED-TO SASH AND DOOR MANUsacturors—A party having a long practical and business experience in the various branches of the manufacture of sash, doors, blinds, etc., would like an engagenout. Address for a short time 8.85H, Tribune office.

mont. Address for a abort time Sasht, Fibous owner, STPLATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS FRENCH Secol in hotel or restatirant, elty or country. Best city references. Address 120, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN IN A Job-printing office where he can work under instructions. Address 8. W. PARMELINE, 66 Pullon-st. Miscellancous.

SITUATION WANTED-TO SELL GOODS BY SAM
Die by a commercial travelyr fully experienced is
graceries, teas, tobaccos, or provisions. Address at once
D 51, Tribuno office.

D 51, Tribune office.

Septiation Wanth — As Phonographer and good perman. Unexceptionable roterences, Wagos no object. Address 2 Ct. 200 883 Janewills. Wis. OITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF Seedy habits in a grocery store, or in a hotel as barkepar or waiter, or in private bouse as waiter or coachman. Can speak both German and French. Address D 8, Tribane offer. SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

Seamstresses.

Situation wawted—By an English Young blady of good education, in a respectable family, as seamstress and care of children. Would not object to seeigt in light duties. Address M.M., Box 121, Hyde Park, Cook County. Employment Agents.

Office-class wanted—Ladiks Desiring
Office-class sevenated any attonality, with good reference, for city or country, would do well to give me a call. Mrs. BakkR, do wababa-se.

SITUATIONS WANTED FAMILIES IN WANT OF S good Scandinavian and German female help on be supplied as MRS. DUSK R'S office, & Milwaukes-av. WANTED-MONRY TO LOAN-I OAN LOAN trom \$5,000 to \$20,000 so as to not the lender 12 per cent per annum, with lied acres of good land, as security for each sum of \$250. Inquire of M. GRIGSBY, Sioux Falls, Dakotah. Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A LADY TO WRITE
In an office. Writes a good business hand and can
furnish good references if required. Call at 118 John-WANTED-TWO LOANS OF \$11,000 EACH ON stone-front residences on Michigan and Wabashaws, north of Twenty-second-st., at 8 per cent. Address E.S., Tribune office.

son-st.

CITCATION WANTED — BY A RESPECTABLE

Symman to take care of an office or an sotire building;
is reliable and trustworthy, and can furnish good references; would also take a situation over bath-rooms, etc.
Call'at 118 Johnson-st. TO EXCHANGE. PXCHANGE—46 ACRES, AT 2002 PER ACRE, OF C. N. I. & P. R. R. choice location with depot sits on the land. Will take 25% see in good Illinois see Michigan farm, ballance on part of the land, I wars, p enconcease trains near months. E. C. WARE, M Washington-st

CO.5 to Latest Estate Research. CO. S Real Estate Evaluator, Decator, DI.

TU RECCHANGE—I WILL RXOHANGE SUME
land nionly situated, free of incumbrance, for a good
horse and bugger. W. S. WRISS, 109 Describera-as.

TO EXCHANGE—I HAVE FOR THE REXT is
for stock of merchantise. Address P. O. Box 678.
Codar Rayids, Iowa.

TO EXCHANGE—O-YEAR LRASEHOLD ON
A State-at., just south of Paleser House, with marble
front building, now paying it per cent on price asked.

OIL BEST, 63 Labella and colour of the price of the colour
of the colour of the colour of the colour of the colour
of the colour of t

MISCELLANEOUS. MISCELLANEOUS.

A LAYMAN HEREBY SEEKS SOME EARNEST elegyman, or other man, with whom to undertake a religious revival where conversions shall been the test of extract undertakens. Functor of the result of the control of the control

OURS. FURS. FURS. FURS. FURS.

R. T. MARTIN, 164 State-st.

TUNERAL FLOWERS PRESERVED—NEW AND I perfect method. No war imitations. Charges reasonable. Ladies wishing to learn the art must apply soon. 160 Indiana-av.

I IGHT CASTINGS MADE TO ORDIGH. NICE is panned castings a specialty. MORRIS NICE WORKS, Morris. III.

MAN, WOMAN, OR, THE BRIDAL VEU. BY Alersador Pumas, sent C. O. D. for \$1.00. Address P.-O. Bos 91, city.

MEN WITH \$5 OR MORE CAN MAKE A FORMAILS-SE. Nalle-st.

OWNERS OF COUNTRY PROPERTY WHO WISH to sell or exchange for stock of goods or Chicago property, address with stamp, L. P. SWIFT & SON, 79 Dearborn-st., Chicago, C. SECOND-HAND FURNACES FOR SALE VERY cheap: sall and examines; new furnaces, the best ever made. W. K. MANNING, 139 West Lake-st. made. W. K. MANNING, 129 West Lake-si,
TO LEATHER DEALERS—A PARTY DOING A
dominisation business in curried leather of Rastern
manufacture exclusively, would like to make arrangement with some Western, house to sax as goats for selling
their productions in the Boston market. Address Box
7792, Boston, Mass.

BOARDING AND LODGING. TO VAN BUREN-ST. NEAR STATE NEW
TO boarding-house—Board for indice and gustlemen as
\$1 to \$2 per week, with use of pinno.

NEVADA HOTEL, iss AND iso WARASH-AV.,
near Monroe st.—First-class board for \$1.50 to \$2 per
day: \$5 to \$5 per week; (say board, \$5 per week).

Miscellaneous.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE PAMILY RESIDING
to an agreeable person. House is first-class and no
small children. Address H 56, Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

TWO GOOD SECOND HAND TOP BUGGIES FOR WANTED-ONE GOOD, THREE-SEATED DEMOverst wagon. Also, a good second-hand harrie, for
which asan will be paid. Apply as DAVE GARVEYS,
20 West Harrison-st., between 16 and 12 to-day.

WANTED-A GOUD SPAN OF WORK HORRES
or over, Also, heavy truck or lumber-magen. Address
or over, Also, heavy truck or lumber-magen. Address. BATES OF SUBSCRIPTION (PAYABLE IN ADVANCE). led to any address FOUR WEEKS for.....day Edition: Literary and Religious Double

opies sent tree.
delay and mistakes, be sure and give r
s in full, including State and County.
s may be made either by draft, expi

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, between Madison and Monroe, Engagement of the Julia Mathews Burlesque Troupe, Afternoon, "Daughter of the Regiment" and "Aladdin," Evening, "La Fille Med Agnet"

ADELPHI THEATRE—Dearborn street, corner fonce. "Humpty Dumpty." Afternoon and evening.

HOOLEYS THEATRE—Randolph street, between ark and LaSalle. The California Minstrels, After

McVICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, betw Dearborn and State. Engagement of John E. Ow. "Our Boys." Afternoon and evening.

The Chicago Tribume. Saturday Morning, March 25, 1876.

WITH SUPPLEMENT Greenbacks at the New York Gold Ex

shange yesterday closed at 87}.

The prevalence yesterday afternoon and of the winter has sadly interfered with the working of the telegraph wires, and will account for the meagre showing of dispatches

The enterprising Town of Danville, a offers facilities of access by railroad which yesterday secured to it the session of the Republican Nominating Convention of the Twenty-first Judicial District of Indian closely outlying.

The Republican City Central Committee has appointed Thursday, April 6, as the day for holding the Republican City Convention City Clerk, Treasurer, and Attorney. primaries for the election of delegates to the Convention will occur on Wednesday, April 5.

Ald CHILERTON is found on the right si in the contest between the representatives of the popular will and the adherents of the usurping Colvin. His vote last evening with election for Mayor is an evidence that he not a member of the hold-over Ring in th

ccasioned by the fact that Ald. SHAPPYER and FITZGERALD suddenly determined to cast heense saloon-keepers and Ring members of the Council in the contest over the specie election for Mayor. It was a radical case of dopping in both cases, as Ald. SCHAFFNER has heretofore professed to be a Republican SERALD has been noted for his vigorous and shange of front.

Rascality of the most exasperating description is developing from the headstone investigation by the House Committee on Military Affairs. Even the patriotic and sentimen project of fitly marking the graves of Union soldiers in the National Cemetery with mod est marble tablets was made the occasion rank fraud and corruption. Bernoes, the successful bidder, is shown to have obtained he may have had no share in the profits the job, was guilty of outrageous and crim ever, that BELKNAP would refuse remittan from Bridges while accepting them from MARSH. The headstone contract appears to have been by far the bigger steal of the two

The trial of PAHLMAN and RUSH, the dis tillers who refused to "hy down," prefer ling with vigor and dispatch. Already a large number of witnesses have been produced by the Government, and an imm unt of testimony has been given to show that the defendants were not out-crooked by that the operations of the Ring in Chica were carried forward on a magnificent sca ting the measure of guilt of vari parties who have entered pleas of guilty, and rown themselves upon the leniency Court, and also demonstrating the fidelity and skill with which the campaign against the whisky-thieves has been prosecuted by the Government officers in this city.

At the special meeting of the Commo Council last evening the question of calling and the proposition was defeated by a vote of 16 for and 21 against. The names of the will be closely scanned and carefully noted for future reference by the voters of their respective wards. In the list will be found several professing to be Republicans, and who are in the field for re-election on the Republican ticket. Another opportunity will be afforded these Aldermen next Monday and it is earnestly to be hoped that the will by that time have discovered that neither their duty nor their interest lies with the hold-over party. It is believed that the ection can be legally called by the Cou

The Chicago produce markets were unset-tled yesterday, partly by the weather. Mess pork was more active and closed 17th per bri lower, at \$22.85 cash and \$22.65 for May. Lard was active and closed 10c per 100 the lower, at \$18.80 cash and \$14.00 for May. Meats were dull and steady, at 8 to for boxed ers, 124e for do short ribs, and 124e ers. Highwines were quiet and

fair demand and steady. Wheat was more active and ½c lower, crossing at \$1,02 for March and \$1.06 for May. Corn was more active and to higher, closing at 46to for March and 49to for May. Oats were more active and a shade firmer, closing at 33 to for March and 34 to for May. Rye was quiet, at 65c. Barley was quiet and firm, closing at 57c for March and 58c for May. Hogs were active and stronger, with the bulk of the trading at \$8.05@8.25. Cattle were active and firm. Sheep were a shade higher, owing to inadequate supplies. One hundred dollars in gold would buy \$114.25 in greenbacks at the close.

From the proceedings in the case of MOEL-LEE, the Gauger, who, after conviction, being allowed to remain at large upon bail, skipped over to Canada, but has returned, it begins to be apparent how the Whisky Ring have played it on the Court at Milwaukee. MORL-LEB would have been a valuable witness for the Government, which an amelioration of his sentence might have induced him to be come. But he skipped. Upon his return he walked into Court to surrender himself, and asked that the forfeiture of his bail might be set aside. Inquiry elicited from his counsel the interesting statement that his bondsmen had been fully secured by members of the Ring. MOELLEE's departure for Canada took place when the cases against them were about to be tried, and his return was after these had been disposed of. That is, his bondsmen had been indemnified for letting him run away, which it is understood he we paid to do, so that he might not be used as a witness against certain of the Ring; and, their cases over, the Ring have him return and coolly ask to be let off from payment of the bail which they had him forfeit. The public will now await further proceedings in his matter with interest, in order to learn whether the law is inoperative to punish those who tamper with justice in such fathion.

THE LATEST PINANCIAL SCHEME It is gravely asserted at Washington that here is a prospect of such an union among the hard-money men of both parties in Con-gress as to lead to the hope that an act will be framed which will be non-partisan, and will be supported by Democrats and Repube, we do not place much faith in the probe pilities of such an agreement. We think it nore than likely that a majority of both parties in Congress are disposed to have nothing done, and are merely sparring for an ad-

This impression that such a bill will not b agreed upon is confirmed by the statement of what the proposed bill is likely to be. It is said that it will authorize the issue of a 4 per ent bond, having thirty to fifty years to run which shall be given in exchange for green-backs on demand; the greenbacks so exchanged to be canceled and destroyed and none others issued. It is one of the unde termined points whether the Resumption ac is to be repealed or not. This latter point is an immaterial one, because if the first propo sition be carried the Resumption act will be

nnecessary. The greenbacks will find an immediate redemption in the bonds.

But this scheme is open to two fatal obctions which have been repeatedly present d in THE TRIBUNE. Its provisions unques tionably will accomplish the retirement of the greenbacks, but at the same time it will orce the retirement of bank-notes, leaving the country without any currency. The retirement of the greenbacks of necessity will compel the redemption of bank-notes in coin. nd the Banking law of the United States tain a specie-paying circulation. The passage of this bill will be the signal for every bank posit there of \$25,000,000 for the retired of an equal amount of bank-notes. The rapid or that they are forgeries, or that they repr etiracy of \$700,000,000 of currency can have but one effect. It will of necessity suspend all loans and discounts; will suspend the borrowing of money; will occasion wide-spread distrust and alarm, stop all industrial production, and lead to universal destruction and ruin. This result will be even more terrible. because wholly unnecessary. We sympathise fully with all movements to dispense with the greenbacks; we think their continu-ance as a legal-tender a perpetual obstacle in the way of a return to specie values : we have no objection to their eventual retirement and extinction, but before they are retired let us have some provision made for the currency of the future. This provision is simple and

1. Greenbacks should cease to be a legalender in all contracts made after a certain day, say six months or a year hence. They should be fundable in a 3 per cent bond, payable fifty years hence; and the bond should declare on its face that it is a legal-tender for any contract where the greenback itself would be a legal-tender. They would then cease to be a disturbing element in the busi ness of the country.

reenbacks ought to assume that there will

be in this country, as in all other civilized countries, a currency furnished by private has yet been found for banks as the financial agents of the trade and commerce of the world. Every attempt to substitute Governmental currency for that of banks has disas rously failed. But in what condition is the law governing the issue of bank-circulation? A bank proposing to issue notes redeema-ble in coin has to deposit with the Treasurer the equivalent at par of \$100 in gold; it has in addition to deposit \$5 in gold; it is then permitted to issue \$80 of notes redeemable on demand in coin. In addition, it has to keep on hand a supply of coin equal to 20 any bank will attempt to maintain a goldnote circulation under these circumstan proportions of circulating notes and securi-ties, the bonds of the United States were not worth par in gold; those bonds now command

Now if Congress should remodel the Banking law, requiring the banks to deposit as a
security for their notes 25 cents in coin and
75 cents in gold bonds, and permit them to
issue bank-notes dollar for dollar of their
denoes of debt already incurred to meet the security, the currency would be better pro-tected than any bank circulation of any previous date, and the banks could maintain a specie resumption. But to do this there are other changes needed in the law. The national tax on circulation and on deposits should be repealed,—they are a tax on trade and commerce, and on thrift and essential, stance, as

The repeal of these taxes and the authority to issue notes equal in amount to the gold security deposited will offer an inducement to the banks to issue and maintain a speciepaving currency.

The scheme proposed in Congress, or any other scheme for the retiring and funding of the greenbacks, which does not propose also eme by which the banks can supply the country with a currency which they can maintain at par in specie, would be a positive injury to the country—will work such a con-traction as will prostrate every industry and overwhelm the country in ruin.

Congress cannot ignore the fact that there are four thousand millions of dollars of indebtedness now outstanding; that this indebtedness was contracted in paper never worth over 85 cents on the dollar, and that any scheme which will arbitrarily and sum marily deprive these debtors of the paper in which to pay their debts, and which shall arbitrarily add 15 to 17 per cent to each man's debts, will work an injury and outrage, threatening the payment of the debts at all, and an injury which, as we have shown, is wholly unnecessary and may readily be avoided. The attempt to force by law the payments of all these paper contracts at a oin value is precisely on a par with the old levices of adding to the tariff to increase the value of the stocks on hand. It is an abuse of power to which the country will never sub.

THE FORM AND THE SUBSTANCE. The swashbuckler of the Chicago Times has delivered himself of a column and a half of characteristic vulgarity in the effort to show that THE TRIBUNE has been inconsist ent in its treatment of the city certifica We are not hopeful that we shall be able to enetrate the dull comprehension of the Times man, with whom personalities pass for arguments; but that others may not be misby his mere assertions, we restate our assertions in the matter. THE TRIB-UNE has never, as the Times leads its readers to believe, joined in the effort of the latter to repudiate the obligations of the city and force the municipality into bankruptcy. But, when the question arose of renewing the certificates that had been issued under the old charter, we criticised the retention of the old form in which it was proposed to render them under the new charter. pointed out the palpable illegality of issuing ertificates under the warrant of a charter which was repealed and nullified by the adoption of the charter of 1872. But that THE TRIBUNE never intended to question the ralidity of these certificates, if issued in the manner and form permitted by the new charter, is best attested by the fact that THE

TRIBUNE at the same time and in the same article indicated a formula which should b The inability of the Times swashbuckler distinguish between the substance and the form in this instance is accompanied by equal obtuseness concerning the prohibition of an increase of indebtedness made by the Constitution and the charter of 1872. The nguage in both is materially the same stitution says that no municipal con poration "shall be allowed to become indebted" in excess of 5 per cent on the value of its taxable property; and the charter of says the city "shall not become indebted" beyond this 5 per cent as ascertained by the last assessment" previous to the incurring of such indebtedness." The language of both indicates unmistakably that the prohibition i to becoming indebted and incurring indebted ness in excess of the 5 per cent limitation coming indebted. The certificates themselve are marely the embodiment of a debt already incurred. They are not and cannot be obstinate resistance to the corrupt Ring of Colvinites. It would be interesting to know Washington for the redemption of bankthe certificates in question were so issued sent debts for which there was no appropri tion. Then the certificates themselves are in no sense prohibited by the Constitution, if

porary debt, and they are entirely lawful and constitutional in themselves if the debt for which they are issued was lawfully incurred. THE TRIBUNE objected that the old form of the certificate was unlawful under the nev charter, but never that the debt which the certificates represent is unlawful. If the Times makes the point that the temporary lebt itself is unlawful, then there is a proper issue; but it does not justify the Times in deliberate misrepresentation of our position We hold, and have always held, that the temporary debt represented by the certificates was not unlawfully incurred. This kind of temporary indebtedness is necessarily and constantly incurred by the city. A temporary debt is created every month to the city. Is this debt unlawful because it is curred at a time when the money is not ctually in the City Treasury (with rowing) to pay the monthly salaries? These salaries are in the nature of bills payabledebt-and the city has bills receivable, in the But the people to whom the salaries are du want their money, and their claims are temporarily transferred to bankers who are willing to wait for the money until the taxes can be collected. The evidences of this transfer are called certificates of indebtedness. There is nothing in constitutional law or commerthese evidences or certificates as unlawful, i they are issued in proper form and repres a debt which has actually been incurred. The Times really admits as much, and thereby ontradicts its previous utterances, by reit ating THE TRIBUNE'S statement that "the

prohibition of the Constitution is not to the The real question, then, is whether, the temporary debt was lawfully or unlawfully incurred. If the Times maintains that the city cannot lawfully become indebted tempora rily, so as to pay its salaries until the taxes a large premium in gold. There can be no can be collected, then the Times canno question that a bank-note circulation secured avoid the logical conclusion of such a post dollar for dollar by a deposit of gold bonds is ed, then the Times cannot as well protected against possible loss as are sult of such a ruling, is that Chicago must the notes of the Bank of England, and far close up its schools, abandon its bridges and close up its schools, abandon its bridges and public works, discharge its policemen, dis-band the Fire Department, and leave the temporary necessities of City Government? If so, let it make the announcement once for all openly, and not seek to swindle those who have advanced money to the city, on the col-lateral of taxes that are due, by quibbling as to the floating debt, but ehose rather to make it the means of an effort to deceive the people as to the amount of

ful (not to issue certificates for a temporary debt) but to incur a temporary debt, then it should openly advocate the immediate disruption of the City Government, and the discharge of all the city employes, until the taxes can be collected to pay them for their services. But, in the meantime, it is at once absurd and vicious to maintain that it is the certificates which are unlawful, and that the people who advanced the funds which enable the city to maintain its system until its taxes can be collected shall be defrauded out of their money. Which will the Times do,abandon its false position concerning the unlawfulness of the certificates, or openly demand the disruption of the City Governmen for a year or more to come?

THE DEVIL'S CURRENCY SYSTEM. In that wonderful picture of human life which GOETHE has drawn from the legend of FAUST, the poet has painted a financial pisode in the second part of the tragedy the particular features of which will be ap blicable for all time. In the first act, FAUST and his Satanie companion, MEPHISTOPHELE who is the inventor of paper money, appear at the Court of the German Emperor. The realm is in a ruinous condition, and the situation affords MEPHISTOPHLES an opportunity of securing power for Faust by the introdu tion of the financial system which is now so desperately urged by KELLEY and his rag-baby followers. The Court officials are gathered about the Emperor. The Chancellor com-plains of the decline of justice and the inrease of plunderers; that lawlessnsss is upneld by law, and that "the man of good inent to flatterer and briber bendeth." Feneral-in-Chief complains of discords, nutinies, and devastation of the realm. Th Treasurer complains that the allies have not ontributed their promised subsidies, and that the strong box is void indeed." The Lord High Steward complains that he is alway try ing to be economical, but is ever greater need, that the Court is short of wine, and chances." The Emperor, in despair, appeals to MEPHISTOPHELES, who shows that only noney is lacking: that the earth is full of gold, and that as the earth is the Emperor's he has only to take hoe and pade, and bring it to the light. The Emperor, however, is disgusted with this roposition, and demands that Mephistoph-TLES shall procure him money. Thereupon MEPHISTOPHELES, with his diablerie, sets upon foot a grotesque carnival masquerade, and after the mad revel is over, to the Emperor's astonishment, money is plenty. The Lord High Steward is safe from the Jews, and has dunted the usurer's claws. The General pays up his arrears. The Treasurer's box is ning over. The Devil has created paper money, and the Treasurer thus informs the astonished Emperor how the transformation

mber ! Thou this note did undersign : Last night, indeed. Thou stoods't as migh and thus the Chancellor's speech, before ti "Grant to thyself the festal pleasure, then The people's good—a few strokes of the pen!"
These dida't thou give; they were ere night ref
By skillful conjurors thousand fold repeated;
And, that a like advantage all might claim,

Behold thy town, half dead once, and decaying, How all alive, enjoying life, are straying! Although thy name long since the world made glad, Such currency as now it naves had

nich currency as now it never had.

The Lord High Steward informs the Em eror that the currency was scattered everythere; that every note was accepted for its worth in gold and silver; and that the people at once commenced feasting and reveling Even the Devil himself grows merry over his new currency, it is so handy, and the Emperor orders every one to do as he royally pleases. Even the Court Fool rejoices that he shall be a landed owner, and MEPHIS-TOPHELES sneeringly says to himself : "Who All goes swimmingly for a time, but at last omes the logical conclusion of the shin laster madness. In the third act, MEPH POPHELES, upon the eve of battle between

. . . He did enjoy, even he! Meanwhile the realm was torn by anarchy, Where great and small were warring with each other And brother drove and slaughtered brother, Castle to castle, town 'gainst town arrayed, The nobles and the guilds of trade, The Bishop, with his chapter and congregati All meeting eyes but looked retaliation. In churches death and murder; past the gates, The merchants traveled under evil fates; And all grew bolder, since no rule was drawn For life, but self-defense!—So things went on,

the rival Emperors, tells FARET:

The Devil having invented irredeemable paper money for the Emperor, and plunged him into all his troubles, takes pity upon him, and rescues him. MEPHISTOPHELES' system is a fair exposition of the modern inflation business. The poet has painted a picture which has always been true in the past, always will be in the future, but the way of scape in the poetical creation is not available in real life. If the people of the country avail themselves of the Devil's system of curout of the troubles that must flow from it.

PLUNDERING THE TAX-PAYERS. Notwithstanding the necessity conceded on all sides for retrenchment in public and private expenses in keeping with the general contraction of prices, and in spite of the particular distress of the City of Chicago on account of the vicious system of and the taxes and the failure to collect the taxlevy entire, the present Common Council have refused to reduce the expenses of running the City Government, but, on the contrary, have made the appropriations for the current year at a rate largely exceeding those of previous years. While the Comptroller is constrained to resort to unprecedented efforts to raise money and renew the outstanding certificates of indebtedness; while the City Treasury is almost barren, with obligations amounting to \$5,000,000 to be met before next September; while there is a prospect that the payment of taxes this year will be even more dilatory and partial than heretofore; and while the people with one accord have exacted and expected a reduction of expenses, the City Council has made an open defiance of all the laws of political economy, of the sentiment of its nents, and of the straits and ecessities of the times. The Council has declared its preference that the city shall run the risk of bankruptcy, and that business shall be paralyzed by an excess of taxation that it cannot sustain, rather than reduce the number of official barnacles or cut off any portion of the fodder of the professional taxeaters. This is the net result of the prolonged discussion and final outcome of the City Ap-

propriation bill.

The Council refused to take advantage of the change in the beginning of the fiscal year, whereby some headway could have been made

nine months. The amount actually set aside for the current expenses of these nine months is \$4,045,526, or at the rate of \$5,694,035 for the year. This is more than half a million dollars in excess of the appropriations of last year. The priated for the year is fully equal to an appropriation of \$8,000,000 in the year succeeding the fire or that immediately preceding it. It is, in a time of general retrenchment and contracted resources, an unprecedented increase of exnenditures If there had been no fire and panie; if everything were flourishing in the same speculative and delusive fashion as in the few years immediately succeeding the War; if there were no demand nor necessity for retrenchment,—this increase would be beyond all reason, and would justify every legal esistance; but, under the circumstances, it

Still, in the language of that Prince of taxeaters, Mr. Tween, "what are you going to do about it?" The Chicago tax-eaters ask the question with the most perfect assurance. They are utterly indifferent to criticism They do not pause even to consider the obections or interests of the tax-payers. They have an eye single to the disposal of the horde of ward-bummers who control the pri-maries and stuff the ballot-boxes. With this class properly provided for, they have no sion of the wrath of the taxpayers, and no fear that they cannot get reelected. It is time for the people of Chiago to undeceive these profession ers. It is time to show them that public opinion still has some force in this mmunity. It is time to give notice that his plunder shall not be continued, or at east not by the same set of tax-eaters who have already betrayed their trusts. Every roter is either directly or indirectly a tax payer, unless he is a tax-eafer. It is for very voter, therefore, to inquire at the comng city election whether any of the candi dates for Aldermen in his ward have been nembers of the present Council, and, if so whether they have voted for the exaggerated ppropriations which have been made to suport the horde of official bummers. Wherever uch candidate is found he should be cratched, no matter of what ticket he form part. The present city charter vests the Council with extraordinary powers. Any effort to reform the City Government or reduce city expenses must begin there. If the people of Chicago are not supine, if they do ot desire without further struggle to sacrifice their property, if they have ambition to sustain the business growth and pros perity of the city, they will postpone no longer a serious and combined effort to drive out of office all the men who have turned a deaf ear to the cry for retrenchment, and to fill their places with men whose interests are more identical with the tax-payers than with the tax-eaters. The provocation to action is certainly great enough and apparent enough now to arouse the people to a realizing sense of the fact that they are being plunde and the only way to stop this plu drive out the men who are doing the plunder

GOV. HENDRICKS AGAIN. It is a dreadful visitation, the loss of a favorite son, and it's no wonder the Democ racy of Indiana are awfully tore up in their eelings about it. Their favorite son, HEN BICES, is no more, and they will not be com forted. In him it was that the unterrified of the Hoosier State took stock to their bo om dollar, and deposited their confidence as with a savings bank; and now that stock worthless, and they bewail that confidence misplaced even as in a savings bank that has isted. Their grief is intensified by the anner of his taking off. It was their and pride that he was proof against Credit Mobilier and Whisky Rings and such. But he only soared above these to be done for by know that pool of the Indianapolis Water-Works Ring, into which he plunged from his toploftical eights, to rise no more. More exasperating nd lacerating is it to these mourners over their favorite son that the more that pool i dragged the worse befouled are the rem

The Cincinnati Gazette's correspondent who first brought to light HENDRICES' Water-Works Ring has been furthe exploring the facts as to HENDRICKS' accept ance of the \$35,000 bribe stock which fell to his share on the gratuitous distribution of then as Director making sale of the Works bonds at 971, buying them back at par and selling them to the Directors' ring at 7 cents,-all of which netted a handso to the ring. The correspondent called upon Mr. J. O. Woodbuff, President of the Water Works Company at the time, with whom he and the following interesting interview: Cor.—Gov. HENDRICKS was given \$35,000 for his in Inence in floating the Company, was he not? Mr. W.—Well, he was given \$35,000 worth of stock to

aid us in carrying out our project.

Cor.—Do you remember about the \$10,000 being given to five Directors for securing the payment of the interest on certain bonds?

Mr. W.—I do not now remember the exact amount, but assets to Directors for the payment of the security of the payment of the security of the security of the payment of the security of the security of the payment of the security of the security

but certain Directors were paid for securing the est on certain bonds

Cor.—Did the Indianapolis Insurance Co buy these \$100,000 worth of bonds?

Mr. W.—I cannot remember exactly how that done. I think a note was drawn and the bonds pothecated with it. The fact is, I don't remember Cor .- Gen. McGINNIS charges that sub "Ring Directors," as he calls them, bou bonds at 70 cents on the dollar, the stockhold

by sustaining a loss of \$37,500.

Mr. W.—I do not know what they did pay. The Cor.—What amount of these bonds did Mr. Has-

but I don't remember the amount. The Company ooks will show all this. Having secured this additional testimony from an unimpeachable witness, establish HENDRICKS' acceptance of the \$35,000 stock bribe for his influence, his voting to himself, as Director, \$10,000 as his share of \$50,000 by the Board voted themselves for having guaranteed interest on the \$100,000 bonds which the Directors, HENDRICKS among the number, sold themselves at 30 per cent be ow their market value, the correspond aturally wanted to see the books givi lates and amounts. But the present Presi dent of the Company absolutely refused to ermit this, though informed that the object of the examination proposed was to vin HENDRICKS, if the fact vindicated him. Man ifestly the facts as shown by the books do not vindicate HENDRICES, which explains why

they were not exhibited. Another suggestive incident connected with the business is, that following the Gaestic's exposure of the job was the publication in HENDRICKS' organ, the Indianapolis Sen tinel, of a card from Woodbury completely erating HENDRICES. The history of that eard, as detailed in the interview with Wood aurs, is interesting :
About the card which the Sentine! rep

" The card you published in 1872, denying that Gov. HENDRICKS had anything to do with the sale of water-works stock to Gen. McGinnis," I replied. "Oh, yes! Did the Sentine! republish that card last Saturday?" Being assured that it did, he continued, "That card was unblished simple for religiously assured." was published simply for political purposes. I've been sorry since that I ever signed it. It has nothing to do with the charges that McGinnis makes against Mr. Hendricks in connection with the sale of \$100,000 worth of bonds.

So it appears that the only defense HEN-DRICKS has essayed to the charges against him has been the republication of an old card designed for political effect in 1872, and so worded as to convey an ingenious lie, though in terms literally true. The whole is characteristic of the slipperiest politician in the country, who has been on all sides of all questions, and never where anybody could out their fingers upon him, until this Water-Works-Ring steal was divulged. But there is now no difficulty in placing him where he beongs-among the political corpses.

HANDLING OTHER PEOPLE'S MONEY. Cheating the Government—perhaps stealing its funds would be the better word—has become so common among public officers, and so enormous have been the sums stolen that the honest masses of the people stand ap-palled and their sense of justice and righteous indignation seems to be sadly blunted. They really appear to be unequal to the task of condemning these rascalities as they deserve. Neither political party has thus far obtained any advantage over the other, for too many leading men in each have filched from the Government whenever the oppor-tunity offered. But this thieving mania seems to pervade nearly all of society. The ability to handle other people's money honestly is a The ability to handle sterling moral quality by far too rare throughout the entire country. Bank officers, agents, and clerks, and hosts of others, show a fearful want of it, and it is plain that something must be done in severely punishing the guilty, and in throwing safeguards around the innocent, or the great business terests of the nation, as well as its social and political welfare, must suffer irreparable in

Passing for the moment the imperative duty of punishing official villainy, leading men in business life must give more careful personal attention to the habits of the men who are intrusted with their money. The first thing for them to know, and not difficult to be found out, is whether their agents and clerks are living within their means. Even on the largest salaries that the best of clerks and agents can command, they cannot maintain anything more than a respect able style of living. If they branch out into extravagance, employers can assure them-selves without further trouble that the money is stolen to do it. They must also give more personal attention to their books. Frequent examinations, and a careful comparison of monthly statements, with the occounts of customers bank accounts, etc., must be made, and generally more care must be exercised by responsible officials in all departments of business.

Within the past few years agencies of life

and fire insurance companies have been es-tablished in all the cities of the Union. These agencies handle an immense amount of money, and so vast is the business of the home office that the agencies are often not held to a strict accountability in the trans-mission of funds. Agents soon find that they can report money not collected from month to month and use it to speculate. More than one notable instance has occurred in this city where agents have defaulted in very considerable amounts. These agents, and all others who handle other people's noney, must be required to promptly to the home office or the parties to whom it belong on the day when the accounts are to be ren dered. Fiduciary agents must be made to on any other principle they should be promptly discharged. Manufacturers, bank-ers, merchants, life insurance and other companies and capitalists must act sternly on the principle of not permitting their funds to be used by employes for speculation, or for any other purpose, if this sad degeneracy among those who handle their money is to give place to an era of honesty and substantial perity.

NEW MEXICO AS A STATE. On the 10th inst., the Senate of the United States, by a vote of 35 to 15, passed a bill to enable the Territory of New Mexico to form a State Government and be admitted into the Union as a State. It was reasonable to suppose that a measure affecting more or less the relations of every State to the Union, and which placed the great States of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Illinois on a level with a few thousand ignorant Mexicans and Indians not speaking the English language, would have attracted some attention. But such does not seem to have been the fact. The discussion over the bill was mostly conurged it with an utter disregard of the true situation of the case. To the credit of Mon-RILL, of Maine, and MORRILL, of Vermont. they opposed the bill, but in a somewhat in possession of such facts as to make their opposition most effectual. The people of the older States have generally looked with favor upon the bringing of new States into gle exception, given promise of a rapid growth, and were peopled by an intelligent fice, page 392, what, gentle reader, do you and enterprising population at the time of their admission. The State of Nevada was nificent land system in that Territory, so rapan exception. It was admitted on as entire a idly increasing in population? That repo misrepresentation of facts as it is now atulation, instead of increasing, has actually di-minished, having in 1870 less than one-third of the number of population for a single Representative in Congress, and having been compelled to draw on California for both of her Senators, yet these Senators, representing less than 43,000 inhabitants, neutralia he votes of the two Senators from New York. who represent five millions of people. The vote by which the bill for the admis-

sion of New Mexico was passed was a nonpartisan one, but it is well understood that Republicans were assured that it would result in bringing two Republicans to the Senate, while the Democrats were as strongly impressed with the other view of the subject. To bring in a State upon any such ground as the people, we shall dispose of by a few this would be most disgraceful. The hope statistics. By the census statistics it is now of staying this outrage on the people of shown that in all New Mexico there are but the old and populous States is in the House five public schools, having five teachers all of Representatives, and we desire to call its told, and an aggregate of 188 pupils. There attention to a few leading facts which are all is no taxation or public fund to sustain them. matters of record. The objections to the admission of New over 10 years of age who cannot res

There are in the Territory 48,836 persons Mexico as a State are: First, that it has not | 52,220 who cannot write. sufficient population out of which to make a State. Second, that what population it has is grownly ignorant, and incapable of maintaining a respectable State Government. Third, that the character of the country is commissioner of the General Lend Office.

such as to repel rather than invite popula tion, and there is no reason to believe that it will have the wealth and population sufficient to maintain a State Governm twenty years.

The first objection we have named, the

while the meteorological reports of the

ries of observations, prove that but a very

small part of the Territory can be inhabited.

Had we not already drawn out this article so

long, we would quote from the official reports of Gens. EMOBY, MARCY, and MICHLER, who

explored this region years ago, and, as they

were not running for United States Senator and had no friends who were, their reports

may be regarded as reliable. We may quote

A Chicago newspaper which believes in the

spoils system of political appointments, be-

by this means, now informs the public very

gravely that the late Gen. Webster's place has been filled, and that the President has

pointed his successor. This is not literal-true. It would take a great deal of a

man to fill the place vacated by the

death of Gen. WEBSTEB, and so brief a

pearch and so short a trial can scarcely have selected him as yet. In the next place, the

ton was not, as a matter of fact, appointed

by the President, but by Gen. Logan, who

ssumed the right of the appointing power

appressly given to the President by the Con-

stitution. In other respects the statement of this Chicago paper may be correct. Perhaps

this paper can also answer a question that

has been repeatedly asked of THE TRIBUNE

ince Mr. Harvey's appointment by Gen. LOGAN, what this persistent and successful

adidate has ever done to earn a lucrative

office at the hands of the Republican party

in preference to such men as Derickson and CLOUGH. Not being familiar with Mr. Har-

only as a numerous Assignee in Bankruptcy, we have not been able to deny by authority

the statement which has come to us that he

has been a pretty good Democrat. The best

Mr. HARVEY'S services for the Republican

party in the past, and we are not in posses-

of information necessary to do this

of that great reformer, Sam Tilden, to the charge that he, with others of the Directory of

sued. Upon the reorganization of the Company Tunes and his associates, who, in foreclosure

mle, as a Purchasing Committee, bought in the property for the stock and bond holders, receiv-ed from the latter the stocks and bonds turned

over in payment upon that purchase. These stock and bond holders were to receive for the

THIDEX and his associates, having made them-selves Directors of the reorganized Company-as such voted to themselves as the Furchasing Committee the stocks and bonds of the new Company, to be issued to those who had sur-

rendered the securities of the original Company. From their position as trustees it was neces-

should be thus made. But as Directors they made the issue to themselves as the Purchasing Committee, "in full consideration for the pur-

chase-money of the railroad heretofore known as the Terre Haute, Alton & St. Louis

Railroad, with its appurtenances and equipments, and other property, agreed to be sold to this Company by said parties above named "(Tillbus and his associates). Then more bonds were issued than upon the terms of the reorganization

were required to pay for the stock, etc., surrendered; and that surplus Traden and his con

titled to the surplus in consideration of the pur-shase-money. The purchase-money (that is, the securities surrendered and used in payment) was the property of the stock and bond holders for whom TILDEN acted as trustees. By the

elearest principles of law and common-sense whatever bonds were issued in return for the purchase-money belonged, not to the trustees, through whom the transaction was made, but to

those who paid the purchase money. The defense, therefore, in short, is that by a trick Truper and his associates, acting in a fiduciary capacity, got possession of the bonds and kept them. If Gov. Truper has no better defense than this

he had better at once state it directly: that his

bezzled the surplus bonds of that road to the ount of \$500,000, for which they are now

man now occupying the Collector's

from them hereafter.

ian Institute, compiled from a long

lack of population, is established by the last census, taken in 1870, which shows that the entire population at that time was 91,874, being a falling off from the census of 1860 of 1,642. This decrease in the population was accounted for by the friends of the bill by stating that by the creation of the Ten tories of Colorado and Arizona, between 1860 and 1870, New Mexico lost 24,000 of her population which were enumerated in 1860. This statement, so untruthful, there was no one in the Senate to deny. The sim ple truth is, as the census will verify, that Arizona had in 1860 a population of 2,421 whites and 4,040 Indians, who were enumer. ated with the people of New Mexico. By the organization of Colorado, New Mexico los none of her population enumerated in 1860 A very small part of the Territory of Colo. rado was farmed from New Mexico, and that portion had not an inhabitant which was ennmerated in 1860, and it may well be doubted if the Territory set off from New Mexico to Colorado had a single white inhabitant in cussion in the Senate, stated, with an entire disrepard for the truth, that New Mexico los 15,000 of her population by the organization of Colorado. The Hon. Mr. HITCHCOCK, Chairman of the Committee on Territories and who ought to have known whereof he spoke, made the following statement, which n our opinion, does not contain one syllable of truth: "Since 1870, the increase of population in New Mexico has been unprece dentedly rapid. . . From the best data the Committee could obtain, we believe that the population of New Mexico to-day is from 130,000 to 160,000, and that of that population from 35,000 to 45,000 are America

course they did not, in search of data, fail to look at the census returns, and there they found that the County of Bernadillo, which had a population of 8,769 in 1860, had dwinlled down to 7,591 in 1870; that Rio Arriba which in 1860 had 9,849, had but 9,294 in 1870; Santa Aria in 1860 had 3,572, and in 1870 but 2,599; Javs, that in 1860 had 14,103, in 1870 had 12,079; and Valencia which in 1860 had 12,321, had run down in 1870 to 9,093. None of these counties were affected in any way by the creation of the l'erritories of Arizona and Colorado. We do not and cannot know upon what data the Committee make their statement that the population had increased since 1870 from 0,000 to 60,000, and that of the populati from 35,000 to 45,000 were America is to be regretted that the Committee did not state upon what data its judgment was founded, as our data, which consists of the census reports, the report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and statements of reliable citizens who have visited New Mexico.lead us to an entirely different conclusion By the census of New Mexico, taken in 1870, 91,874, 83,175 were born in New Mexico, 3.913 in Mexico, 361 in Indian Country, 2,701 in the States, and the remainder, 1,624, is European countries. The nativities of the

Of course we do not know upon what data

American population in 1870 were as follows Wirginia and W. Va.

Now, in the face of the fact, disclosed by

he census of 1870, that the American popu-

lation was but 2,701, Mr. HITCHOOCK has the

ment, that he actually urged in his last report

an appropriation for this purpose of \$150,000

to continue the surveys, but unluckily for

him he was recently dismissed in disgrace un-der charges of robbing his Deputy Survey-ors. Beading the rose-colored report of the Surveyor General, we said to ourself, surely

here is data from which we can get some id

of the progress of the settlement of New Mexico. Turning, then, to the report of the

Commissioner of the Government Land Of-

shows that the total amount of land sold in

the last fiscal year for cash or Revolutionary

bounty scrip was 206.89 acres, bringing to

There was also entered for homestead settle

ment a grand total of 500 acres, upon which

the Government received \$40. The total

amount of land disposed of in New Mexico in 1875, to supply the vast

army of settlers rushing there, ag-

gregated the enormous amount of 766 acres, for which the Government received the vast

sum of \$365. We cannot pursue this point

further, as we think we have already said

enough to convince the most skeptical of the

utter inaccuracy of the information laid be-fore the Senate. The second objection stat-

ed by us, having reference to the ign

the Treasury the enormous sum of

defence is that he and his associates stole the bonds, for in morals, if not technically at law, that is what it amounts to. effrontery to say, and there was nobody to contradict him, that the American population has increased from 85,000 to 45,000 up to this The ill-advised, unjust, and preposterous ac-tion of the Senate in voting to admit the hand-ful of "greasers" in New Mexico into the Union ma "free, equal, and soversign State," meets time! We don't believe one word of the statement. To entice people to New Mexico, the Government has been exceedingly liberal in its surveys of land, offering of homester With almost universal conde Weekly thus speaks of it: the increase of population in any new State or Territory, when an actual census is wanting, than the business of the General Land Office. By the last report of the Commissioner it appears that the Government has caused to be surveyed and put into market in New Mexico 5,595,503 acres of land. Of that amount, 732,864 acres were surveyed in the last year, at an expense for surveying and Surveyor General's Office of \$41,619. New Mexico was blessed in having a Surveyor General from Wisconsin. This gentleman was so impressed with the necessities of hastening the surveys in the interest of settle-

A special dispatch from Washington to

A special dispatch from Washington to the Cincinnati Commercial says:

Washington, March 18.—A private letter receive to-day by a Republican Congressman from a proment Southern politician, to whose statements unusuraght ought to be given, is in substance as for seminative of the South are united in favore the seminative of the South are united in favore the seminative of the South are united in favore the seminative of the South are united in favore the seminative of the South are united in favore the Cincinnati Convention will be the following the seminative of the Cincinnati Convention will be south and the result will be that entire as lion will be solidly united as indicated."

This may be partly true of some of the Cotte States, but in such Southard States as Virgini Maryland, Delaware, West Virginia, Kentuck Fennessee, and Missouri, the drift of Republi in sentiment seems to be setting in powerful

The Charlotte (N. C.) Observer says that a fr and Charlotte (N. C.) Observer says that a freadment of that city approached a citizen the other day, a skad him if he would accept the Mayorahy. "Fur said the sable voter," we niggers wants somebody! Mayor what'll let de cows run loose, what'll let de proms stay open on Sunday, an' what'll let de gatters raise hell every night if dey wants to; an' you just de man dat we wants."

Can is be possible that Mayor Convin has

PERSONAL

Milburn, the blind preacher, is going to Le The Shah of Persia is going to send his Cro rince to be educated in Europe.

Ilms de Mureka was married in Sydney re Dumas has been very ill, and for a time ti bought he would die, but he is now

There are eight Williamses in Congress, a

-Boston Post.
Voltaire said: "The more married men have, the fewer crimes there will be." But Couries toward doubts whether Voltaire to the said of Bushase. There is Brigham Found.

as to repel rather than invite popula and there is no reason to believe that it I have the wealth and population sufficient aintain a State Government in the next enty years. The first objection we have named, the

k of population, is established by the last sus, taken in 1870, which shows that the tire population at that time was 91,874, ing a falling off from the census of 1860 1,642. This decrease in the population s accounted for by the friends of the bill stating that by the creation of the Terries of Colorado and Arizona, between 60 and 1870, New Mexico lost 24,000 o 60 and 1870, New Mexico lost 24,000 of r population which were enumerated in 60. This statement, so untruthful, there is no one in the Senate to deny. The sime truth is, as the census will verify, that izona had in 1860 a population of 2,421 hites and 4,040 Indians, who were enumered with the people of New Mexico. By the ganization of Colorado, New Mexico lost one of her population enumerated in 1860, were small part of the Territory of Colorado. very small part of the Territory of Colo-do was farmed from New Mexico, and that ortion had not an inhabitant which was en-merated in 1860, and it may well be doubted the Territory set off from New Mexico Colorado had a single white inhabitant in 60. But the friends of this bill, in the disssion in the Senate, stated, with an entire sregard for the truth, that New Mexico lost ,000 of her population by the organization Colorado. The Hon. Mr. HITCHCOCK, airman of the Committee on Territories nd who ought to have known whereof he oke, made the following statement, which, our opinion, does not contain one syllable ation in New Mexico has been unprece entedly rapid. . From the best data the committee could obtain, we believe that the pulation of New Mexico to-day is from 30,000 to 160,000, and that of that popula on from 35,000 to 45,000 are America

Of course we do not know upon what data he Committee formed its judgment. Of ourse they did not, in search of data, fail o look at the census returns, and there they ound that the County of Bernadillo, which ad a population of 8,769 in 1860, had dwin-led down to 7,591 in 1870; that Rio Arriba, hich in 1860 had 9,849, had but 9,294 in 870; Santa Aria in 1860 had 3,572, and in 870 but 2,599; Javs, that in 1860 had 4,103, in 1870 had 12,079; and Valencia, which in 1860 had 12,321, had run down in 870 to 9,093. None of these counties were fected in any way by the creation of the Territories of Arizona and Colorado. We do not and cannot know upon what data the amittee make their statement that the ulation had increased since 1870 from 40,000 to 60,000, and that of the population from 35,000 to 45,000 were Americans. is to be regretted that the Committee did not state upon what data its judgment was found. ed, as our data, which consists of the census reports, the report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and statements of reliable citizens who have visited New Mexico, lead us to an entirely different conclusion. By the census of New Mexico, taken in 1870, it is shown that, of the total population of 91,874, 83,175 were born in New Mexico, 3,913 in Mexico, 361 in Indian Country, 2,701 in the States, and the remainder, 1,624, in European countries. The nativities of the American population in 1870 were as follows:

Alabama	30	New Hampshire	1
Arkansas	43	New Jersey	4
California	23	New York	41
Connecticut	28		1
Delaware		Ohio	27
Florida	4	Oregon	
Georgia	22	Pennsylvania	29
Illinois	122	Rhode Island	1
Indiana	86	South Carolina	-1
Iowa	36	Tennessee	5
Kansas	28		28
Kentucky	143	Vermont	3
Louisiana	24		11
Maine	68	Wisconsin	1
Maryland	67	Arizona	1
Massachusetts	85	Colorado	4
Michigan		District of Columbia	1
Minnesota		Utah	4
Mississippi	11		-
Missouri	164	Total	70
Nebraska	71		
New in the face	of t	he fact disclosed !	hw

New, in the face of the fact, disclosed by the census of 1870, that the American population was but 2.701. Mr. HITCHCOCK has the effrontery to say, and there was nobody to contradict him, that the American population has increased from 35,000 to 45,000 up to this time! We don't believe one word of the statement. To entice people to New Mexico, the Government has been exceedingly liberal

of the progress of the settlement of New Mexico. Turning, then, to the report of the

fice, page 392, what, gentle reader, do you suppose we found as the result of the mag-nificent land system in that Territory, so rap-

idly increasing in population? That report

the last fiscal year for cash or Revolutionary

bounty scrip was 206.89 acres, bringing to the Treasury the enormous sum of \$285.

There was also entered for homestead settle-

the Government received \$40. The total amount of land disposed of in New

Mexico in 1875, to supply the vast

army of settlers rushing there, aggregated the enormous amount of 766 acres,

for which the Government received the vast

sum of \$365. We cannot pursue this point

enough to convince the most skeptical of the utter inaccuracy of the information laid be-

ed by us, having reference to the ignorance of the people, we shall dispose of by a few statistics. By the census statistics it is

five public schools, having five teachers all told, and an aggregate of 188 pupils. There is no taxation or public fund to sustain them. There are in the Territory 48,836 persons

52,220 who cannot write.

The third objection which we named,

that the physical character of the Territory

further, as we think we have already

in its surveys of land, offering of homesteads, etc. There is no better data for judging of Ma "free, equal, and sovereign State," meets Weekly thus speaks of it:

By a vote of \$5\$ to 15—and we are glad to see Mesers, however, Farkinequivasie, Allison, and the Mosilia in the minority—the Senate has passed a bill to simil New Mexico as a State, and adding two Senates to the Chamber. Mr. Morrill, of Maine, in a peech full of facts and good sense, showed the impolity of the bill at this time. We have other authentic laternation in the letter of two gentlemen resident in the Territory, with the best opportunities of knowing that they say. Of the present population, which is variously estimated, and at the last census was III,000, time-tenths are Mexicans, Indians, "greasers," and sher non-English-speaking people. About one-tenth of the present population speak the English language. The inne-tenths are under the strictual Roman Catholic supervision. The Legislature takey in session was composed of ten Mexicans and three Americans in the Senate, and twenty-four Mexicans and two Americans in the House. The House, under the eye of a Roman priest, defeated a non-section senate the stricture of the property from taxation. The improbability of an increase of the population. the increase of population in any new State or Territory, when an actual census is wanting, than the business of the General Land Office. By the last report of the Commissioner it appears that the Government has caused to be surveyed and put into market in New Mexico 5,595,503 acres of land. Of that amount, 732,864 acres were surveyed in the last year, at an expense for surveying and Mexico was blessed in having a Surveyor General from Wisconsin. This gentleman was so impressed with the necessities of hastening the surveys in the interest of settlement, that he actually urged in his last report an appropriation for this purpose of \$150,000 to continue the surveys, but unluckily for him he was recently dismissed in disgrace un-A special dispatch from Washington to the Surveyor General, we said to ourself, surely here is data from which we can get some idea

Cincinnati Commercial Says:

Washington, March 18.—A private letter received loday by a Republican Congressman from a promisent Southern politician, to whose statements unusual waght ought to be given, is in substance as follows: 'The negroes of the South are united in favor of sending delegates to the Cincinnati Convention who sill vote for Mosrow first, last, and all the time. Their organization is thorough. They will not be satisfied with simple instructions, but will select no man who is not known to be a determined supporter of Mosrows. They can and will control the delegation from the South, and the result will be that entire section will be solidly united as indicated."

This may be partly'trns of some of the Cotton innati Commercial says: This may be partly true of some of the Cotton

States, but in such Southern States as Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, West Virginia, Kentucky, Isonessee, and Missouri, the drift of Republicent seems to be setting in powerfully

Can it be possible that Mayor Convin has de-

the meteorological reports of the be is a "more married" man than Belknar mithsonian Institute, compiled from a long series of observations, prove that but a very mall part of the Territory can be inhabited. and Voltaire never heard of him and Mountain

A negro Judge in South Carolina sent a mar to jail for twenty days for calling a lady friend "a duck-legged heifer." long, we would quote from the official reports of Gens. EMORY, MARCY, and MICHLER, who Charles Reade is going to run over the ocean for the Centennial. As homonoules we will ex-tend him our diminutive welcomes. replored this region years ago, and, as they were not running for United States Senator and had no friends who were, their reports

Had we not already drawn out this article so

may be regarded as reliable. We may quote from them hereafter.

A Chicago newspaper which believes in the

moils system of political appointments, be-

by this means, now informs the public very

prively that the late Gen. Webster's place

appointed his successor. This is not literally true. It would take a great deal of a

death of Gen. WEBSTER, and so brief a

earch and so short a trial can scarcely have plected him as yet. In the next place, the

gentleman now occupying the Collector's notice was not, as a matter of fact, appointed

sumed the right of the appointing power apressly given to the President by the Conby the President, but by Gen. Logan, who

his Chicago paper may be correct. Perhaps

this paper can also answer a question that has been repeatedly asked of THE TRIBUNE

ince Mr. HARVEY's appointment by Gen.

LOGAN, what this persistent and successful

andidate has ever done to earn a lucrative

office at the hands of the Republican party

the statement which has come to us that he

has been a pretty good Democrat. The best

denial that can be made of this is to show

Mr. HARVEY'S services for the Republican

party in the past, and we are not in possession of information necessary to do this.

There is at last a defense indicated in behalf of that great reformer, Sam TILDEN, to the

tharge that he, with others of the Directory of the St. Louis, Terre Haute & Alton Railroad,

embezzied the surplus bonds of that road to the amount of \$500,000, for which they are now

med. Upon the reorganization of the Company Tunes and his associates, who, in foreclosure

mle, as a Purchasing Committee, bought in the property for the stock and bond holders, receiv-ed from the latter the stocks and bonds turned

ever in payment upon that purchase. These stock and bond holders were to receive for the same, stocks and bonds of the new Company.

selves Directors of the reorganized Company-as such voted to themselves as the Purchasing Committee the stocks and bonds of the new

Company, to be issued to those who had sur-rendered the securities of the original Company. From their position as trustees it was neces-

should be thus made. But as Directors they

made the issue to themselves as the Purchasing Committee, "in full consideration for the pur-

the Terre Haute, Alton & St. Louis

Rairoad, with its appurtenances and equipments, and other property, agreed to be sold to this Company by said parties above named " (TILDEN and his associates). Then more bonds were issued than upon the terms of the reorganization

were required to pay for the stock, etc., surrendered; and that surplus Thorn and his con-

force secretly appropriated. The defense is that under the language quoted they were en-titled to the surplus in consideration of the pur-thase-money. The purchase-money (that is, the

was the property of the stock and bond holders for whom Thiben acted as trustee. By the

dearest principles of law and common-sense whatever bonds were issued in return for the

through whom the transaction was made, but to

those who paid the purchase-money. The de-fense, therefore, in short, is that by a trick Tu-

Non of the Senate in voting to admit the hand-tal of "greasers" in New Mexico into the Union

rities surrendered and used in payment)

to fill the place vacated by the

Two railway carriages have been built in Brus-sels at a cost of \$40,000 for the use of Queen ictoris during her travels on the Continent. The Hon. D. L. Phillips, President of the State Journal Company, returned to Springfield yesterday, after six months' absence on the Pa-

Mr. Thomas G. Shearman has taken stock in the Christian Union, but it is feared that even his powerful influence will not avert the decay of chrome journalism.

The Boston admirers of Tom Paine want to have a bust of their deity placed in Independence Hall, Philadelphia, and are willing to subscribe \$1,200 for the purpose.

An enthusiastic Boston correspondent maintains that the late W. R. Robinson ("Warrington") was, with one exception, the ablest man the Boston press has developed in a century. Capt. Eads demands the first payment on his

jetty-work, having secured a depth of 20 feet of water on the bar. The full 30 feet, he thinks, will be found by the latter part of next summer. The malady which is now afflicting so many eminent Congressmen is called by the Washing-ton physicians throat-rot. It is caused by imerfect drainage and want of proper ventilation Is it really true that James Gordon Bennett is cross-eyed, or has the foul-fiend been calumnisting him? He certainly does read the personal column of THE TRIBUNE with most peculiar re-

in preference to such men as DERICKSON and "A heart-broken wife," of Brooklyn, writes to DGE. Not being familiar with Mr. HARone of the papers asking Mears. Moody and Sankey to reprove the women who take married men, not their husbands, to the services at the m's political antecedents, and knowing him mly as a numerous Assignee in Bankruptcy, we have not been able to deny by authority

Wagner is to be paid \$5,000 for the Centennial March, which he agreed to write at the solicita-tion of Theodore Thomas for the Women's Cen-tennial Commission. The money was raised by romen-directly out of their husbands' pockets. At the Sorosis dinner in New York a lady toasted, "The gentlemen—while we bask in the sunshine of their goodness may their shadow never grow less, but if they try to throw us into the shade may we by our brilliancy light the dark places."

The Rev. Dr. Payne, of Cincinnati, is certainy a wag. In illustrating the probable end of the When the case was announced in court, "The State of Iowa us. Samson Cæsar," the aged Afri-can exclaimed, "What! de whole State of Iowa agin dis chile! Den I surrenders."

Uncle Dan'l Drew was obliged one day, in con sequence of sickness, to give his clerk the com-bination of his safe lock. The word was "Door," The clark tried it in vain, and returned to Mr. bering that Mr. Drew was eccentric in some things, he asked: "How do you spell it, sir?"
"Such ignorance! Doores, of course." The safe was opened.

res des Americanistes will be held at Luxembourg in September, 1877, beginning on the 10th and continuing until the 13th. In the list of and continuing that the lott. In the distort delegates chosen to represent the United States at the coming session, we note the name of R. B. Anderson, "Professor of the University of Wisconsin," author of "America Not Discov-ered by Columbus," etc.

Col. Charles C. Chesney, whose death is a nounced by telegraph from England, was the reputed author of "The Battle of Dorking" that entertaining fable which prophesied the downfall of Great Britain, and which created so much excitement at the time of its publication a few years ago. Col. Chesney also wrote a his tory of the Civil War in the United States which has become a standard work.

Current item: "S. W. Jones, of Blankton, Cal., hung himself with a shawl-strap last ever and tender mystery overhangs this sad an-nouncement. Mr. Jones evidently saw, though others may not, a very intimate relationship be-tween the condition of his health and that shawl-strap, and he terminated both together sity, got possession of the bonds and kept them.
If Gov. Then has no better defense than this self. The shawl-strap is the symbol of female tyranny.

Mr. Henry Bergh, the Preventer of Cruelty to Animals, has almost extinguished the little reputation he had remaining for common sense. He made a doubly-rash attempt to become famous in one night as a dramatist and a humorand dismal. His speech, which was intended to be funny, was only ridiculous. The following passage from it will give a just idea of his keen sense of humor: "The great question of the day now is whether George Washington ate pesnuts or not. I happen to know that he did notespecially roasted peanuts. You may as well ask, and I suppose you are asking yourselves, what roasted peanuts have got to do with this play? They have more to do than you think. I will inform you that Bergh is like an extraor-dinary roasted peanut—an enormously large roasted peanut. The reason why is that you can't swallow him. Washington died and left a piece of advice: 'Never eat peanuts—roasted peanuts—as they deteriorate the morals of the people.' With this piece of advice, I will bid you good night." legacy for his fellow-citizens in the shape of a

people. With this piece of advice, I will bid you good night."

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Palmer House—H. L. Shippy, Trenton; F. W. Moss, Sherifield, Eng.; H. W. Throckmorton, New York; C. H. Ingram, St. Louis; M. A. Downing, Louisville; G. B. Spriggs, Columbus; W. L. Tillinghast, Boston; B. W. Folger, Kingston, Canada; T. H. Barnett, Sterling; Isase Nash, Melbourne, Australia; George Gordon, Philadelphia; John Carson, wife and seven children, Melbourne, Australia; W. P. Colburne, Peoria; G. M. Fish, Clinten, Ia.; George Gordon, Philadelphia; John Carson, wife and seven children, Melbourne, Australia; W. P. Colburne, Peoria; G. M. Fish, Clinten, Ia.; George Thompson, New York... Grand Pacello—N. A. Dane, St. Paul; A. C. Bird, St. Louis; S. H. Patterson, Jeffersonville, Ia.; G. A. Hamilton and E. F. Hamilton, St. Paul; A. C. Bird, St. Louis; S. H. Patterson, Jeffersonville, Ia.; G. A. Hamilton and E. F. Hamilton, St. Paul; A. C. Bird, St. Louis; S. H. Patterson, Jeffersonville, Ia.; G. A. Hamilton and E. F. Hamilton, St. Paul; A. D. Newberry and H. C. W. Gover, Memphis; F. H. Wines, Springfield; E. J. Truesdale, Maine; M. Bernheimer and House-The Hon. J. J. Hagerman, Milwaukee; the Hon. J. A. Bentley, Sheboygan; the Hon. E. G. Cattell, Philadelphia; James A. Dwight, Fort Wayne; A. B. Johnson, Milwaukee; Judges J. C. Hopkins, Madison; T. W. Davey, Deiroli; H. E. Chase, Philadelphia; C. Hitcheock, Rockford; T. G. Edge, Trenton, N. J.; S. M. Rowe, Sheridan, Ill.; E. W. Mann, Chippewa Falls; C. H. Graham, New York... Sherman House—E. Grares, agent Gilmore's Band; the Hon. H. W. Jackson, Marquotte; Col. J. L. Thomson, St. Louis; G. A. Gardner, Detroit; the Hon. S. S. Burt, Marquette; Isaao Nine, Presport; S. W. Phalps, Indiana; M. S. Robinson, Indianspolis; Joseph Rankin, Manitowoe; G. E. Gordon and E. P. Allis, Manitowoe; G. E. Gordon and E. P. Allis, Manitowoe; H. Pearson, Japan; W. M. Stokes, Annapolis, Md.; E. B. and C. L. Everett, Boston; W. R. Watson, C. F. E. R. San Francisco.

FINANCIAL

WASHINGTON

An Astounding Amount of Meanness Developed in the Headstone Job.

The Successful Bidder Obtains th Contract Through an Understanding with Belknap,

While Bids More Favorable to the Government Were Ignored.

The Slabs Badly Wrought and the Inscriptions Abbreviated.

Another Post-Trader Contributes the Support of Orville Grant.

Mrs. Marsh Knows Little Concerning the Pendleton-Bower Money.

Gen. Rusk's Argument Against the Transfer of the Pension Bureau.

The Senate Passes the Bill to Regulate the Counting of the Presidential Vote.

Wrangle in the House Over the Congressional Salary Question.

THE HEADSTONE SWINDLE.

EPTTAPHIC PIRACY.

Special Dispaich to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 24.—The House Committee on Military Affairs is pushing vigor-orally the headstone investigation. By an act of Congress passed June 8, 1872, it was provided that "the Secretary of War shall cause each grave in the National Cemetery to be marked with a small headstone, with the name of the soldier he shall within micesy days of the passage of this act advertise for sealed proposals of hids for the making and erection of headstones," etc., etc. By an act of the next Congress the unexpended balance of money appropriated to carry out this act was reappropriated. The contract for furnishing the stones was given to S. K. Bridges, of Keo-

ONE OF THE UNSUCCESSFUL BIDDERS, has testified that he submitted a bid to furnish these stones, made of foreign white marple, in all respects in accordance with the specification for \$923,000, of which \$200,000 would be returned to the Government in the form of duties on the imported stone. When all the bids had been submitted they were opened by an officer of the Quartermaster-General's office and Walsh's bid was the first read. Walsh say that, after the terms of his bid was known, Bridges, the successful bidder, slipped into the hands of the officer opening them AN INFORMAL BID which had been obtained from the War Depart-

ment and piaced in evidence, in which he offer-ed to take the contract for \$900,000. Walsh pro-tested on the spot that such a bid ment and placed in evidence, in which as othered to take the contract for \$900,000. Walsh protested on the spot that such a bid ought not to be considered, first, because it was submitted after some of the others had been opened; secondly, because it was irregular in form; and thirdly, because Eridges had submitted no samples, and in other ways had not complied with the conditions under which the proposals were to be submitted. He claimed, also, that even if Bridges' bid was considered, his (Walsh's) was the lowest, because he proposed to furnish foreign marble, on which the duty would be \$200,000, while Bridges proposed to furnish American stone. On these grounds he appealed to Quartermaster-Gen. Meigs, who said that by no means should Bridges' bid be considered. In the schedule of bids made up in the Quartermaster's Department, Bridges' bid was not included, but after this schedule was sent to the Secretary of War it was inserted, and BRIDGES GOT THE CONTRACT.

was not included, but after this schedule was sent to the Secretary of War it was inserted, and BRIGES GOT THE CONTRACT.

This, it is understood, is Walsh's story. Another witness testified that the night before the bids were to be opened he met Bridges, the soccessful bidder, at the Ebbitt House for the purpose of negotiating with him about some marble from a virginia quarry. During their conversations Bridges showed his letters from Secretary Belknap saying that if he (Bridges) got the contract he would be allowed to save considerable expense by abbreviating some words of the inscriptions on the headstones, and also that he would not be required to round the corners. The work, as it has been performed by Bridges, is in accordance with this information, while other contractors say they framed their bids on the supposition that the upper corners of the stones were to be rounded, and all such titles as "Private," "Sergeant," etc., were to be spelled out. The stones, as Bridges has been allowed to furnish them, are square at the corners, and have the letters abbreviated thus:

"Pyt.," "Sergt.," "Corp.," etc.

MR. AND MRS- MARSH.

MR. AND MRS. MARSH.

MRS. MARSH'S STATEMENT. WASHINOTON, D. C., March 24.—Mrs. C. P.
Marsh, who arrived this morning, came into the
room of the Committee on Expenditures in the
War Department to-day, accompanied by her under the examination of Mr. Danford, testified that she left Cincinnati in 1865, where she had formerly resided, and has lived in New York most of the time since that year. She had known Mrs. Bower (now Mrs. Belknap) since 1860, and had been at the same hotel with her in Cincinnati for four years. Cincinnati was her home, and she visited that city twice a year, staying there two or more weeks. She met Mrs. Bower in New York, where Mrs. Bower was her guest. Mrs. Bower was a widow at the time the witness commenced housekeeping in New York, in the summer of 1871. She went to Europe in company with Mrs. Bower, the last of June, 1872, and knew Mr. Pendleton's name was on the list of passengers.

BANKRUPTCY CASES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

Spring Tiello, Ill., March 24.—Voluntary petitions in bankruptcy were filed to-day in the Bankrupt Court by William H. White, Jersey-wille, and Theodors In the Arington Hotel." At that time the witness was saked whether she had any conversation at any time with Mirs. Bower, now Mrs. Belknap, relative to her interest in the Renkrupt Court by William H. White, Jersey-wille, and Theodors In Shank of Persia is going to send his Crown The Shah of Persia is going to send his Crown Thomas to be educated in Europe.

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In Shah of Persia is going to send his Crown Thomas to the Arington Hotel." At that time the witness to the Arington Hotel." At that time the witness to conversation that she received \$70,000. Mrs. Belknap replied: "The witness told her as he had early the color of the Christian Giole, of London, a tendency in England which has excised spreadensions and caused some common to this country also. He says: "What What I she witness felt much interest on and the witness felt much interest on the witness felt much interest on the would to har sister. She had heard rumors for London, a tendency in England which has excised to the Estimap as the would to har sister. She had heard rumors for long the persist of the Christian Giole, of London, a tendency i the list of passengers.

The witness was asked whether she had any

only liable to impeachment, but to a criminal prosecution. I therefore thought that if the Secretary was in danger,

I WAS IN DANGER

as well. I consulted a lawyer, who made an exhaustive examination of the case. The lawyer did not think I could be indicted, but if I should be I could not be convicted. My counsel said there seemed, however, to be some danger. This very much alarmed me, and I detarmined not to remain in New York. I left early in the afternoon of Friday for Montreal. This was the first time I heard it said that I committed an offense for which I might be imprisoned.

Bass—And Clymer told you Wednesday night that there was no danger to you? that there was no danger to you? Clymer—I said that Marsh could not be sent to prison for anything that he had said before the Committee.

to prison for anything that he had said before
the Committee.

Robbins—That was true.

Witness said that he left New York for Montreal at 4 o'clock in the afternoon on Friday, and
reached there the next morning at half-past 10.

Blackburn—Had you then heard that the Government authorities had concluded to prosecute
you, as well as Secretary Belknap?

Answer—I am not positive. I might have
seen such a statement in the papers.

Question—It was said that you hesitated, when
at Peekskill, as to whether you would proceed to
Montreal?

Montreal?

Answer—I did hesitate. I thought if I had offended the laws of the country, I would stand the trial. If the train had been going back to New York, I should have taken passage in it, but as the train was going to Montreal I proceeded thither. ceeded thither.

Mrs. Marsh, being interrogated as to the way
that she went to Montreal, said that she saw in a
morning paper that her husband had jumped off
the train. She followed the next morning, fearful that he had been injured.

Mr. and Mrs. Marsh then left the stand.

POST-TRADERSHIPS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 24.—Alvin C. Leighton, James Leighton, and Seth Arnold, post-traders, were examined to-day, and the pent was elicited that Gen. Hedrick re ceived large sums for obtaining one of the ap-pointments; that \$300 a month was paid to Or-ville Grant, and \$100 contributed for electioneering purposes.
POLITICAL CONTRIBUTIONS.

J. D. Hammer testined that he obtained the appointment of post-trader at Fort Gibson at the request of ex-Senator McDonald, of Arkansas, who asked for it as a personal favor. The witness paid no money whatever for his appointment, but had been assessed, and paid \$100 to the Republican Executive Committee at Washington. He had no partner.

A recess was taken.

perfected, not at all consonant with the army standard or army theories. It is a result of the necessities in the case, and is inseparably connected with the present pension regulations.

An army rating of total bears no comparison to a pension rating of total bears no comparison to a pension rating of the same grade, nor would a person educated in the army or under army influences readily scored or adopt a system so widely different from their established views. Therefore any change in this great feature of pension judicature would result in confusion and the grossest inequality. The interests and pursuits of our pensioners are purely civil. They are not directly or indirectly connected with the army. Then, upon what principles of good government is it proper to endaager their rights and privileges by a transfer from civil to military anthority?

An erroneous opinion exists in certain quarters, to the effect that nearly all the business of the Pension Olines is derived from and dependent upon the War Department, while in fact not one-fourth of its correspondence or its business relations are with that Department. More than ten years have elapsed since the close of the War, and during that period nineteentwellieths of those disabled by gus-shot wounds or its the continuence of the con

about the contract between her husband and Evans.

On her cross-examination by Mr. Robbins, the witness said that she understood Mrs. Belkinsp as denying that she received anything, and meant to convey that impression. In response to a question by Mr. Robbins, the witness said that she understood Mrs. Belkinsp as denying that she received anything, and meant to convey that impression. In response to a question by Mr. Robbins, the witness said that she swell from the day and the said of the proposed that the Arlington Hotel, her husband presented her to Clymer. Their short conversation had no reference to coming before the Committee.

Was recalled and interrogated by Clymer. He testified that he left Washington for New York on the day the impreschement report was presented, the 2d of March, and did not design going to Canada.

Question—On the evening of Wednesday yon Question—On the day the impressment, but to a criminal prosecution. I said to you: "It the Secretary is in danger, I am in danger." Clymer—On the contrary, you pacified me. I was alarmed when I came to you. I went back to New York easy, when you said there was be danger.

Clymer—On the contrary, you pacified me. I was alarmed when I came to you. I went back to New York easy, when you said there was be danger.

Clymer—On the contrary, you pacified me. I was alarmed when I came to you. I went back to New York easy, when you said there was be danger.

Question—When you escached New York, what induced you to conclude upon going to Canada? Answer—Something in the newspapers of Friday morning concerning my testimony, all of which was published. I read the remarks in the House, that the Secretary of War was not only liable to impeachment, but to a criminal prosecution. I said to you: "It the Secretary was in danger.

Question—When you escached New York, what induced you to conclude upon going to Canada? Answer—Something in the newspapers of Friday morning concerning my testimony, all of which was published. I read the remarks in the House, that the Secreta

NOTES AND NEWS

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 24.—The President WASHINGTON, D. C., March 24.—The President has nominated Hoffman Atkinson, of West Virginia, to be Secretary of Legation of the United States in St. Petersburg.

GEN. SCHENCE.

Mr. Faulkner, the Chairman pro tem. of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, stated this morning that he had received a latter from Gen.

Committee on Foreign Affairs, stated this morning that he had received a letter from Gen. Schenck, saying he would not be able to appear before the Committee until after Saturday. The Committee decided to hear Mr. Schenek on Tuesday morning next, and Mr. Park immediately after.

deady morning hert, and ar. Are immediately after.

Gen. Sherman arrived this morning, and called on the President, previous to the Cabinet meeting. The General was also at the War Department, and had a private consultation with Secretary Taft. The Secretary thinks the General should resume his station here, and to the fullest extent have charge of the ordinary business belonging to the office. The consultation to-day was brief.

WESTERN MINES AND SPECIE PAYMENTS.

Wastren Mines and specie Payments!

Dispatch to the New York Evening Post.

Washington, D. C., March 22.—It is said that Mr. Fair, the principal owner of the Consolidated Virginia Mine, who is here, has made a proposition to furnish the Treasury with \$60,000,000 worth of gold and silver within eighteen months, and to take bonds for the same. I have not learned what rate of interest is desired, however, on the bonds. This proposition is under consideration.

THE RECORD. WASHINGTON, D. C., March 24.—The Chair haid before the Senate the House bill in relation to political contributions.

Mr. Davis suggested that the bill be sent to

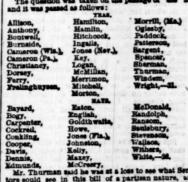
the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Howe thought it affected political matters
more than anything else, and that there was no

more than anything else, and that there was no law question connected with it; that any committee was competent to wrestle with it, and he suggested that it be sent to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. Agreed to.

Mr. Howe presented a memorial from the Chamber of Commerce of Milwaukee, remonstrating against the erection of a bridge across the Detroit River as Detroit, and asking that measures be taken to take the trame under the river, instead of over it. Referred.

The Cover interest of the second of the property of the cover the cover of the cove



Minunds, McCreery,
Mr. Thurman said he was at a loss to see what Senstors could see in this bill of a partisan nature, and
moved a reconsideration of the vote whereby the bill
was passed in order to give one more chance to far.
some bill to meet the question when two sats of returns were sent in. He did hope that in that chamber
where debate was allowed, some measure could be parfected to meet the necessity of the case. If not, there
ware no hopes of getting it done at this Congress.

The motion was entered, and the Senate took up the
Consular and Diplomatic bill, and made it the order
of business, and then went into executive sension and
soon after adjourned till-Monday.

Mr. Holman presented the memorial of the Woman's Temperance League of Indiana, asking for legislation to promote temperance in the United States. Referred, Mr. Stouat. from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a bill to supply a dealers of \$40,000 for the manufacture of persistence of persistence of the control of the part of the persistence of persistence of the per

reported a bill to provide a Territorial Government for the Indian Territory, and moved to have it recom-Territories.

After discussion, the bill was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

The Speaker then called on committees for reports of a private nature.

a private nature.

THE GENERAL APPROPRIATION RILL.

The House went into Committee of the Whole, with Mr. Out in the chair, on the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation till, with the understanding that the general debate would be limited to one hour. and student appropriation till, with the understanding that the general debate would be limited to one hour.

Mr. Huribut (III.) replied to the invectives which had been poursed against the Republican party by the gentlemen from Georgia and North Carolina (Hill and Yestes), and criticised the speech of the gentleman from Georgis as an asonishing parody on the parable of the prodigal son, with the difference that the prodigal son saked his father's forgiveness, whise the Southern people did not. He said he believed there existed a division to this day in the public sentiment of this country between those who did not so believe, and that it existed sestrong as it did in 1854 and 1865. He then proceeded to a rapte against a reduction of salaries of Government officials.

Mr. Kasson suggested that in the enaster of economy the majority of the House want to go possibly too far, and the minority possibly not far snough. He proposed to see if there was not some ground on which careful and prudent men on both sides could combine in the consideration of this bill. Proceeding to discuss the reduction of alaries, he declared he would a thousand times rather strike down the compensation of members of Cengrees to what it was prior to 1850—43,000—than touch the noor pay of the various employee of the Government, who are only receiving now the same as they received thirty years.

Rejected.

Mr. Foster moved to reduce ft to \$2,700, and in timated that the Democratic majority, if it wanted to consistent, should vote for a reduction to \$2,700.

Mr. Randall (interrupting)—Why did you not propose that amendment in Committee, instead of resisting the reduction of the paliry 10 per cent we have

made?

Mr. Foster—I am not to be estachised on the floor.

Mr. Randall (persistently)—I want to show the country and House the inconsistency, the duplicity of the gentleman from Ohio, in coming here and offering a mendment to reduce the salaries of members to \$2,700, while he resisted in Committee a reduction of the consistency.

amendment to reduce the salaries of members to \$1,700, while he resisted in Committee a reduction of \$500.

Mr. Foster—I have a good answer to the strack.

Mr. Randail—I have made so attack.

Mr. Randail—I have made so attack.

Mr. Randail—The committee on appropriations has fixed the compensation of members where I think the people of the country will be satisfied.

Mr. Randail—The Committee on Appropriations has fixed the compensation of members where I think the people of the country will be satisfied.

Mr. Foster asserted that he had offered the amendment in good faith, as he did everything. There was no demagoguery about him, and the gentleman well knew it. There was no consistency in this hill, unless the salaries of members were reduced to \$2,700, as that would be a reduction of 10 per cent on the salaries as fixed when the clarks in the Departments were fixed. He regretted exceedingly that the Chairman of the Committee (Randail) had made this seasult on him so early in the debase, and that gentleman's own consistency could be called in question more than that of any member of the House. Up to a year ago that gentleman had been an advocate of high salaries, and his marvellous conversion had taken place since that time. He gave him credit for an houset conversion, but he did not want him or any other gentleman to strive to deter him (Foster) from the honest discharge of his duties by a charge of duplicity.

Mr. Bakes (Ind.) said that he had pledged to his constituents to use his voice and vote in the direction of retremchment, economy, and reform, and he intended with all honesty and good faith to redeem that pledge. The Democratic majority reminded him on his bill of Artenus Ward, who was willing to secritice on the altar of his country all his wife's relations of his reductions that were necessary for the proper and conomical administration of the Government.

Democratic majority in this House reminded him of a Jew peddler, who accounted him on his percentional to fixe of the ground that the goods belon

BUSINESS NOTICES,

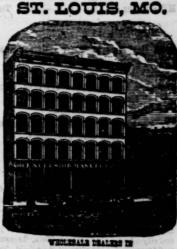
Woman's Priend I—The Rev. J. M. Wheeler, Strasburg, Pa., declares Wanart's Pine Tree Tay Cordial "has been a great blessing to his write!" It infallibles in complaints of the female ser. Furifies the blood, clears the completion, and makes rooy backs. Improve the appetite, and straughtens the

Burnett's Flavoring Extracts.—The superiority of these extracts consists in their perfect purity and great strength. They are warmaned free from the poisonous oils and soids which enter into the temporation of many of the facilities fruit favors now in the market.

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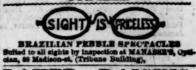
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Addison Ballard Nominated for Alderman in the Second Ward.

Mike Evans on the Track--South Town Assessor.

Beasons Why Mr. Washburne Should be Nominated for Governor.

That Mule Yarn-What the Louisville Couries Journal Mas to Say About It.

Er. Lathrop in the Fourth District-

lossip and Comment. THE CITY ELECTION.

THE CITY ELECTION.

CALL FOR THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

The Republicans of the City of Chicago are equested to elect and send delegates to a City onvention, to be held at the Republican headmarters, northeast corner of Clark and Lake roots, as 2 o'clock p. m., Thursday, April 6, for as purpose of nominating candidates for genal city officers, vis: Mayor, Clerk, Treasurer, and Attorney, for the election to be held Treasurer, the 18th of April.

and Attorney, for the election to be a long lay, the 18th of April.

The primaries for the election of delegates will be held Wednesday, the 5th day of April, between the hours of 1 and 6 o'clock in the afterces and by the persons as judges,

First Ward—Corner LaSalle and Monroe, Judges: ad Geisler, Ed. Longley, Lincoln Dubois, lecond Ward—Sil and Sil Sistes. Judges: Charles seby, Henry Bond, A. W. E. Thomas, Paird Ward—Sol Wahash avenue. Judges: A. J. Bowny, Asnon Gibba, Isane Howand. Goards Ward—Corner South Park avenue and Thirhing street, Judges: R. M. Wood, B. P. Matthews, 77 A. Hull.

Corner Twenty-sixth and Hanove : George Holbe, Martin Best, Martin Ward—891 South Halatead street. Judges L. Decker, H. Volk, F. Zuttermeister. h Ward—Northwest corner Blue Island ave dward I. Decker, H. Volk, P. Zuttermeister.
Seventh Ward—Northwest corner Blue Island avese and Thirtsenth street, Judges: M. E. Rittermes and Thirtsenth street, Judges: M. E. Rittermes and I. I. Frisby, John Schneltz,
Eight Ward—170 West Harrison, Judges: Mark
ordin, John Stevens, James Everett,
Ninth Ward—10 West Marison, Judges: Fred
street, W. W. Kennedy, J. J. Montague,
Tenth Ward—Corner Lake and Sangamon, Judges:
Jennings, A. B. Whitney, David Oberdorfer,
Eleventh Ward—Not ready to report. It will be
side out and handed in at headquearters this mornit.

nth Ward—Bents Hall, 788 West Lake. Judg-Filliams, S. M. Booth, C. E. Moore, nth Ward—Chicago Avenue Engine-House,

oth Ward-Corner Sedgwick and Chica-Indges: G. L. Ward, A. H. Bobinson, P. Michels. Eighteenth Ward—North Side Turner-Hall, Judges: red Becker, C. W. Fuller, Henry Lembpartner. It also recommended that two Republicans be blected, at the same time and place, in each ard, as candidates for Aldermen, and that balts for Aldermen be placed in separate baxes. The Committee also recommends the adoption, the indeed, of the following rules:

2. To keep an accurate list showing the name and residence of every-person voting at the primary.

2. That they permit no person to vote who is not a Republican voter and residents in the ward in which the primary shall be held.

3. That systems of challenges be adopted at such primaries as near as they may be in conformity with the election laws of the State.

4. That such list be signed by the indices and deposited with the auxiliary club of the ward in which such primary may be held.

By order of the Republican City Control Com-

By order of the Republican Oity Central Com-ALVIN SALISBUBY, Secretary.

MINOR MEETINGS.

A slimly-attended, yet lively, meeting of the econd Ward Republican Club was held last raning at No. 513 State street.

Mr. Elliott Anthony, President, called the

Mr. W. C. Smith, from the Finance Committee, reported a recommendation for the taking up of a subscription to pay the expenses of the Club.

The report was laid over on account of the small.

Mr. W. C. Phillips moved to hold the primary

ware already nominated, there was no necessity of holding a primary meeting.

Mr. B. T. Wakeman moved that a committee

were already nominated, there was no necessity of holding a primary meeting.

Mr. R. T. Wakeman moved that a committee of three be appointed to confer with the Contral Committee as to the necessity of holding the primary.

The Chairman stated that he had been informed by the Chairman of the Central Committees that it was not the desire of that body te interfers with the wards as to the manner in which they made their nominations.

The motion was withdrawn.

Mr. Gray made a few remarks, saying that since the last meeting much dissatisfaction had been appressed with the men put an nomination at that meating for Alderman. Mr. Vierling, sac of the nomineas, was regarded as too young a resident, though no fault could be found with him otherwise. He, therefore, moved that the section of the last meeting in nominating Mr. Vierling be reconsidered.

Mr. Phillips wished that Mr. Gray would name some of the partice who were opposed to Mr. Vierling, He knew Mr. Vierling well, and he knew that he was a good Republican and had worked for eight years in the ward for the interests of the party.

R. Washington, Jr., a dark-skineed brother, spoke excitedly against Mr. Vierling claiming that that gentlemen could not be elected. He wanted Mr. Harvey nominated.

25. Eavan replied, saying that Mr. Vierling we heat man that could be put forward. That gentleman had always borne an howest reputation. The prejudice existing against him on the ward for the vierting with the surfor a few citizens of the ward was because he was associated with railways.

Ex-Ald, MoGenniss spoke highly of Mr. Vierling, we heat man of noted honests and business apaciety.

Mr. Vierling and that he had been approached during the was by several gentlemen, who advised him to resign. When nominated he supposed it was the wish of the Club that he should run for the effice. As it seemed that he was wrong he would wishdraw, thanking his friends for the hones are added over the Lawrence Deve. Other the should run for the effice. As it seemed that he was wrong he wol

A meeting of North Side Democrats was held in the County Court room last evening, presided over by Lawrence Dver. Nothing was done except to adjourn until Tuesday evening, to swalt the action of the Republicans committee a straight party ticket, the Democrats Tuesday

evening will appoint delegates to a Conver to be held Wednesday for the same purpose.

The Central Club of Independent Green-backers held a meeting last evening at Union Hall, corner of Monroe and Clark streets, fifteen persons being present, the three reporters not included.

Mr. C. S. Cameron, the Chairman of the Club, called the meeting to order, and stated that he regretted the alim attendance, but it was all owing to the bad weather. Hoped it would be

regretted the aim attendance, but it was all owing to the bad weather. Hoped it would be better next time.

Mr. Sharp, the Chairman of the Committee of five appointed at a previous meeting to make arrangements for a convention to nominate city officers, said the Committee was not yet ready to report. It was waiting to find out what the Common Connoil would do in regard to an election for Mayor. Further time was granted.

Dr. Lathrop took great pleasure in introducing a doot from Joliet, who was sound on the greenback question. His name was Hanley F. Lockwood. Dr. Lockwood, regardless of the numbers present and the storm outside made a long and inbored argument, showing by figures that a greenback was as good as gold, if not better. Dr. Lathrop had brought slong Mr. Lloyd, of Henry County, who said be was a real farmer, and would answer the argument of Mr. Rice, of Ogla County, who treated them to a reaumption speech the other evening.

Mr. Lloyd said he was a farmer like Mr. Rice, but was of a different opinion, and so were many other farmers. He was in favor of greenbacks because they represented labor, the same as gold. All that was needed to set matters right was to make a law that greenbacks must be taken at par. If that was done then it be taken at par. If that was done then it same as gold. All that was needed to set matters right was to make a law that greenbacks must be taken at par. If that was done then it does not matter how many greenbacks were aftest, they would infate price.

Mr. James Taylor was the next speaker, and made a long argument in favor of his hobbyhorse. At the conclusion of his remarks but few persons remained in the hall, and the meeting therefore adjourned.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mike Evans is, politically speaking, in the hands of his friends. Mike points to his record in collecting the taxes during the past three or four months, and proudly claims that only one individual got away with him, and that individual is Andrea Matteren of the Three three or four months, and proudly claims that only one individual got away with him, and that individual is Andre Matteeon, of the Times, who converted his cheerful home into a sort of donjon-keep, combined with an amateur small-pox hospital, in order to prevent a levy by the tax-collecting field. Mike does not publicly announce that he is a candidate for re-election, but he has privately informed his aids, Ed Phillips and Johnny Gleason, that he is once more to the front. They have instructed their followers to fix things, and things will be fixed. Mike has boasted that he can beat any one two, three, or a dozen candidate who may be placed in nomination against him. It is not an empty boast, should Old Probs indicate a low harometer with rainy areas on election day.

The whirliging of time brings other changes besides whisky-frauds and the sales of post-traderships. Andre Matteson, whose success as a demolisher of the tax-gatherer has become provential, it is stated, is about to leave the Times to accept the nomination at the hands of the straight Bourbonists, for the Assessorship of the South Town. The eternal fitness of things is not out of place in this instance. There is an affinity between assessments and taxes, a sort of browet brother-in-law connection, and as Andre is well posted on the latter it is fair to infer that he knows something about the former.

the former.

JAMES N. CLARK.

The candidate for Assessor of West Chicago, nominated day before yesterday, was James N. Clark and not James M. Clark, as printed yesterday. The change makes a considerable difference, inasmuch as the former is a reputable gentleman and has proved his fitness for the office to which he will be elected.

the Belvidere Apolio in the Logislature of 1870-72, in which he represented Boone County, was in the city yesterday. He is a candidate for Congress from the Fourth District, now represented by Gen. S. A. Huribut. In the afternoon he hald a consultation with A. McLaughlin, Beveridge's Adjutant-General for the fall campaign, Dan Ray, ex-Secretary of the Senate and Gen. J. S. Esynolds, ex-Senator from Cook, at which they discussed the Gubernatorial solution, and other masters of kindred interest. JOSEPH K. C. PORREST.

TOSEPH K. C. PORREST,
the municipal poet laureate, composer of Mayor
Colvin's messages, and essayist on any topic
you may choose to name, is a candidate for reelection to the City Clerkship, and Hans Herting
is his competitor. Should the party
fail to reward Joe with what he hankers after, he will, it is stated,
become the financial editor of the Times. As
Joe is the only original greenbacker, ante-dating
Pig-Iron Kelliev by more than a year, it appears
considerable of a conundrum how he will reconcite himself to the hard-money policy of the new
management that paper may have no financial

AN INDIANA CONVENTION IN TLAINOIS. Convention of the Twenty-first Judicial District of Indiana, for the purpose of nominating Jungs and Prosecuting Attorney for that District, for convenience met here to-day, and nominated William P. Rhodan, of Williamsperk for Judge, and T. L. Stillwell, of Covington, for

for Judge, and T. L. Stillwell, of Covington, for Prosecuting Attorney.

Special Dispatch to The Chicage Tribune,
Gallessume, Hr. March 26.—The Anti-Lucense and Anti-Ciub party of this city held their convention in Reacter Hall last evening, and nominated C. T. Johnson for Mayor, A. Swanson for Street Commissioner, Silas Rorton for City Marshal, and George Holyoke for Assessor. In to-day's issue of the Republican Regular is a card from Mr. Jehnson, declining to be a candidate. The Convention has been called to meet again Monday night next for the purpose of filling the vacancy on the ticket.

CORRESPONDENCE.

MULTIPLY AND INVENTEY.

So the Editor of The Chicago Thomas:

Chicago, March 24.—Your paper of the 23d inst., comtained the Council proceedings of the 22d, in which you gave the mames of those who voted actions of Massachusette. inst., contained the Conneil proceedings of the 22d, in which you gave the trames of those who voted against the election of Mayor as well as those for election. There are a very large class, however, who only read the headings, and therefore when they see that the Council refused the election throw the paper one side with diagnost, and thesefore do not know who voted against the bill. Now the old Eighteenth Ward is composed atmost whelly of rose of foreign birth, and, as a large majority of them came to this country to escape hondage and to obtain freedom, it is no small matter to have our freedom sold or harbered away by the Aldermen of, this Ward, Mossrs. Murphy and Sweeney, and to let these two econograis go without any further notice would be doing the old Eighteenth a great wrong. They also appointed J. Hauley for Judge of Election. Now that is adding insult to mjury, as Mr. Hauley was, or is, under indictment for irregularities as an election judge hast fall, and only escaped punishment on account of one man not agreeing with eleven. Now, your paper has a large number of readers in the old Eighteenth Ward,—many thousands,—and, therefore, would you publish an item for their benefit with the names of these two ecoundrels who are stealing our liberties away from us in large head-line type, so that all may know what it means, and oblige many.

Transpire

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A GOOD MAYOR.

To One Editor of The Chicago Transpire

Delta and only the many agood.

To the Editor of The Chicago Frabens:
Onicaso, March 24.—We must have a good Mayor, and I would suggest the name of S. H. McCrea, Esq., ex-President of the Board of Trade. He is a mian of sterling integrity and marked efficiency, and would prove the "right man in the right place.

Mannan of the Board of Thads.

Johes Republican, March 24. Joint Republican, Moreh 24.

As the time fixed for the meeting of the State Convention is drawing near, the grave and impertant question, who, of all the men manued in connection with the candidacy for Governor is the most competant, popular and available, is being more expressly discussed and considered, by the party press, and also by the Benublican masses of the State. We have thus far refrained from expressing any decided praference for any particular candidate. We have simply urged upon the party the duty stud necessity of nominating none but the strongest and very best mean for office, from President down to Corosier. We have raised a warning voice against the policy of nominating men for any office who so record is vincerable, whose hands are post clean, and whose skitts are solled by contact with political corruption. We have processed against putting men on the sides for my office that have to be carried or whose nomination would not be satisfactory to the shote party, or fail to command the earnest and enthusiastic support of all sincere and honest opponent of the Oid-Bourbon-ex-Confederate party.

The time has arrived, however, when it be-comes our duty to make a declaration of our preference from among the large number of candidates for the Governorship at the hands of the Banylicen party.

preference from among the large number of candidates for the Governorship at the hands of the Republican party.

The two most prominens candidates for the honorable position have been Shelby M. Cullom and Gov. J. L. Beveridge. Each of these gentlemen have a large number of admiring friends, and most zealous advocates and champions.

Mr. Cullom has had a large and waried experience in public affairs. He has been chosen three times as member of the Legislature of this State. He has twice filled the honorable position of Speaker of the Lower House-being each time the umanimous choice of the Republican members. As a presiding officer he displayed ready tact, fairness, and a very high order of ability. And we can safely say that he ranks in the estimation of all parties as one of the most popular Speakers that ever presided over the deliberations of the House of Repringfield District in Congress for three consecutive terms. His Congressional record was an honorable one. He was looked up to by his colleagues as a prodent leader and safe counselor. He was as true to the principles and interests of the Republican party as the needle to the polar star.

All concede that Mr. Cullom possesses the

ests of the Republican party as the needle to the polar star.

All concede that Mr. Cullom possesses the shility and peculiar qualifications for a successful discharge of the high position of Governor of the third State of the Union. Yet it cannot be denied, and should not be over-looked, that Mr. Cullom has some bitter enemies in the party, to whom his nomination would be very distasteful. We have no fears that this hostility would endanger his election if nominated,—yet is it safe, sound policy to put at the head of the State ticket a candidate that will have to encounter and overcome the prejudice and hostility of

safe, sound policy to put at the head of the State ticket a candidate that will have to encounter and overcome the prejudice and hostility of any considerable portion of the party.

As to Mr. Beveridge, there are many and cogent reasons why it would be unwise and suicidal policy to make him the standard-bearer in the great campaign of the Centennial year. In the first place, he has no claim upon the Republican party of Illinois. Considering the services he has reudered, and the benefit he has been, to the party, no man in the State of Illinois has been so extravagantly compensated by having positions of honor and great responsibility thrust upon him—or so bucky in "accidental "promotions. All this might be everlooked, providing Mr. Beveridge was atrong before the people. But this is not so, and for very just cause. He has disgusted a large portion of our best and most staid Republicans by his demagoueism and disreputable style of electioneering to secure his nomination, and by proctituting the functions of the office he holds to that purpose. He has alienated from himself the confidence and lost the support of thousands of law-abiding and order-loving Republicans in all parts of the State by his abuse and prostitution of the pardoning power, by which the righteous ends of justice have been defeated and the worst class of felons let loose upon the community to react their villianies. He did not, four years ago, and cannot

have been descated and new worst cases of reion let loose upon the community to react their vil-lianies. He did not, four years ago, and cannol now, poll the full German Republican vote, which should of itself be an insuperable objection to his nomination.

For these reasons, and others that it is un-

necessary to name here, in our judgment, it would be the sublimity of folly, a high bid for a defeat at the polls, to place John L. Beveridge at the head of the State ticket. But in the last few days a new candidate has sentiment is strongly centering upon him as the right man to lead the Republican hosts of Illinois

washburne "fills the bill " and comes up to the

the contest for nomination for Governor lies be-tween Washburne, Culiom, and Beverkige, and hence have not alluded to several good and wor-thy gentlemen whose names have been men-tioned in connection therewith.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:
CHICAGO, March 24.—As was to have been expected, there are some men "in politics," of more or less influence, in this city and elsewhere who make professions of great regard and admiration for the Hon. E. B. Washburne, but who at the same time affect to see invincible reasons whe he should not be greated for the same time affect to see invincible reasons.

who make professions of great regard and admiration for the Hon. E. B. Washburne, but who at the same time affect to see invincible reasons why he abould not be supported for the nomination for Governer. It is very noticeable that these men are careful not to commit themselves in plain words, or by inference, against Mr. Washburne as a man and citizen. No one finds anything to say against him personally or politically, except as a candidate. He is (this is the way they talk) a man of strict honesty—but; of great ability—bus; of large and varied experience—but; of just and unequaled popularity—but,—but either he has been long out of the country, and don't know "us boye," and would not run the political machine "our way;" or that, holding a position of honer and usefulness so far away as Paris, he has no business to desire to come home and serve the people of his own State as their Othic Executive.

To accept the position of Minister to a foreign country is not, as some busy politicians would make it out, an act of expatriation. Mr. Washburne has a record as member of Congress, so bright and clean, and extending over a period of twenty years, such as every honest Republican in the State feels an infinite price in. His keen eye to detect corrupt or permissions acts of legislation, and his never-falling courage to expose and defeat them, gave him a name equal to any other name in the country, for honest zeal and ability. "Watch-dog of the Treasury" is an honorable epithet. It has been earned by but few in our history, or, indeed, in any history. Is it unfortunately true that any are offended when one man is found to be, and called, honest? Are any of our public men so tired of hearings for more man is found to be, and called, honest? Are any of our public men so tired of hearings from personal knowledge, can attest the fidelity and ability with which Mr. Washburne has taken care of their supports and interests of this country in France. The history, neither of the discharge from that post. He will deserve, when he

come and see us. This is the small politician's objection. No doubt, if he were to-day in Illimos, his personal appearance, at once commanding and conciliatory, and his energitic nature, would create much excitement and give him free course to the Executive chair. But Republican voters are not children, nor are the fortupes of the party in the keeping of any coterie or elique whatsoever. Events have roused the people. The pariotic instinct pervades the party. What is best for the party is best for the country. None but the highest character will take this time with the masses; of this let no man entertain a doubt. To suppose that Mr. Washourne is so eager for the nomination that he would come home and beg and button-hole for it is to suppose an impossibility. In a manip

party so desire, to stand for Governor. That is all, and that is all any reasonable man can ask. The rest the people will attend to,—are attend-ing to at this moment. REPUBLICAN.

ABOUT A PARDON.

the Batter of The Chicago Tribune : CHAMPAIGN, Ill., March 21.-My attention has been called to statements of one of your correspondents from Rantoul, this county, charging that Gov. Beveridge had pardoned David Divelblies out of the State Prison upon the petition of school-children and women. That correspondent evidently has a grief to assuage, either against the Governor or Divelbliss, and is doubtless a member of the household that prose-cuted Divelbliss, because I do not believe any person outside of that family could be found in Rantoul who would make a statement so grossly false. To my certain knowledge, no petition ever left a community that more, perfectly represented the moral and upright sentiment of the community than the petition laid before His Excellency in behalf of Divelbliss repre-sented the moral and upright sentiment of Rantoul and vicinity. The petition was signed by every leading citizen of Rantoul, and I think was signed by the Justice of the Peace before whom Divelbliss was first prosecuted, and I think by all the town officers. Your correspond-dent has misrepresented the facts in the case, and for the proof of this assertion reference is had to the petition and papers now on file in the had to the petition and papers now on file in the Governor's office at Springfield. I feel certain that your reputation for fairness will secure the publication of this statement, which I respectpublication of this statement, Thomas J. Smith.

To the Editor of The Chicago Pribune:
MINONE, Ill., March 23.—The old party mana gers are getting uneasy and nervous at the honest enthusiasm created when Washburne's honest enthusiasm created when washourne we name is mentioned for next Governor. It seems that they thought to give Beveridge a solid "boost" from this county, but the people dou't fall mas quietly as they used to do. We don't want a Governor who spends his time, under pay of the State, to keep himself in office. Let's have a change.

THE FOURTH DISTRICT.

WINNEBAGG COUSTY UNANIMOUS FOR LATEROP, To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune: ROCKFORD, Ill., March 21.—It is the prevailing expression of opinion in banks, business office and work-shops, gathering emphasis and unanimity every day, that there is one candidate be-fore the people of the Fourth District whose incorruptible integrity would breast and beat back the insidious and seductive influences of corporation rings as the eternal granite resists and render impotent the fury of the sea. It is the sentiment of every school-boy on the streets that in the election of Mr. Lathrop the interests the intelligence, and the loyalty of this district will be better represented than it possibly could be in the selection of any other candidate. be in the selection of any other candidate. Whenever the strange coincidence occurs that the Republican and Pemocratic papers wipe our party ditainctions and unite in honorable praise of the character and record of a man whose life is blemished with no vindications of official corruptions, that fact establishes the fitness and availability of that man to be the people's representative. The press of Winnebago County, without exception, supports the nomination of Mr. Lathrop. The Rockford Gazette, that your correspondent elassifies among the warm advocates of Gen. Hurlbut, when the occasion calls, will raise the standard of Republican reform, with the name of the Hon. William Lathrop proudly registered on its banner. A powerful and growing movement is organizing itself in Winnebago County and throughout the nation to make a new deal in politics, to escape off the Winnebage County and throughout the nation to make a new deal in politics, to scrape off the barnacles from the Ship of State, and, in the choice of leaders of stainless precedents and bold integrity, to restore public confidence and re-establish the integrity of the Government. The voters of the Fourth District fully understand from what an infamous stench-pool the Chicago Trines dishes up its fifth and pollution to degrade the candidacy of Mr. Lathron. All such spuris of rancor and revenge but unite our people in a stronger purpose to support Mr. in the coming contest.

Washburne "fill the bill" and comes up to the full requirement of what a candidate shold be in the present grave crisis of our national affairs. He is housest. His persistent efforts while in Congress to enforce rigid conomy carned for him what should be a proud distinction in these profligate times, of being "The watch-dog of the Treasury." He has had large experience in public affairs, and is well acquainted with the duties of administering the watch-dog of the Treasury. He has had large experience in public affairs, and is well acquainted with the duties of administering the State Government. He is not a salary-grabber. He is not a corruptionist. He is not connected with any rings in or out of the party. He would have, if nominated, the cheerful, carnest support of all good men and true friends of coonsiderations and his eminent shift of his country—his conspicuous services in behalf of his country—his great popularity and in the candidate that would give prestage to the tacket and be a guarantee of a glorious victory at the polls in November next.

We look upon it as a foregone conclusion that the contest for nomination for Governor lies between Washburne, Cultom, and Beverdage, and hence have not alluded to several good and wortage in Winnebago County if Lathrop re-mains a candidate." The citizens of Rock ford have not forgotten the occasion when Gen. Hurbut stood up before a conven-tion of the proprie of Winnebago August 200

when Gen. Hurlbut stood up before a convention of the people of Winnebago County and expressed himself substantially thus: "Gentlemen, I am not particularly anxious to obtain the support of Winnebago County. What I lack here I am sure to receive in other portions of the district. Winnebago County don't open and shut the door of success to any candidate. Whether you support me or not, I am sure to be elected, and you cannot prevent it. Help your-selves if you can." Mr. Lathrop is the centuriastic choice of the people, and his influence for purity, truth, and the entire cleaning out of the Angean stables of corrupt legislation will, in the Fourth District, overwhelm all opposition.

Augesto stables of corrupt legislation will, in the Fourth District, overwhelm all opposition.

THE PRESIDENCY.
BRISTOW AND THE DEMOCRATS.

The story has been started by those who are afraid of Secretary Bristow's strength with the people that the Domocrats would probably take him up and nominate him, and that the Louisville Courier-Journal—the Democratic organ of Kentucky—would support him, etc. Referring to these reports, as well as to the mule story, the Courier-Journal thus disposes of the charge:

The mule case, which a Louisville correspondent of the New York Hersid brings forward spains the Secretary of the Treasury, was presented the Courier-Journal for publication some three mosths ago, and declined by us because it hecked authentication. We suggested at the time that it should be made the subject of investigation. It is not our habit to assume people guilty in advance of the proof. As a Democratic Investigation, it is not our habit to assume people guilty in advance of the proof. As a Democratic Investigating Committee was equally accessible with the Courier-Journal to those who knought the charges against him, we referred them to Congress as the fitter tribunal. At the end of three mooths they appear—not in Congress—out in the columns of the New York paper, specified. It is our opinion, and in this we are sustained by Representative Blackburn, who has personal knowledge of the transaction, that nothing will come of it.

Having such this much in the way of fairness, we may add, mildly and in a deprecating against not intended to wound the feelings or runfle the temper of any of our many libelers, that the story coupling us to a Bristow Presidential movement, independent or otherwise, contains a series of small inaccuracies making mall a tolerably large and life-like he. The concess originated with the Secretary's enemies in the Republican party, and was caught up by our enemies, the two extremes working it by one another's help. The Secretary and him of the Republican of a branceratic nomines for Pres

stering a try spirit and arrogant partisan domination under which the public service has suffered so long. Mr. Bristow is not only a Republican, but a Republican on principle, and an extreme Republican. He is not a brawler like Morton, nor a bigot like Conkling; but he is governed by a better temper and furnished a more courteous bearing, just as ultra and obdurate in his politics as they are, and more dangerous, because better informed. There are a dozen reasons why we should regard his accession to the Presidency with particular disfavor.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribuna:

Adrian, Mich., March 21.—" Right as a trivet, sir!" And that is what we say about the position of The Thibune upon all the great national questions now before the people. Everybody can, and generally does, joid in the ery of "Get ye behind me, Satan," but how few of the press of the country practically pass it all around in the details of their teaching. Consistency is rare,—it is a jewel too,—and yet, as we read and understand The Tribune, it is a jewel too,—and yet, as we read and understand The Tribune, it is a jewel too,—and yet, as we read and understand The Tribune, it is a jewel too,—and yet, as we read and understand The Tribune, it is a jewel too,—and yet, as we read and understand The Tribune, it is a jewel too,—and yet, as we read and understand The Tribune, it is a jewel too,—and yet, as we read and understand The Tribune, it is a jewel too,—and yet, as we read and understand The Tribune, it is a jewel too,—and yet, as we read and understand The Tribune, it is a jewel too,—and yet, as we read and understand The Tribune, it is a jewel too,—and yet, as we read and understand The Tribune, it is a jewel too,—and yet, as we read and understand The Tribune, it is a jewel too,—and yet, as we read and understand The Tribune, it is a jewel too,—and yet, as we read and understand The Tribune, it is a jewel too,—and yet, as we read and understand The Tribune, it is a jewel too,—and yet, as we read and understand The Tribune.

to be found within the columns of any of the leading press of the day. No Babeockism no Belkmapsem, no Beecherism, no Bowenism, no Beveridgeism, no high tariffism no rag-babyism, no Confederateism, no more dictation by Congress as to who shall or who shan't be appointed to Federal offices. And so say we all. Go right ahead, old Tarbune. "Punch, brother, punch." "Lam it to 'em." "Lay on Macduff," and be d—d to him who don't like it. Let us have more like that of yesterday, headed "Wanted, for President." It had the ring of the true metal. We must have a man for our candidate concerning whom the finding of the great jury of the people, upon the charge of uncleanness, is something more than the old Scotch verdict. Our campaign against corruption and Rebeldom must be in each particular bold, positive, emphatic, aggressive,—not any Morton, not any Conkling this year; both great men, both good men, probably, but the people don't care to "tie to" either of them just now, and that is just the reason, and reason enough why neither should be nominated at Cincinnati. Bristow first, and, if we can't have him, then Blaine may do.

THAT MULE HOAK.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune: FOREST, Ill., March 23.—You might have put our just defense of Secretary Bristow in THE TRIBUTE of the 20th even stronger, and added truthfully that the case was fully prepared and ready for trial in the Court of Claims before Gen. Bristow was even consulted, and was sin ply argued by him. This mean slander, made up of whole cloth, I heard floating about in a ap or whole cloth, I heard noating about in a sly undercurrent in Washington six weeks ago; and its circulation, I regret to say, encouraged by Republicans. Being personally acquainted with the facts of Gen. B.'s connection with the case, I felt it but just to explain them whenever convenient, but without any marked effect. My opinion then we and power is that proposed of these but without any marked effect. My opinion then was, and now is, that no proof of the entire propriety of his action could have had any influence with the persons who busied themselves in circuisting the falsehood about hotels and other public places.

A. A. B.

THE UNCRATEFUL DEMOCRACY. SOME COMPARISONS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune East St. Louis, Ill., March 21 .- It is generally supposed to be a hopeless case to inject any-thing like a sense of fairness into the average Democratic head, but I am tempted to try the ifficult feat. The Democracy is just now roaring vociferously over Republican corruption It is true, since the latter party came into power, in saving the Union, handling armies of millions of men, handling tens of billions of money, reconstructing the Rebel States, and administer-ing the affairs of 40,000,000 people, among the tens of thousands of Republican officials em-ployed to carry forward these purposes it is possible that one officer in a hundred has been corrupt and unworthy. And, before proceeding reconstructing the Rebel States, and administ further, let me say it is the mincere purpose of the Republican party at large that every one of our unworthy officers shall be run down and

nunished. Now for the comparison. Belknap has fallen. Against this case we set up the perfidy and shame of some of the Democratic Cabinet Ministers of 1860, who stole our arms, ships, and money to commence the war on. But some of the Revenue Collectors of the present Adminis-tration have stolen a portion of the whisky taxes. Against this fact we call attention to the was \$2 per gailon under Johnson's rule, his Democratic Collectors failed to collect as much annual revenue as Grant's Collectors now re-

Now, for convenience, let us hump the Dem-Now, for convenience, let us lump the Democratic rascals for the last sixteen years. For every Republican rascal within that period there are 500 Democratic political or official scamps and rascals. There are now in Congress some scores of Democrats whose treachery and crimes had, according to the laws of all nations, rendered them subject to the death penalty, had the law been executed against them. But this neglect upon the part of the Republican party is one of the breaches of the law of which the Democratic party is careful not to complain. There are also some 600 or 800 Democratic leaders which the Democracy are very auxious to have pardoned. I suppose no same man will pretend to deny that individually the most of these political miscreants are more guilty, and have damaged the country more with their villainous conduct than what Secretary Bellmap or the worst whisty thick are core. the country more with their villainous conduct than what Secretary Belknap or the worst whisky thief has cone. If there are 800 Demecratio leaders not yet pardoned, and say eighty in Congress who escaped death by pardon extended by the Republican party, and I should say 120 other leaders not in Congress; here, then, we have 1,000 Democratic leaders, who, had they not joined the Rebellion, could have saved the country \$1,000,000,000 in war expenditures. This sum is at least 100 times greater than all the stealings of. Republican officials put together in sixteen years. Hence our Demo-

joined the Rebellion, court have saved the country \$1,000,000,000 in war expenditures. This sum is at least 100 times greater than all the stealings of. Republican officials put together in sixteen years. Hence our Democratic friends should not get the foolish idea into their heads that their party can be trusted to rule. And it is to be hoped that, while the Government is running down and punishing the official thieres, who are guilty of much less offenses than the several hundred Democratic pardon-seekers who conducted the Rebellion, the great Democratic party will not how! too vigorously to have these latter miscreants pardoned. I sm not insisting that the whisky-thieves shall not be punished, but only asking the Democracy not to bring forward another batch of 600 or 800 of their political leaders just at this time for pardon, and who have damaged times more than these later scampe have who are now journeying to the Penistotiaries.

There is another well-grounded completed against the candor, consistency, and sourteey of the Democratic party. There is a certain courtesy due between parties. But after the Democratic party has brought in its political and official villaims for years by the thousands, men who would have suffered the penalty of death for their crimes had it not been for the mercy of the Republican party, and asked sod obtained their pardon, it now returns this kindness of the Republicans by charging the party with the corruption of a few of its disgraced officials. A party which will do this, after the Bepublicans have interposed the hand of mercy and prevented thousands of its leaders from going to the gallows, is as unprincipled, ungallant, and ungrateful, as it is untrusty and unparticit.

But all thus mercy goes for nothing. Take an average middle-aged Democratic who has never voted any other ticket, and you may as well reason with a tomocratic party and only as a set-to with a Democratic price, explained how the treachery of the Southern wing of that party had cost us a thousand times more

POLITICAL NOTES.

Wendell Phillips is Ben Butler's first choice for Minister to England.

Senator Dawes made a mistake—he is for Bris

Rochester (N. Y.) Democrat: Nowadays when the venerable Hunker sees the familiar heading, "The Nation's Disgrace," he says lugubriously, "They're a makin' it pooty warm for George, ain't they?"

John A. Logan said, the other day in the Secate, that "be had no friends in the whisky frauds," When Dan Munn read the report he burst into tears and said, "D—d if everybody hasn't gone back on me." Of the present Congressional delegation from Iowa, McCrary, Kasson, McDill, and Ainsworth have positively declined renomination and re-election. A good many candidates are waiting to hear from the other five,

Communications suggesting nominations for the Presidency must always be accompanied by the name of the author, not necessarily for pub-lication, but in order that there may be no doubt of the good faith of the writer.—New York

Senators Butler, Boutwell, and Dawes are representing the grand old State of Massachusetts in the Upper House of Congress—it is safe to say—as she was never represented before. But how does it happen that Massachusetts has three Senators while all the other States have but two each?

The Philadelphia Times says that inquires among the Philadelphia delegates to the Pennsylvania Republican State Convention show that, after giving Hartranft a complimentary vote, the strength of the delegation will be given to the candidate who has the best chance of being elected, whoever he may be.

candidate who has the best enance or being clected, whoever he may be.

Stoughton, the New York lawyer, who is mentioned as the President's next choice for Minister to England, achieved his first fame by a lengthy defense in the New York papers of the President's action in New Orleans at the time of the Sheridan rumpus. He is a Democrat, and said to be an able and honest man. But he is hardly to be compared with Mr. Dana.

Collector Simmons has written a letter to Gen. Butler regretting his opposition to the nomination of R. H. Dana, Jr., as Minister to England, and expressing himself strongly in favor of Mr. Dana's confirmation by the Senate. Simmons was created by Butler, and his present protest is an awful example of "independence," or "ingratitude," or something of the kind.

Harper's Weekly, while remarking that the reports of bribery in the New Hampahire election are probably exaggerated, ears: "But it is alarming to see that the assertion that the Government of a State was determined by notorious frand can be generally made without exciting other than a languid and amused wonder that anybody should be so innocent as to think it strange."

strange."

"Mr. Lamar," says the Washington correspondent of the Atlanta Constitution, "though apparently in good bodily health, is in a very critical condition, and faces death every time he makes a speech or participates in such a debate as that on the Belkmap basiness. The paralytic stroke which some years ago nearly put an end to his career may at any moment be succeeded by another, with almost a certainty of its proving fatal."

The Hop R. P. Decident of the correspondence o

ing fatal."

The Hon. R. P. Derickson, of Chicago, just rejected as Collector of Internal Revenue because his nomination interfered with the "precycatives" of certain Congressmen, was once rejected by the City Council for Bridewell Commissioner because the Aldermania "prerogative" was infringed upon. Within minety days four of the Councilmen were in jail for "crookedness" and ninety days. edness," and ninety days are allowed to coplete the parallel.—St. Paul Press.

We are accused of speaking out, with incantions emphasis, for Bristow. We have the truth to tell as we see it, and the consequences can follow—according to the adjustment of forces. But how is this, from the Boston Transcript of March 20: "The general sentiment among the members of the Republican State Central Commettee, which met on Saturday, was strongly in favor of Secretary Bristow. To-day he is, by all odds, the strongest candidate in Massachusetts."—Cincinnati Commercial.

Terrapin party to-night was arranged to fix the matter for the Ohio Senator."

Of the Bristow demonstration at Worcester, Mass., the Boston Advertiser says: "It would have been more effective, humanly speaking, if it had come later and had taken a little wider range. However that may be, the State is full of Republicans who may not agree with the Worcester gentlemen in regard to tactics, perhaps not in regard to candidates, but who are entirely in sympathy with their declared objects. What they all want is, that right-thinking Republicans everywhere should go to the caucuses and send their ablest and strongest men to the conventions. They may not accombish all they wish in that way; but they certainly cannot accombish it in any other."

Accepting it as a probability that the nomination of Bichard ff. Dana as Minister to England will be rejected by the Senate (the Committee having reported adversely), the Journal does not hesitate to pronounce the result highly discreditable to the Senate. We point with some degree of pride to the action of Senator Morton in this matter. Whatever arguments were used he stood up against them and cast his vote in favor of Mr. Dana, that is, in favor of reporting his name to the Senate. In so doing he represented the best elements of the Republican party everywhere.—Indianapolis Journal.

The Philadelphia Press has the following as told by Secretary Bristow in a recent converse.

spent of in regard to candidates, but who are suitively in sympathy with their selectared objects. What they all want is that right-thinking Republicans everywhere should go to the man to the convention. It is bleet and strongest men to the convention. It is bleet and strongest men to the convention. It is all they with in that way; but they extrainly cannot accombine it in any other.

Accepting it as a probability that it is nomination of Richard if. Dans as Minister to England will be rejected by the Senate (the Committee having reported adversely), the Journal does not heelstate to pronounce the result highly disconting the straint of the section of the first war in the straint were used he stood up against them and cast his voke in favor of Mr. Dans, that is, in favor of reporting his mane to the Senate. In so doing min the straint of the section of the first work in favor of Mr. Dans, that is, in favor of reporting his mane to the Senate. In so doing like a party everywhere elements of the Republican party everywhere alements of the Republican party everywhere arguments.

The Philadelphia Press has the following a told by Storcelai Bir and the second of the Republican party everywhere arguments. The subject was considerably beyond his calibratic or it is a second conversation in the second of the republicant and the content of the second of the seco

Weekly.

Within the last two months, and especially since the Beiknap scandal brought so much discredit upon the Government, there has been very naturally a strong effort in many influential quarters to make the question of civil reform the one overshadowing issue of the canvas, and to bring Mr. Bristow forward as the representative candidate for the Presidency. It is certainly no purpose of ours to discredit the motives or to disparage the number and influence of those who have enlisted in this movement. Mr. Bristow is a strong man; and in the short time that he may held important office be has performed his duty with courageous ability, which the country recognizes with respect and gratitude. Whatever may be the course of parties and party politics in the future, Mr. Bristow has fairly earned a piace among the few to whom the destinies of the country may be safely intrusted; and this place he will hold, we trust, for many years to come.—Boston Advertiser.

GALEXA, III., March 24.—The trial of the Rev. J. P. Yates, a prominent member of the Rock River M. E. Conference, and formerly paster of the Oakland M. E. Church, Chicago, closed in this city to-night, having been in progrees since Tuesday morning last. The charge was that of immoral conduct in the abandonment of his wife, Almelia M. Yates, with whom he married asygnal years are in with whom he married several years ago in Aurora, ill. The accusation was filed by Judge William Spensley, a leading member of the First M. E. Church of Galena, of which the accused was pastor for two years previous to the late session of the Rock River Conference in Joliet, when the was appointed to the pastorate of the Ottawa M. E. Church, which position Yates now holds. The prosecution was conducted by J. Fawcett, an able member of the Galena Bar, and the defense by Yates without legal counsel. The Committee before whom the case was tried retired at 6:30 and renwhom the case was tried retired at 0:30 and ren-dered their verdict against the accused at 9, sustaining all the specifications of the charges, of which there were thirteen, except that of assault, and ordering the suspension of Yates from all ministerial labor until the next session of the Conference. The following named clergy-

we are accused of speaking out, with incantius emphasis, for Bristow. We have the truthe tious emphasis, for Bristow. We have the truthe total as we see it, and the consequences can follow—according to the adjustment of forces. But how is this, from the Boston Transcript of March 20: "The general sentiment among the members of the Republican State Central Committee, which met on Saturday, was strongly in favor of Secretary Bristow. To-day he is, by all the strongest candidate in Massachusetts."—Cincinsal Commercial.

The New Jersey Republicans are in a quandaty. They have a "favorite son." also,—Senator Frelingbuysen,—who wants their Cincinnatial delegation, but as in his hands it would be a more tender to his friend Coukling, there is an increased demand from the people of the delegate of the first of the Oakland M. E. Church, in Chicago, a serious trouble has existed in his family, ewing to the displacement of his wife from the position at the head of the household by hir husband, who refused to give the State to Blaine.

The latest gossip of a political nature brings a report that the wires are being laid for a big fight in the Seventh Congressional District. Gen. Butter proposes to enter the lat, Dr. Ayer man Tarbox will fight at the political nature brings a report that the wires are being laid for a big fight in the Seventh Congressional District. Gen. Butter proposes to enter the lat, Dr. Ayer man Tarbox will fight at the political nature brings a report that the wires are being laid for a big fight in the Seventh Congressional District.

Gen. Butter proposes to enter the lat, Dr. Ayer man Tarbox will fight at the politic for the victory, as his renomination by the Democrats is assured. A good many active Republicans who are opposed to Butter and Ayer are looking round for a candidate to lead their hosts. Judge Hoar, in 1872, received 11, 1742 yotes, agrainet 5, 989 yotes.

The Form Remander of the form the confirm the members here with a right was a proposed to acknowledge her as his wife before the wor

Marine Bank of New York City

affect upon the country. Recent events—the whisky suits, the Belknap disgrace—have renewed public interest in the question. It is seen more and more clearly to be of transcenden importance. There is no other practical and practicable way to reach the evils which even honest man confesses and deplores. It is in vain that, conventions resolve that official integrity and fidelity are indispensable, if the individual delegates constantly countenance a system which fosters fraud and incompetency. It is about to insist that the only reform needed is the appointment of fit men. That been asserted for a generation. What is needed is some practical method of securing such appointments. The Republican party did not contend itself with declaring that slavery ought not to extend to the Territories. It took practical measures to prevent its extension. The Republican party may contain most of the sincerafriends of a reform of the method of evil appointments. But if they cannot secure action, the party is not the party of reform—Harper's Weekly.

CHURCH TRIAL

Hev. J. F. Yates Lends to His Tem-porary Suspension from the Meth-odist Ministry—Nothing Approach-ing Brooklynitis Revealed by a Careful Diagnosis.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuns.

Gairna, Ill., March 24.—The trial of the Rev.

Effects of a Change in the Weather.

Denbury News.

The weather suddenly turned into a freezing rain Saturday evening. While the change was progressing several people were in the library selecting mental pabulum for over Sanday. The rain fell silently and froze thoroughly, and in every chort time the walk which leads down from the library building to the street was a glare of ice. The first person who appeared at the door was a young lady with a volume of Tennyson hugged up to her. She tripped lightly down from the step, saving andibly:

"Even a wild moor with love my heart—"
Then she got up, recovered her muff and book looked apprehensively about to see who was in view, and then hastened home without quoting another line.

She had exarcely cleared the walk when a tail

She had scarcely cleared the walk when a tail man with a work on botany superged from the door. The instant he stepped on the walk he

A daring robbery, accompanied by a murder-us assault, was perpetrated in broad daylight esterday in Harlem. William Koontz, prorestorday in Hariem. William Koontz, pro-ristor of a small but well-stocked jewelry tions at No. 2068 Third avenue, was, shortly ster I p. m., beaten to insensibility in his store, and afterward bound and gagged by six men, the carried off \$2,250 worth of jewelry. Soon after the departure of the robbers Mr. Koontz being relieved from the cords that bound his

CRIMINAL NEWS.

gold Daylight Robbery and Mur-

derous Assault at Har-

lem, N. Y.

IIL. Threatened with Death by

Desperadoes.

Befrauded in the Sum of \$38,000.

Town Marshal of McLeansboro,

the carried off \$2,350 worth of jewelry. Soon after the departure of the robbers Mr. Koonts recovered from the effects of the assant, and being relieved from the cords that bound his parson, by people who found him in a helpless condition, informed the police of the circumstances of the robbery. His statements were albestatially as follows: Early vesterday morning a young man visited the store and expressed a desire to purchase an eight-day clock for an oyster saloon which he alleged was about to be started in the neighborbood. Mr. Koonts showed the young man several time-piecea, but the laster, after an apparently close examination of each, was not satisfied, and suggested to Mr. Koonts to send down town for a clock that would smit. The jeweler, mutiling to lose a sale that promised a handsome profit, sent his tabler, an aged man, to the wholesale establishment where he usually purceased his goods. The young man then left, promising to call again. At 1:10 o'clock the same young man reastered the store, accompanied by an older and aller man, roughly dressed, and expressed a desire to be shown a particular clock which he had seen during his first visit. Mr. Koonts produced the time-piece, and in compliance with a request took it outside the seouser and placed it against the opposite wall, in order to give a precise idee of its appearance when in position. While his beak was turned and his bands upraised, supporting the clock, he was dealt a murderous blow on the crown of the head, which instantly felled him to the foor. Awakening from the stupor caused by the blow, Rr. Koontz found himself in an intermediato room directly back of the store, securely bound and gagged, while in the store, which was darkned to make the alighnest outsire. Mr. Koonts lost sight of their as the population of the men, two of the running from the straption of the sease and investence to blow his herains out if he dared to make the alighness on the from he and their work of the gray foor and the coor head in the population of the gray of

HEAVY IDEFALCATION.

New York Times, March 23.

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of the Directors of the bank, asked permission to take his vacation in February last, instead of in the summer months, as usrail. As business in the establishment was not so brisk as to render the granting of the request isconvenient, the desired permission was given, and the bookkeeper started, as he said, to visit some friends in the West. The time of his vacation having expired some two weeks ago, and there still being no indications of Hadden's return, one of the general bookkeepers of the bank undertook the special axamination of the absentee's books, the latter's unaccountable delay having axcited in the minds of the Directors a wagne suspicion that something was wrong.

This examination, thorough and exhaustive as a was, revealed to the painful surprise of the latter had for some time been carrying on an extensive system of defalcations in collusion with Bode, one of the depositors of the bank. He was found that whenever Bode sent his check to the bank Hedden, in crediting them, was accustomed to raise them. For instance, if Bode sent his check for \$500, as frequently happened, Hedden would in the first instance record the amount correctry, but subsequently, in posting the ledger, would "raise" the amount to \$1500. In order to conceal his dishonest practices, the bookkeeper did not, as is usual in such asses, tamper with any of the other ledger accounts, but merely altered them in making up he aggregate in the balance-sheet submitted to the general bookkeeper. This examination having completed the chain of evidence againstible, the latter was arrested as above described by a Deputy Sherriff. The bank officials were mable to form any theory for the sudden dishonmany of an employe who, throughout his sixtees years' connection with the institution, had always merited their highest encounting.

A DEADLY COMPACT.

Enanveile (Inc.) Journal.

The Journal yesterday published an account of the dire threats of vengeance made against flown Marshal A. J. Mackey, of McLeansboro, Ill., and of the warnings held out to him not to venture home as the paril of his life. The seventure home as the paril of his life. The seventure home as the paril of his life. The seventure home as the paril of his life.

Town Marshal A. J. Mackey, of McLeansboro, ill., and of the warnings held out to him not to venture home at the peril of his life. The sequel comes this morning in the account of his sidventures after he returned home in defiance of his enemies. Mr. Mackey left Evansville Weinesely afternoon at 2:43 c'clock by the St. Letie Bailroad, and reached home about dark. Ill the trains from Evansville had been watched by the deapperacioes except this one, and he such added in getting home safely. Then his wife confirmed all the warnings that he had received, and related to him how the house had been safeded and every means taken to avenge the dead and avery means taken to avenge the dead of the dead and an anomal of the safe had entered late a solemn compact not to rest until he had been killed. There was quite a number of members of the lawless band, and each man was sworn to shoot him down at sight.

During his absence his deputy had summoned from St. Louis the noted detective, Jimmis shiles, who was then in McLeansboro trying to ferret out the members of this deadly agreement. He had sunceeded in procuring papers which proved beyond a doubt the critischee of the band, and revealed the name of several persons who had subscribed to the oath.

Upon this they had applied to Gov. Beveridge, at Illinois, for assistance to quell any disturbance, and steps will be taken at once to arrest and punish the members of the band. After taking how perilous the situation was, Mr. Mackey rielded to the tears and entresties of his wife and field way the same night, boarding the midsight train, and came over to Mk Vernom, Ind., where he has a brother residing, and with whom he is at present stopping.

A FIEND INCARNATE.

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Schmidt, of this sity, during the flood last week

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CHURCH TRIAL

Rev. J. F. Yates Lends to His Tem-porary Suspension from the Meth-odist Ministry-Nothing Approach-ing Brooklynitis Revealed by a Careful Dinguosis.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Galena, Ill., March 24.—The trial of the Rev. F. F. Yates, a prominent member of the Rock liver M. E. Conference, and formerly pastor of the Oakland M. E. Church, Chicago, closed in this city to-night, having been in prog-ress since Tuesday morning last. The bandonment of his wife, Almelia M. Yates, with whom he married several years ago in William Spensley, a leading member of the First M. E. Church of Galena, of which the accused was paster for two years previous to the late session of the Rock River Conference in Joliet, when he was appointed to the pasterate of the Ottawa M. E. Church, which position Yates now holds. The prosecution was conducted by J. Fawcett, an able member of the Galena Bar, and the defense by Yates without legal counsel. The Committee before red their verdict against the accused at 9, h there were thirteen, except that of assault, and ordering the suspension of Yates from all ministerial labor until the next session of the Conference. The following named cl Presiding Elder of the Joliet District, Chairman; F. P. Cleveland, of Freeport; Thomas Cochran, of Apple River; H. N. Reynolds, of Minooka; D. W. Linn, of Elizabeth; W. H. Strout, of Frankfort-Station; R. Wright, of Sheridan; A. Campbell, of Lona; C. Brookins, of Warren, and W. C. Dandy, late paster of the Ads Street M. E. Church, Chicago, of Elgin. The facts connected with this notable ecclesiastical trial are briefly as follows: Since the commencement of Yates' pastorate of the Oakland M. E. Church, in Chicago, a serious trouble has existed in his family, owing lows: Since the commencement of Yates' pastorate of the Oakland M. E. Church, in Chicago, a serious trouble has existed in his family, owing to the displacement of his wife from the position at the head of the household by her husband, and placing therein his daughter Ida, a child by a former marriage. It is also alleged by Mrs. Yates that she has suffered all manner of indignities at the hands of Yates and his children, such as assaults, deprivations of the necessaries of life, and finally, total abandonment by her husband, who refused to provide maintenance for her, and ceased to acknowledge her as his wife before the world. This trouble in his family affairs was the means of his removal from the Oakland M. E. Church, and has, since its origin, seriously affected his labors as a minister of the Gospel in this city as pastor of the First M. E. Church, to which charge he was appointed two years ago. Several church meetings were instituted by the members here with a view to—a settlement of the family troubles of Yates, in all of which he has stremously maintained that his wife was wholly in the wrong, and refused to acknowledge a want of respect on the part of the children for his wife or any neglect

fused to acknowledge a want of respect on the part of his children for his wife or any neglect of his duty as a loving husband towards his wife. A large majority of the members of the First Methodist Episconal Church in Galena, and almost the entire community outside of that Society, have deeply sympathized with Mrs. Yates, and the verdict of the Committee meets with general approval. As before stated, Yates left this city for Ottawa last fall, since which time the wife has been a member of Judge Spensley's family, and was left without a dollar or any provision for her maintenance. Effects of a Change in the Weather.

Effects of a Change in the Weather.

Danbury News.

The weather suddenly turned into a freezing rain Saturday evening. While the change was progressing several people were in the library selecting mental pabulum for over Sunday. The rain fell silently and froze thoroughly, and in a very short time the walk which leads down from the library building to the street was a glare of ice. The first person who appeared at the door was a young lady with a volume of Tennyson hugged up to her. She tripped lightly down from the step, saving audibly:

"Even a wild moor with love my heart—"
Then she got up, recovered her must and book, looked apprehensively shout to see who was in view, and then hastened home without quoting another line.

She had scarcely cleared the walk when a tail man with a work on botany smerged from the door. The instant he stepped on the walk he said:

"Hele cryptogamons!"

door. The instant he stepped on the walk he said:

"Holy cryptogamous!"

And crawled off into the snow on his hands and knees and recovered the volume, which remained on the walk, by the aid of his cane.

Following him were two large mon. One of them had, the autobiography of John B. Gough. They both stepped on the walk together. The Gough man was just saying:

"I am confident that the downfall of mea is to be attributed to rum—"

Two conspicuous exceptions to his belief were immediately made manifest. The Gough man in going down had sufficient presence of mind to catch hold of his fellow, and, both being heavy men, they went the whole length of the walk, clawing and kicking each other all the distance.

The Gough man got on his feet and put off in one direction and the other man got on his feet and sloped at once in an opposite direction.

And while they were doing this a tall, spars man, with a book descriptive of the Holy Lands, put his foot on the walk, then shook it at the heavens, and met the pavenient with the simple ejaculation:

"Oh, Jerusalem!"

heavens, and met the pavement with the simple ejaculation:

"Oh, Jerusalem!"

The debris of this wreck was no more than cleared away when a very stout man, with a florid countenance and a copy of Tyndall in his hand, came out. He was saying to himself:

"We have now got down to the base—Gosh—whoop!"

And was down there. It was a terrible but brief struggle. There was a shooting of legs, a waving of arms, and a spasmodic wriggle of the body, and the base was reached. And for two minutes he sat there, feeling around for an under set of false teeth, and awearing like a pirate.

The next morning was the Sabbath, a bright, quiet, sunshiny morn, and the son of the hbra-rian went out on the walk, and in a very few minutes had accumulated a book-cover, a set of false teeth, three gloves, a handkerchief, and a good-sized handful of hair-pins. These articles are now at the hbrary awaiting identification.

Ready for the Worst.

Letroit Free Press.

A Detroit widow owns and occupies a cottage under the shadow of a church-steeple which is supposed to be in danger of falling when a high wind blows. At midnight, a few nights ago, when the wind blew fiercely, she got up and dressed, called the children up and dressed them, and then folded her arms with the remark: "Now, then, if that steepie falls and kills us people will know that we were a respectable family anyhow. George, you brush up your hair a little more, and Sarah, you take your feet off the stove-hearth and pin your collar more to the left." Ready for the Worst.

CRIMINAL NEWS.

seld Daylight Robbery and Murderous Assault at Harlem. N. Y.

Town Marshal of McLeansboro. IL Threatened with Death by Desperadoes.

Marine Bank of New York City Befrauded in the Sum of \$38,000.

A BOLD ROBBERY. Mose York Times, March 23.

Adaring robbery, accompanied by a murderstatement, was perpetrated in broad daylightrelated in Harlem. William Koontz, prosister of a small but well-stocked jeweiry
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side of the first floor as a shoe store and residece. The shoemaker opened the door and
stood amased at the appearance of young
loost, but recovering from his surprise, he set
to work untying the gag and the cords that
toud the arms and legs of the jeweler.

It is evident that the robbers had planned
her work in a thorough manner. Twenty
vatches, twelve of which were gold, were the
first stricles the ruffians appropriated, and next,
are trays, containing gold rings, studs, sleevewons, earrings, and numerous other articles,
we sampled of their convents. In the sahed,
defunished Sergt. Osborn, of the Twelfth Preset, the total value of the jewelry taken was
ammed up at \$2,250. Inspector Thorne, havappeared of the robbery, detailed a
arg detachment of officers to work the case
and arreet all suspicious persons. Late in the
demoon three professional thieves, well known
whe police, were arrested and locked up.

HEAVY IDEFALCATION.

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New York Times, March 23.

Benry Bode, a respectable restaurant-keeper,

ting business at No. 122 Water street, was simple business at NO. 122 water street, was mested by a Deputy Sheriff yesterday on the charge of having, by collusion with a dishonest bookseeper, defrauded the Marine Bank, of this city, of \$38,000. One Hedden, a bookkeeper, who enjoyed the highest confidence and esteem of the Directors of the bank, asked permission

in the summer months, as usual. As business in the establishment was not so brisk as to render the granting of the request intervenient, the desired permission was given, and the bookkeeper started, as he said to visit some friends in the West. The time of his vacation having expired some two views ago, and there still being no indications of lieden's return, one of the general bookkeepers of the bank undertook the special examination of the absentee's books, the latter's unaccountable delay having excited in the minds of the Directors a vague suspicion that something was

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A hasty consultation was held with his friends and as and a number of his friends had ontered also solemn compact not to rest until he had see hilled. There was quite a number of members of the lawless band, and each man was seen to shoot him down at sight.

During his absence his deputy had summoned the lawless band, and each man was seen to shoot him down at sight.

During his absence his deputy had summoned the lawless band, and resolve, Jimmie siles, who was then in McLeansboro trying to larte out the members of this deadly agreement. He had succeeded in procuring papers with proved beyond a doubt the existence of its band, and revealed the name of several person when had subscribed to the oath.

Upon this they had applied to Gov. Beveridge, I limois, for assistance to quall any disturbs, and steps will be taken at once to arrest and punish the members of the band. After training how perilous the situation was, Mr. Lacety yielded to the tears and entreaties of his wis and fled away the same night, boarding the high train, and came over to Mk Vernon, its, where he has a brother residing, and with thom he is at present stopping.

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Whoma, Minn., March 23.—Four young men BUTTER—Firm; Western from 16 to 20 years of age, two of them named comments of this sity, during the flood last week Whiasx—\$1.18.

were caught on a bridge at New City, Minn-Beth ends of the bridge were swept away, leaving them passive in the middle. They called on a Polander living near to help them or notify their friends of their situation. He refused unless they would give him a large sum of money. The boys remained on the bridge all night until nearly noon next day, when they were reacued by an Englishman named Markham by means of a raft. They were so badly frozen that all four were compelled to suffer amputsation of both feet. The operations were performed yesterday, and to-day it is feared that two of the victims will die. The Polander fied to escape being lynched.

PATLADELPHIA, Pa., March 24.—Last night the discovery was made that a large number of bo-gus \$5 bills, counterfeits on the Merchants' Na-tional Bank of New Bedford, Mass., had been pdt in circulation during the afternoon and even-ing. Three men named Noies, Harrison, and Patterson, were arrested. They had a partial hearing to-day, and were committed for further investigation to-morrow.

MENRY C: HOLLOWAY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 24.—The trial of Honry
C. Holloway, late Superintendent of the Post-Office, on a charge of making contracts improperly and for corrupt consideration, will begin in the United States Court to-morrow. It is the general belief that there is no case against him and that this action is the result of spite-work.

RAILROADS.

CHICAGO AND THE GRAND TRUNK.

It is generally known that the only line leading from the Northwest to the East which has thus far steadily refused to join the pool of the Eastern roads is the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada. This road, by its independence and opposition to monopolies, has endeared itself to the merchants of the West, who prefer to ship by this line if possible. Unfortunately it has at present no ontiet to Chicago, and hence the merchants of this city have not reaped the cenefit of its independence and competition as much as Milwaukec, Detroit, and other points. Great pressure has lately been brought to bear upon the managers of this road to extend their line to this city. This could easily be accomplished by purchasing and completing the Chicago & Lake Huron Railroad. There is only a short distance between Lansing and Flint to be completed to make it a continuous line from Port Huron to Valparaiso, and from the latter point it has a twenty years' contract with the Pittsburg & Fort Wayne Railroad to come into this city. The managers of the Grand Trunk, seeing the importance of such a connection, have lately set about securing control of this road, but find that the pool has already taken measures to prevent it from falling into their hands. The pooled lines seem determined to keep the Grand Trunk out of Chicago at all hazards. To further this scheme the Scott party operating the Grand Rapids & Indiana and the Pittaburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroads, have lately made themselves, by reason of an old debt, possessors of a majority of the first-mortgage bonds of the Indiana Division of the Chicago & Lake Huron Road, with a view to foreclose the same and bidding it in, thereby dismembering the line and rendering its completion as originally intended an utter impossibility. It is also stated that, to help along this plan, the Michigan Central has consented to take that part of the road between Lansing and Battle Creek, while the Scott party will utilize that portion between Vicksburg and Valparaiso as The genteeman who brought the above races to the notice of The Tarbune, and who is a prominent citizen of Indiana, says that the agitation of the matter by The Tarbune may have the effect of showing the others interested in the Chicago & Lake Huron that they are lifely to be sold out by the present Receiver,—Bancroft,—and that, unless steps are taken to oppose the sale of the road in sections, its entirety will be forever destroyed. There can be no doubt that, if the pool lines succeed in their spheme, the interest of the foreign bondholders of the road win be combine to were the danger. There is one way to defeat the compiracy, and that is a union of all interests favorable to the completion of the line to Chicago in order to oppose any arrangement that does not fully provide for its sale as an entirety, and its thorough reorganization on a basis which is just to all interests.

SUIT AGAINST THE B. & O

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 24.—Adams D. Raub and Richard Morton, of Lafayette, have brought suit against the Battimore & Ohio Railroad Company for damages in the sum of \$100,000. Plaintiff were shippers of grain, and they had placed in cars along the line of the Lafayette & Ludianapolis Railroad several hundred thousand bushels of corn to be shipped East, which had been transported to the Baltimore & Ohio Raif-road. By the neclect of the defendants in permitting great delay in forwarding said cars, plaintiffs were damaged by a declining market

RATES REDUCED. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune,
INDIANAPOLIS, March 24.—The bottom on
stock rates seems to have dropped entirely out. stock rates seems to have dropped entirely out. They suffered a decline to-day of an average of 13 cents on all Eastern points, the rate from Indianapolis to Buffalo being fixed at 22½ cents, to New York 41 cents, Philadelphia 35 cents, Baltimore 34 cents. The cause of the heavy reduction is said to be the discovery that the Toledo, Wabash & Western Road had cut the established rate of four months past several cents per hundred.

THE MISSOURI PACIFIC.
William H. Morrell, of the Executive and Finance Committee of the Pacific Railroad of Missouri, passed through this city yesterday on his way to St. Louis to attend the annual meeting next Monday. It is hoped that arrangements will then be made to make such provision the \$4,000,000 of bonds as to enable the Direction ors to take the road out of the courts, and place it in fair shape once more. Commodore Garri-son and others have expressed their intention to afford all the aid necessary to attain this result.

CASUALTIES. TERRIFIC EXPLOSION.
LARANTE CITY, Wy. Ter., March 23.—At about 4 o'clock this morning a boiler in the Union Pacific Company's rolling-mill at this place ex ploded with terrible force, completely wrecking the south half of the mill. Four men were instantly killed, and ten others were wounded A DEADLY COMPACT.

Evansville (Ind.) Journal.

The Journal yesterday published an account the dire theate of resource and before the morning bands are in a that is a second to the direct theate of resource and before the morning bands are in a that is a second to the direct theater of resource in the second to the second t in the dire threats of vengeance made against form Marshal A. J. Mackey, of McLeansboro, in and of the warnings held out to him not to make the peril of his life. The servey one of whom was either killed or hurt. The boiler was carried through the stone wall of the mill and out a quarter of a mile on the pal comes this morning in the account of his sirestures after he returned home in defiance this enemies. Mr. Mackey left Evansville with the stone wall of the mill and out a quarter of a mile on the mill and out a quarter of a mile on the will am wordell. Beriously wounded—James Craven, George Shanessy, Robert McLean, William Railroad, and reached home about dark.

white safter he returned home in defiance it his sammes. Mr. Mackey left Evansville Craven, George Shanessy, Robert McLean, William Bailroad, and reached home about dark. If the trains from Evansville had been watched by the desperadoes except this one, and he succeeded in getting home safely. Then his wife wounded in getting home safely. Then his wife with all the warnings that he had received all related to him-how the house had been taken to average the such of young Yorke by taking his own life in stan.

William Wordell. Seriousty wounded—James Craven, George Shanessy, Robert McLean, William Wordell. Seriousty wounded—James Craven, George Shanessy, Robert McLean, William Wordell. Seriousty wounded—James Craven, George Shanessy, Robert McLean, William Wordell. Seriousty wounded—James Craven, George Shanessy, Robert McLean, William Wordell. Seriousty wounded—James Craven, George Shanessy, Robert McLean, William Wordell. Seriousty wounded—James Craven, George Shanessy, Robert McLean, William Wordell. Seriousty wounded—James Craven, George Shanessy, Robert McLean, William Wordell. Seriousty wounded—James Craven, George Shanessy, Robert McLean, William Wordell. Seriousty wounded—James Craven, George Shanessy, Robert McLean, William Wordell. Seriousty wounded—James Craven, George Shanessy, Robert McLean, William Wordell. Seriousty wounded—James Craven, George Shanessy, Robert McLean, William Wordell. Seriousty wounded—James Craven, George Shanessy, Robert McLean, William Wordell.

FOREIGN.

The Mexican Government Resorting to Forced Loans.

Condition of the English and Continental Grain Markets.

The Servian Government Attempts to Smuggle Arms Through Austrian Territory.

MEXICO. PORCED LOANS. City or Maxico, March 12.—The Governm has imposed an extraordinary tax of one-half of 1 per cent. The French and Spanish residents cted to paying it. Mr. Foster, the United es Minister, declines to act with the other foreign legations in protesting against the tax and the foreign residents abstain from action.

foreign legations in protesting against the tax, and the foreign residents abstain from action.

Dispatch to St. Lowie Globs-Democrat.

GALVESTON, March 23.—The Daily News tomorrow will contain the following special:

BROWNSVILLE, March 23.—Yesterday afternoon Gen. Larbars give the merchants and business men of Matamorss persuptory orders to meet at his office at 430 o'clock this evening. The object of this meeting is tersies \$50,000 to pay his troops, and place that city in a state of defense. He offers 50 per cent premium in Custom-House bonds, and said it was meant to be a friendly offer, but, if not accepted, he would force it, scrupling at no means necessary. He had the interest of the General Government at heart, and would surre them at all hazards. At the meeting this evening, those merchants present were called upon for subscriptions, but, when Senor Antonio Longers was called, he said he was unable to comply, and was, therefore, confined in Artillery Hall. He can be released by subscribing \$10,000. The same amount has been demanded of the house of Don Francisco Armendaig, the head of which house is an American in New Orleans, and others of the firm are on the Texas side of the Bio Grands. Last night \$300,000 were subscribed, and to-day \$14,000, but this is \$5,000 short, which Larbars says he will call in fifteen or twenty days. In addition to this forced loss, the National Government has levied a tax of 1 per cent on canital and property. Many Americans have subscribed, but, in view of the ulterior measures on Larbars's park, have called on the American Consul for protection. Dias is near that city with over 1,000 men. It is supposed, will help Dias to an easy victory in capturing Matamoras.

CREAT BRITAIN.

CREAT BRITAIN.

THE STOCK MARKET.

LONDON, March 24.—There has been a panic and a decline of from 5 to 71/2 per cent in Egyptian securities to-day in consequence of Disraeli's statement in the House of Commons last evening that the Khedive desired that Mr. Cave's report should not be published because Cave's report should not be published because Egyptian finances were in an unsettled state, and the report was of a confidential character. Government securities were generally weaker, probably in sympathy, though some attribute the fact to Disraeli's expression last evening during the debate on the Queen's Title bill that "Russia's conquest of Tartary is well known throughout India, and the Queen's assumption of the title of 'Empress of India' would be received as a sign of our determination to maintain our Indian Empire."

LONDON, March 24.—The stock exchange ctosed inactive, but with somewhat better feeling in the foreign departments, and some recovered prices. Money, on good collaterals, 3 per cent, and bar silver, 534.

per cent, and bar silver, 53d.

BREADSTUFFS.

The corn trade since the beginning of the week has rather gained strength, and values have slowly and steadily improved. The provincial markets yesterday reported a shilling advance on wheat, but with fine weather the inquiry is becoming smaller again. London since Monday has had 27,310 quarters of maize and 1,855 quarters of wheat. The supplies of foreign grain during the last four weeks include 25,600 quarters of Cuba wheat, 240,000 quarters American maize, 41,000 quarters of Galatz maize. The corn trade on the Continent is firm and values continues advancing. At Paris and other markets wheat is quoted at 10s 4d, and barley 7s 7d, below the December average. Oats were exactly the average to day.

At Blant Land barletts was stack, but prices were fully maintained at Monday's advance. Foreign wheat, oats, and barley were steady and in moderate request. Maize is depressed by heavy supply.

Betting on the inter-university race, which a week or two ago was 9 to 4 against Oxford, is now 6 to 4 in favor of Oxford.

SPAIN.

THE FUEROS. Madrid, March 24.—In the Chamber of Deputies yesterday Senor Canovas dei Cos-tello, President of the Council, was questioned about the suppression of the Fueros. In reply he declared that constitutional unity would be immediately estab-lished throughout Spain, but that the Govern-ment would not determine the question of the interior administration of the Basque Provinces

ROME.

Bonz, March M.—Paul Dahlgren, the Con-sul-General of the United States to Italy, and the son of the late Bear-Admiral Dahlgren,

died here yesterday.

AMERICAN EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

BONE, March 24.—The American Episco
Church in this city will be opened to-morrow. TURKEY.

Buntan, March 24.—It is reported that 60,000 Chassepot rifles, which were captured from the French in the late war, have been purchased here for Servia. The Governor of Bohamia has ordered the frontier to be watched in order to prevent the conveyance of the rifles to Servia through Austrian territory.

SENATOR THURMAN.

His Alleged Connection with a Freposed Railroad-Land Operation.

Indianapolis Journal.

Vague rumors having been floating through
the newspaper atmosphere for some days that
the Hon. A. G. Thurman, of Ohio, was not as
immaculate as aspirants for Presidential honors
should be, a Journal representative was detailed
to hunt up a gentleman, now residing in the city,
who lived in St. Louis in 1872 and 1873, and who
had recently related some experience be had had

to hunt up a gentleman, now residing in the city, who lived in St. Louis in 1872 and 1873, and who had recently related some experience he had had in railway affairs in the crooked city, in which Senator Thurman's name had been mentioned. The gentleman was found, but expressed a desire to avoid an interview, on the ground that the matters of information came to him while employed as a confidential agent. Upon being told that it was reported that he was present when a large sum of money was paid to Mr. Thurman, he denied the report and said he was willing to state just what he knew, but he did not think it would interest any one but the parties to the transaction.

Reporter—Then it is true that you were employed as confidential agent by the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad at St. Louis? A.—Well, yes; I was employed for a sbort time by W. H. Coffin, Second Vice-President of that Company, and resident at St. Louis. You see, Mr. Coffin and I were intimate friends, and I felt a desire that a corporation in which he had invested \$400,000 should succeed. One afternoon he invited me up to his office, and, after some general tank on the subject, he said their Company was being excessively annoyed by a threatened legislative interference.

Q.—What kind of an interference is that? A.—

excessively annoyed by a threatened legislative interference.

Q.—What kind of an interference is that? A.—An investigation. He said that when the bills authorizing the sale of the rights of the State in the Southwest Branch of the Missouri Pacific and the North Missouri Road passed the Legislature in 1867 and 1868, it had been found necessary to put some money in the hands of certain lobbyists, who were supposed to have placed it effectively. At the next session of the Legislature some member introduced a resolution to investigate the matter, and the old lobby had to be paid over again. This thing, he said, had been repeated at each session of the Legislature since, and it had become monotonous. He said he was anxious to do something to break down the old lobby, or get in position to fight them successfully, as the Company had decided not to pay them another cent; therefore he would like to have me visit the capital and find out their plans, and make a statement of them in writing, so that he could use it.

Q.—Was Mr. Thurman there, or had he been there? A.—Oh, no; not that I know of. Mr. Thurman was Senator then. Mr. Coffin said he was anxious to get the investigation at Jefferson City defeated, and everything quiet there, for Thurman was Senator then. Mr. Come said he was anxious to got the investigation at Jefferson City defeated, and everything quiet there, for his presence was needed at Washington, where he had spent most of the previous winter. He said at the previous session they had two bills introduced into Congress, the passage of which was very important to them. He said they had spent a great deal of money to get possession of the roads which they then held, and in legislative matters, and their finances were in such

shape that they must have a new source of in-come. In fact, he said, they were meeting cur-rent expenses then from the sale of bonds. He then explained that at the preceding essage of Congress they had had introduced two bills,—one Congress they had had introduced two bills,—one granting to their Company, or its extension, the alternate sections of land for 10 miles on each side of their line through all the outlying Territories through which it might run its line to the Pacific Coast. The other bill was to reduce the Indian Territory to a Territory with the name of Ohlahoma. He said one of the bills was on the Sonate calendar for some time in December—I think the 27th or 29th. He said that during the previous Congress they had an indirect opposition shown them by the President, but they had now elected A. B. Stockwell Fresident of the Samana Bay Company. As President of their Company they felt certain Stockwell could reach think the 27th or 29th. He said that during the previous Congress they had an indirect opposition shown them by the President, but they had now elected A. B. Stockwell President of the Samans Bay Company. As President of the Company they felt certain Stockwell could reach the President and Gen. Porter around by the way of Samans Bay, a concern which, he said, the President favored. I inquired particularly as to the plan of operations, and he informed me, after he had made the proposition to me to visit Washington, that as soon as the two bills should be passed, they would run their line from Vinita west, taking in the best improved lands in the Territory, which would place them at once in possession of not less than \$300,000,000 worth of improved farms, upon which they would place a land mortgage, and then sell the land on long time. He said the bonds would go off like hot cakes, for they would be based on cultivasted farms, a kind of security railroads were not in the habit of giving; and, beside that, they were not to be entangled with the construction bonds or accounts of the road. After some further talk, he said that, if he could not go to Washington, Senator Thurman, who was to come into the Land Bond Pool, or was in, was watching their interests in the Senate, but that he (Coffin) ought to be there to look after it on the outside. He said he would like to have me or some active man visit Tahlequah, the Capital of the Indian Nation, and see if a recolution or bill which had been introduced by them at the preceding session and defeated could not be revived and coaxed through. He said they had employed Col. Boudinot, of the Indian country, to assist them; but, as the Colonel was in bad odor in the Nation,—in fact, did not dare to go there,—they would keep him at Washington to aid Mr. Thurman, as the Colonel was in bad odor in the Nation,—in fact, did not dare to go there,—they would keep him at Washington to aid Mr. Thurman was all right, because the Chief Engineer of the road, Mr. Blickensdorfer, had known

him while he (B.) was on the Atlantic & Great Western.

Q.—Then you are certain that afr. Coffin said that Mr. Thurman was employed by the Company to aid in securing the passage of the two bills through Congress, which, if passed, would have robbed the Indians of a large amount of land? A.—I am very certain. We had frequent talks on this subject, and he always spoke of Mr. Thurman as the man who was to especially watch the interests of the Company on the floor of the Senate.

Q.—Did you go to Washington for the Company? Z.A.—No; I went to Jefferson City and did my part of the work there, which only occupied a short time, and for which Mr. Coffin paid me \$500, and the Treasurer of the Company \$25 more on account of expenses. The legislative investigation hasted some time and for the company?

paed a short time, and for which Mr. Comin paid me \$500, and the Treasurer of the Company \$25 more on account of expenses. The legislative investigation lasted some time, and when it was over Congress was after Cakes Ames and the Union Pacific, and Coffin said they would not crowd their bills until that little breeze had blown over. He went to Washington soon after, and when I saw him again he said "that Stockwell didn't have a d—d bit of influence with Gen. Grant, who was so wedded to his Indian policy that one Quaker preacher had more influence with him than twenty men like Stockwell." He said further that they would remove Stockwell and elect the Hon. Thomas A. Scott as the President of the Company, which they did.

Q.—Have you ever laid this matter before any Senator in Congress? A.—No, sir; Mr. Coffin is living in New York, and can tell Congress if he wants that body to know all the facts. I suppose Gen. Clinton B. Fisk, of New York, and Mr. Andrew Pierce, of Boston, are also familiar with what Mr. Cofin told me. Mr. Coffin nad charge of the Legislative Department, and superintended all the lobbying, and did the entertaining and confidential talking te outsiders.

THE TURF.

Liverpool Grand National Steeple-Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. LONDON, March 24.-The Liverpool grand na

dos, the favorite, was badly beaten. the greatest of the 'cross country events. It is seweepstake of \$125, \$75 forfeit and \$50 declamiles and 40 yards m length, and the most severe in the country. It is triangular in shape, the base forming the straight run-in. The first into a field, 158 paces of which are plowed and 178 sod, leading to the first jump, a 2-foot fence with a 3-foot thorn fence and a ditch, making a 10%-foot jump. There are 92 paces of sod to No. 2, timber and dry ditch with a 5-foot hedge, in all 9½ feet; thence 216 paces of soft plowed ground to a stiff thorn fence; thence 500 paces of plowed field to Beecher's Brook 1234 feet ground to a stiff thorn fence; thence 500 paces of plowed field to Beecher's Brook 12½ feet wide with a 4-foot hedge on the taking-off side. Jump No. 5 is a fence 2½ feet high with 5 feet of a stiff thorn hedge and a ditch; it is reached across 60 paces of plowed ground and 133 of sod. No. 6 is 260 paces away, of grass and partially plowed ground, and is a 32-inch rail fence, an 8-foot brook, and a 5-foot thorn hedge on the landing-side. To No. 7 is 140 paces of sod; the jump is over Valennes brook, a 4½-foot hedge and 3½-foot post and rails, with a fall of a foot on the farther side—a very dangerous leap. It is 380 paces of poor sod to No. 8, a 30-inch post and rails across a ditch of 7 feet wide, with a 4½-foot hedge; thence 260 paces to No. 9, a hedge of 4½ feet and a ditch of 11 feet, with a drop of a foot. There are then 500 paces of sod to No. 10, a stiff fence and ditch, into a field of 156 paces of sod and 50 of road to a bank from 5 to 7 feet high and the flat track. About three-quarters of a mile away, just below the stand, is a stiff hurdle 5 feet high, and in front of the stand is the water-jump, 16½ feet wide. Thence the course runs to a point turning just inside of the starting-place, and continuing over the same line of country just outside the first course to jump No. 10, when instead of turning to the flat track, it runs with a slight bend to the half-mile home-stretch, where about nait-way up is jump 23, a stiff hurdle, thence to the judges' stand.

tand.

The following is the record of the race in past years :

Year	Vinnes.	go	Weight.	uba	Ran	Cime	
1839	Lottery	1	168			14.5	
1840	Jerry	1	168			12.3	
1841	Charity		168			12.5	
1842	Gaylad		168			12.3	
1843	Vanguard		164			11.3	
1844	Discount		152			14.00	
	Cureall		159			10.41	
	Pioneer		166			10.47	
	Matthew		146			10.3	
	Chandler		166			11,25	
1849	Peter Simple		154			10,56	
	Abd-ei-Kader		138			9,57	
	Abd-el-Kader		144		21		
	Miss Mowbray		144			9.58	
	Peter Simple	-	150			10.37	
	Boweton		166			9.59	
1855	Wanderer		134			10.25	
	Free-Trader	-	136			10.09	
	Emigrant						
	Little Charley		147			11.05	
	Half-Caste		133			9.53	
	Anatis		36			10,14	
	Jealousy					9.30	
	Huntsman					1.20	
	Emblem					1.59	
	Emblematic					1.16	
1865	Alabiade					1,08	
	Salamander					0,42	
	Cartolvin	엙	42 1	02/2	1	0.30	
	The Lamb					0.50	
	The Colonel					0,00	
	The Colonel	4	50.1	11 0	2 3	9.35	
1871		1	40	DE 4		0,20	
		213	65 1	00 2	4		
	Disturbance	0 4	50 1	03 3	9.1	0,04	
814						0,04	
				00 1	7		-
In	1843 the race was made a hand	ica	p.				
233	THE SAN FRANCISCO B	AC	ER.				
5-	Ann and FRANCISCO E	-			2		4

THE SAN FRANCISCO RACES.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 24.—Poots on the

"mile and repeat race, coming off to-morrow,
sold last night: Golden Gate brought \$38; Revenue, \$26; Hock-Hocking, \$20; Chance, \$15.
The prospects are good for a square, well-contested race.

THE STORM.

Various Items Born of the Eleventh-Hour Visitation.

It Results in Little Delay to Railroads and Considerable Mud.

IN CHICAGO.

Considered as a snow-storm, it was at ence a success and a nuisance. Looked upon through the windows of a warm, cozy room, it was pretty and interesting, but to face and wade through, it was suggestive of ungodly language and sliding in every direction. The storm started way up somewhere in the Northwest,—exactly where has not yet been determined,—and it swept down across the prairies, striking the city limits in the forenoon,
and pelting throughout the day as if it were
well aware that another opportunity would not
be afforded for months and months to come. In the streets it had a poor show. Your pure, in-nocent, beautiful snow, like Mr. Winkle's joke, does very well in the country, but in the city it meets with but little encouragement, and is soon absorbed. And so the mud took it up, and the snow was absorbed until the streetways became a mass of live mud and dead snow, in consistency about that of black sand and muoilage. Now and then it found a lodgment on the sidewalks, but the trampling of feet and the heat underneath conspired for the production of slush and a state of slipperiness against which the back of many a head protested with many a bump.

and a state of slipperiness against which the back of many a head protested with many a bump.

On all the street-car lines the travel was impeded. The snow was wet, and gave every prospect of rain, and so the snow-plows were not called out. Disaster resulted. Cars were detained, and passengers communed among themselves in language beyond the reportorial command. Horses snorted and puffed, and occasionally cars stuck fast, and defied all prayers offered up by drivers for the fate of their hypothetical souls.

Where there was no traffic to beat it down the flakes fell to a depth of 2 inches, and in the exposed parks it drifted to the depth of a foot foot and a half, or 2 feet.

Abstractly considered, it was a masterly snow-storm, entitled to credit as a commendable spring effort.

The Western, Southern, and Eastern railroads appear to have been but little affected by the storm. The fall in some places reached a considerable depth, but owing to its moist character it law where it fell, and did not pile up in drifts. The temperature of the rails was generally somewhat above that of the snow, and consequently the snow soon thawed, leaving them free from incumbrance. On the western division of the Northwestern, the Omaha train was about fifteen minutes behind time, and is frequently more than that from general causes. The Pittaburg & Fort Wayne trains were all on time, both on arrival and at departure. The Alton & St. Louis 7.50 train arrived at 7.58, eight minutes behind. The other trains on the road were all on time.

The mail and passenger trains on the Bichighan Central Boad were delayed a half-hour, but encountered no anews or other obstacles worth mentioning. The Cincinnati train over the fillinois Central Road was twenty-five minutes behind time, caused partially by the slippery condition of the rails. The Burlington & Quincy trains were all nearly on time, there being no obstructions of any kind on the road, other than a light fall of snow.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS. Time. |Bar. |Thr Hu. | Wind. |Rain | We'ther

Station. | Bar. Thr Wind. | Bain Weather

SNOW IN THE MOUNTAINS. Des Moines (Ia.) Register, March 21.
Mr. C. F. Clarkson returned from his California trip on yesterday. He relates some interesting incidents of his return over the mountains left San Francisco at 8 o'clo day, March 15. The telegraph had reported a fearful snow-storm in the mountains, commenc-Aintree Flats, 6 miles from Liverpool, and is 41/4 | ing on the 12th. Supposing the road would be opened by the 15th, Mr. C. started homeward. All along the Secremento Valley everything was smiling. The cattle were luxuriating in the rith flowers. At 3 o'clock p. m., the train turn ed eastward to ascend the Nevada Mountains

ed eastward to escend the Nevada Mountains, and by 10 o'clock reached Blue Canon, from which to Truckee the snow was from 4 to 6 feet deep, and in the guiches it was in some places 100 feet deep. Those who have kept snow-gadges on the Nevada report a fall of 380 inches of snow during the winter.

Immense snow-plows operated by locomotives, and hundreds of Chinese had opened the roads over the Nevadas, and the train was on time until it reached the town of Wells on the Humboldt Mountains. There they overfook the trains which had left San Francisco for the four days previously. The road from Wells to Toano (36 miles) was still blockaded, no trains having passed over that eection for four days. The snow was any depth from 4 to 15 feet. As the wind was still blowing, to open the track with shovels was as futile as dipping the ocean dry with a spoon. Seventeen locomotives were assembled at the western end of the blockade, eight of which were put behind an immense snow-plow. The five passenger-trains were massed into three deep to the course the snow-plow was made on the obstruction. As such power was hard to resist, in three hours the snow-plow was pushed through to Toano, and the caravan of trains reached Ogden only three hours behind time. But the successful trial demonstrates that trains can be puaned through any blockade ever likely to impede any road. The change coming down the mountains was as great in going up them. In the Valley of Sait Lake farmers were piowing and the atmosphere mild.

Starting out again in a few hours, the deep

In the Valley of Balt Lake farmers were prow-ing and the atmosphere mfid.

Starting out again in a few bours, the deep snows were encountered again on the Wassich range, so deep that at some of the villages the comb of the roofs of some of the bouses could alone be seen. But there was no obstruction; yet the cars crowding stong between snow-banks as high as the roofs was interesting to the pas-

congers.
On Saturday, the 18th, the train encountered fearful snow-storm on the Rocky Mountains Sherman, lasting until midnight of Sundr Sometimes there was danger of the train bei

MENDOTA, H.L.

Special Disputes to The Change Fribuna.

MENDOTA, Ill., March 24.—The various supr falls of the season have been light contrasted with that of to-day. Is is at present between 12 and 14 inches on the level, and is still snowing heavily. Trains are pretty well on time, but the telegraph work of the lilinois Central has to come through this office, which has still two

DAVENPORT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna,
DAVENPORE, In., March 24.—A terrible smer storm commenced this morning, and has con-tinued ever since with great vigor, until fully 4 inches of snow has fallen. The street-cars are laid up, and trains delayed. It is feared an ex-cursion party of owners of the Davesport & St. Faul, which went up on that road to-day, will be

MILWAUKEE MARKET. MILWAUERE, March 34,-PLOUS-Quiet and un changed.
Galars—Wheat opened steady, about we lower, but closed easier; No. 1 Milwanke, \$1.13 \times hard, \$1.15; No. 3, \$1.14; No. 3, \$15.0. Core steady; No. 2 mixed new, 4fc. Cots nominally firmer; No. 2 fresh in store, \$25c. Barley less active and lower; No. 3 spring front, 935c; seller March, \$25c. No. 3, 55c. By high; No. 1, 715c.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET. Pernapenerita, Pa., March 24.—Choven Sem— Bather quiet; 17619c.

Frour—Less active and steady; extra, \$4.78; Min-nesota family, 85.78-26.79; patent, \$5.25.

Pernonsum—Nominal; refined, 161/c; erwide, 111/c.

Ganra—Whest—Prime firmly held; simber, \$1.503

1.52; white, \$1.55/21.58. Rys, 82c. Corn—Pair re-quest; prices not so firm; yallow, 62685c; philes, 64c.

mil, 63(864c. Outs in better request; white, 46@48c;

NEW YORK STOCK QUOTATIONS.

| Terre Haute pfd | 104 | 115 | Chicago & Alton | 104 | 116 | 117 | Chicago & Alton pfd | 110 | 116 | 110 | 116 | 110 | 116 | 110 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 |

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE

POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY. (Established May, 1872.)

Conducted by Prof. E. L. YOUMANS. CONTENTS FOR APRIL I. The Border Territory between the Animal and the Vegetable Kingdoma. By T. E. HUZ-LEY, LL. D., F. R. S.

I. An Interesting Bird. By J. H. Kidden, M. D. (Hustrated).

HI. the Proposed Inland See in Algeria. By Jour D. CHAMPLIN, Jr.

IV. Aminal Paradites and Messmales. (Hlustrated.) V. Frof. Tyndali? Recent Researches.

VI. Mussum Godeffroy. By Prof. Henny A. Ward, VII. The Pelar Glaciers. By G. C. Mennyanas.

VIII. Modern Philosophical Biology. By Dy. E. CARRILES. H.

L. The Character of Modern Engelsten. By J.

IX. The Character of Modern Knowledge, By L. W. THUDDERUM, M. D. X. The Relations of Sex to Crime. By ELY VAN DR WARKER, M. D.

Connessoromeron: Lex Talionia,
Entrola Table: Martinesu's Repty to Tyndall—A Libel upon the Indians—How Scientific Education is syndad—Viviscotion visdicated. dicated.

ESTREARY NOTICES: SPERCER'S Descriptive Sociology—FLERY'S Text-Book of Human Physiology—VAN BENEDRY'S Animal Presists and Messmates—FACKARD'S Life Histories of Animals, including Man, etc., etc., MERCHLARY: Trichmous Pork—Penetrating Power of Different Colored Lights—Outloom Presk of the Curly-Willow—A Wiss Public Benefactor—Diffusion of Cholers, etc., etc.

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The N. Y. SUN says: "The lecture on the 'Hu
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and humor, strong with philosophy, useful with
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SUNDAY LECTURE SOCIETY. SUSAN B. ANTHONY "WOMAN'S WANTS." McCormick Hall, Sunday, March 26, 8 p. m. Ticket t Jamen, McClurg & Oo.'s., and at the door. ADMISSION, TEN CENTS.

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Admission 25, 50, and 75 cents. No extra charge for reserved sests. Every evening at 8 o'clock, LA FILLI, DE MADAME ANGOT. South 81de ticket-office at Molter's, 100 East Madison-st. Academy open all day FARWELL HALL. PROCTOR'S LECTURES BRILLIANTLY ILLUSTRATED.
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of their employment of Frothingham & On. to pre-resuments. Sand for their explanatory circular, purchased and carried as long as desired, on a ma-rom 5 to 5 per cent.—From Huston Saturday Beauti reas, Feb. 19, 1876. Wall St. Caricatures. A New Book, 48 pages, containing 14 engraved first-trations, with infohmation ton stock spaculations; price, eight covers, 10 cents; paper covers, rame by TUMBRIDGE & Oc., Bunkers and Brokers, 2 Well-st, New York.

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GUIDE. Salogical mysteries and eventations of the agrant system, with the intendiscoveries in the asymmetry system, with the intendiscoveries in the asymmetry system, with temperature the complexion, &c. This is an interesting work of 20 pages, with semanesses segar-vapas, and contains relamble intendation for those who are merried or commandate manager, still it is a book that courts to be under lock and key, and not left carelessity about the house. Sept to are PRESCRIPTION FREE

For the speedy curs of Seminal Weakness, Lost Mahood, and all disorders brought on by indiscretions a stores. Any druggist has the ingredients Additional DAYIDSON & CO., Box 2,2%, Mew York.

Ruilding), was at 8 a, m., 37 degrees : 10 a,

ter. 8 a. m., 28.96 : 1 p. m., 28.40. If any of our readers shall, after diligent ob-servation this afternoon, fail to see anything of the predicted eclipse of the sun, they can conneelves with the supposition that the performance came off vesterday during the snow

At a business meeting of the Western Avenue M.E. Church held Wednesday evening for the election of Trustees, the following gentlemen vere elected for the ensuing year: Hugh W. fathews, D. Milne, J. Chartres, I. P. Farnum C. F. Berg, H. A. Cole, E. H. Jeffreys, F. W. Hasson, S. C. Wagar.

Mr. Thomas McArthur, who was one of the jurors in the Meyer case, reiterates his demai that he ever had any conversation with any person at the Twoil in reference to Lawyer Trude, and says that the person who so stated is unrathful in the extreme, and not to be beli

talk about its being "fixed."

About half-past 5 o'clock last evening John Bisson, an employe of T. E. Spaides & Co., starch manufacturers, at the corner of Twelfth and Clark streets, was caught in a belt that connects with the machinery and fractured his right arm and leg in addition to being injured internally. He was taken to his residence, No. 487 Twenty-sixth street, when a doctor looked at him and said he was badly hurt. He is a native of the lele of Jersey, 54 years of age, and married.

A crazy Swede about 23 years old edified the lodgers in the Madison Street Station last night with his eccentric antics. He insists upon disrobing himself, dancing, and attempting to bathe in the stream of water that flows through his cell. He will be presented to the County Court to-day for trial and commitment to the Asylum. No one seems to know who he is, nor was there anything found upon his person to identify him. He was found on the street, acting in a curious manner, and run in.

The Washindminn is the pame of a hand-

ing in a curious manuer, and run in.

The Washingtonian is the name of a handsome eight-page monthly published at the Washingtonian Home on the 15th of each month. In addition to articles relating to the special work of the Home, it has a variety of temperance matter of an interesting and entertaining nature. The suscription-price is 65 cents per annum in advance. No. 3 is just out, and has articles on "The Inchristes; What Is Needed for Their Successful Treatment," by Dr. N. S. Davis; "How May Young Women Work for Temperance," by Miss Frances Willard; "An Autobiography," by an inmate; "Police and Liquor Statistics," by Judge Scully; "Reports of Temperance Work in Chicago," etc. Subscriptions and communications should be adiressed to Prof. D. Wikins, Superintendent of Washingtonian Home.

Ashingtonian Home.

THE ECLIPSE TO-DAY.

A partial eclipse of the sun will occur this termon, as fully described in THE TRIBUNE of educeday last. We reprint from that article is statement that the eclipse will begin at Chigo at 2h. 42m. p. m. and end at 4h. 38% m. p.

At about 20 minutes before 4 occors the page at 2h. 42m. p. m. and end at 4h. 38½m. p.
m. At about 20 minutes before 4 o'clock the
sclipse will be greatest. The moon will then
appear to cover aimost precisely three-eights
of the sun's diameter, or one-quarter of his surface. If the weather permit the event will be
watched from the Dearborn Observatory, which
will be open to members of the Astronomical
Society (and to them only) during the phase.

FHILD JUDSON.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Northwestern University, held on the even-ing of March 23, for the purpose of taking ac-tion respecting the death of the Rev. P. Judson, Vice-President of the Board of Trustees, the fol-lowing preamble and resolutions were adopted: NUMBERS, The hand of Divine Providence has re-moved from us by death our honored friend and asso-nists, the Rev. Philo Judson, Vice-President of the Board of Trustees of the Northwestern University and member of this Executive Committee, we do, with profound andness, and a sense of great loss, deem it

departed; therefore, 20,000, That, as one of the founders, and as the (and for many years) the business manager and incial agent, and later as Trustee and executive cer, he has rendered long and efficient service to University; that to his intellectual force, sagantation, business and fidelity, the

"COOD-BYE, JOHN."

There was mourning at 393 Clark street yeste , mourning and wringing of hands. And the ndry at 393 Clark street was closed, and the Lee Jong lay still and cold in a little room away day Lee Jong had vielded his life. For contracted at the tub, and when the ough it may perhaps have been perplexed by

his expressions of his anxiety to go.

Lee Jong came from Canton in 1872, attracted by the promise of liberty, the game of euchre, and the prosperity of the laundry business. For and many a bosom warmed under his genial in

and many a bosom warmed under his genial influence. For two years he made the starchbowl an institution, and when he died a blow was struck at Oriental chasp labor from which the punk and candle that perfumed and lighted his last hours were but a partial protection.

It can hardly be said that Lee Jong died in the arms of his friends, though he had eight in number. Wang Lee, though he had loved Lee Jong in his health and strength, shrank from him in his weakness and dissolution. Sam Chop, unto whom he had been a guide, a philospher, and a friend, started back affrighted when he saw the pallor settle upon his patron's face. Jim Wing looked with seared eyes upon like awful approach, and Wah Ling repeated a gross of tea-chests in awe that filled his soul. Wah Chung stood by in silence, stretching his hands toward the zenith, while Ah Lung lamented that the vanities of the world should pass away like shirts, leaving but unpaid bills to testify that they ever existed. With streaming eyes and shrugging shoulders Ham Wing contemplated the dying struggles of his old-time assoniate, and Sam Lee sobbed as the pulse faded and the eyes grew glossy and cold. But there was none to touch him. They were all sorrowful and sympathetic, but there was none to smooth his forehead or wipe the starch from off his pallid lips. And so Lee Jong turned down his life and passed out of this world into the bowers of eternal salvation. There were no iricks of religion to commend him to the great King, but with the assistance of an honest life he took up his journey to the next deal to which he last trump will awaken him.

From the hour of his death until 11 o'clock resterday morning, he lay as he had died. At 11 o'clock the undertaker took charge of his hody, and furnished a rosewood coffin. Lee Jong's virtues. His hat was placed upon his head, around which his pig-tail had been coiled, and then he was laid in the narrow box to which we all must come, and which in this case cost §15.

Upon the floor at the foot of the coffin stood a lichted

mow drifted down in great white fakes, white as the spirit of Lee Jong, white as in his life he had aimed to make all his works. Slowly and reverently the coffin was run into the hearse, and sadly and solemnly the eight mourners fought for the best seate in the carriage. A bowl of rice, a hot boiled chicken, a dish of potatoes and turnips had been provided, and then the cortege moved slowly off. Through the white streets and out over the white roads the funeral moved towards Graceland, sometimes the hearse ahead, sometimes the carriage, and sometimes nip and tuck.

ahead, sometimes the carriage, and sometimes nip and tuck.

There are two other Chinamen buried at Graceland, and close beside them was dug the resting-place of Lee Jong. At the grave the ceremonies were impressive, though there was a manifest inclination to cut them as short as the life of the deceased, for Lee Jong was only 26 years old. The chicken, and the rice, and the potatoes, and the turnips were placed beside the grass, handy for Lee Jong if Gabriel should be late and he should wake up hungry. And the frozen sed fell heavily upon the coffin-lid, and the snow fell lightly upon the mound, and then the mourners turned away and returned sorrowfully to their tubs.

DR. DICKERSON.

THE FUNERAL SERVICES. The funeral services over the remains of the late Rev. James S. Dickerson, D. D., were held yesterday afternoon at the First Baptist Church, the Rev. W. W. Everts. pastor. The remains of the deceased lay inclosed in a casket in front of the pulpit, beautifully decorated with emblematic designs in flowers. The pulpit was adorned with evergreens and a large cross of roses and ellias, and a font at the side supported an elegant design in small flowers, bearing upon the

egant design in small flowers, bearing upon the face the initials of the deceased. The head of the casket was adorned with a beautiful crown of white flowers surmounted by a cross, and the foot was decerated with a miniature sheaf of wheat, with many-colored roses.

The services opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Everts, who was followed by the Rev. Dr. Northrup, of Chicago University, in reading several appropriate Scripture passages.

The Rev. Dr. D. B. Cheney, of the Fourth Baptist Church, then offered up a prayer on behalf of the mourners. The choir followed with the singing of "Rock of Ages."

Dr. Everta then delivered a short but comprehensive eulogy upon the deceased, his trials and

Dr. Everts then delivered a short but comprehensive eulogy upon the deceased, his trials and sufferings in ill health, and his steadfast devotion to the Christian religion. There was, he said, much to learn in the death of so good and virtuous a man; something that ennobled one's existence and taught one how to die when the time came. The opinion that death was a pleasure was a mistaken one. Death was always an enemy of mankind. God has made the human race to consider it as such. Were it otherwise, the whole world would long since have committed suicide. In the life of the deceased brother he himself saw much that he had no comprehension of ever before. Here the deceased brother he himself saw much that he had no comprehension of ever before. Here was a man who had suffered torture, and yet who died with the fortitude of a Christian, and with his very last breath asking to be lifted up "higher, higher." He inherited a weak frame, a body that could not keep pace with the giant intellect it confined. The wish of his life to be a great preacher of the Gospel was continuously thwarted by a bronchial affection which deprived him as times of his voice. Practically these misfortunes forced him to quit the ministry, but never flagging for a moment he entered upon a new career of disseminating spiritual religion. His life was one of continual devotion to his religion; and his death was a joy and a pleasure to the Christian world.

The Rev. D. B. Cheney, who was perhaps on

Christian world.

The Rev. D. B. Cheney, who was perhaps on more untimate terms with the deceased than any other clergyman in town, then gave a biographical sketch of the principal points in his life, as published in yesterday's TRIBUNE.

The choir sang "Nearer, my God, to Thee," and Dr. Lemuel Moss, formerly of the University, cleared the agreement with prayer. closed the service with prayer.

The remains were conveyed by carriage to the foot of Thirty-first street, and thence by cars to

Oakwood Cemetery, where, owing to the incent weather, they were for the present place FROZEN TO DEATH,

JOHN S. BERNARD FOUND DEAD IN A DITCH AT ENGLEWOOD. John S. Bernard, well known among the muical fraternity in this city, and formerly leader of the orchestra at Croeby's Opera-House and other places of amusement, met his death yesterday under very peculiar circumstances. Miss Gussie Maclay, a school-teacher at Englewood, and a schoolboy named C. E. Condit, while going to school yesterday morning, saw the dead body of a man lying in the ditch on the corner of Halsted and Sixty-third streets. As eoon as they reached Englewood they notified Pelice Officer Philip Bertram of what they had seen. Mr. Bertram went out at once, and found the body of a man lying on its back in the ditch, the hands frozen fast in the ice. About 200 feet distant from the body lay a shawl, and the trail could easily be seen where the unfortunate man had dragged himself forward on his knees to the place where he died. The police officer secured the body and of the orchestra at Croeby's Opera-House and died. The police officer secured the body and took it to the engine-house at Englewood, where it was examined, and there was found in

Theatre Orchestra, bog hereby to notify you that \$18 a week per man is asked by them from Saturday night, 13th inst. Respectfully,

There was also found a card given by Mr. Van Arsdal, the Superintendent of the Young Men's Christian Association, to Mr. John S. Bernard, requesting some dector to take the man under treatment, as he was believed to be of unsound mind. From the above the fact was established that the body was that of John S. Bernard, Coroner Dietzsch, in spite of the fearful snowstorm, drove out to Englewood yesterday afternoon and held an inquest on the body. Dr. Longwell and Police-Officer J. B. Minnett testified that they had seen. Mr. Beynard the day bestorm, drove out to Englewood yesterday afternoon and held an inquest on the body. Dr.
Longwell and Police-Officer J. B. Minnett testified that they had seen Mr. Bernard the day beforestraggling along State street at Englewood in
a kind of stupor, and they supposed the man to
be under the influence of liquor. The verdict
of the jury was that John S. Bernard froze to
death by exposure. It is believed that the unfortunate, either under the influence of liquor or
aberration of mind, staggered along the streets
until late in the night, and owing to the cold
and exposure was unable to go further than the
place where he was found in death. The fact
that he crawled from the place where his shawl
was found into the ditch, a distance of about 200
feet, shows that he made an effort to get up, but
was unable to do so.

feet, shows that he made an effort to get up, but was unable to do so.

On account of the snow-storm the Coroner was obliged to leave his vehicle in Englewood, and return by train. On his arrival he telegraphed to St. Louis, where, it is said, lives a wealthy brother of the deceased. In the meantime the musicians of this city will take care of the remains. Mr. Bernard came here from St. Louis in 1869, and for over two years was the orchestral leader at the Crosby Opera-House. After the fire he for a time filled a similar position at the Globe Theatra, then under the management of Col. Wood. During the past two or three years he led a somewhat precarious life, occasionally playing in orchestras and giving lessons in music. He was about 50 years of age.

THE Y. M. C. A.

The Rev. Brooke Herford's card in vesterday TRIBUNE caused some considerable indignation among the membership of the Y. M. C. A. A series of conversations with leading members of the organization, among them Mr. Superintendthe organization, among them Mr. Superintendent Van Arsdale, disclosed the fact that the action of Mr. Norton, referred to in Mr. Herford's card, was generally and heartily disapproved of. It appears that the writer of the note to Mr. Herford is not an employe of the Association, and draws no salary from it. A regular meeting of the managers of the Y. M. C. A. will be held at 1 o'clock this afternoon, and it'll likely that some action will be taken at that time, by resolution or otherwise, to rebuke the unwise and uncalled-for action of Mr. Norton.

EXPRESSIVE AND INDIGNANT.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:
Curcaco, March 24.—On reading the Rev Brooke Herford's card in reply to the note of one Norton, who styles himself "Missionary of the Y. M. C. A.," published in your paper Friday morning, I was amazed and indignant that such morning, I was amazed and indignant that such an affair could have happened in Chicago, in this Centennial year. Is it possible that the respectable citizens who are members of the Y. M. C. A. authorize such a narrow-minded bigot as this man Norton shows himself to be to deliberately insult the pastor of one of the largest churches, the members of which are distinguished for their liberatity and philanthropy? Mr. Herford is a gentleman widely known in England, and in this country for the length of time he has been here, both as an eloquent preacher and genial gentleman, who is foremost in every good word and work. the most active and efficient officers of the Refuge is as far from "Evangelical" in her religious views as Mr. Herford, whose church she fre-quently attends, and for whose talents and Chris-

views as Mr. Herford, whose chiefs and Christian character she has the highest admiration. I can imagine her feelings as she reads the rude note of this 6 by 9 Pharisse, who seems a sort of self-constituted Spiritual Director of the Refuge. I would suggest to this missionary that until he has imbibed a little more of the spirit of Christianity he is a fitter subject for missionary labor than he is a spiritual guide to heathen, and that he would adorn an immate's place in the Refuge better than the office he now holds. I trust we shall have such an expression of public indignation on this subject as shall render a repetition of such an offense impossible in Chicago, and would recommend to the governing powers of the Y. M. C. A. that they give Mr. Norton an indefinite leave of absence from his official position, and substitute some Christian gentleman in his place. I trust the managers of the Refuge will take care in future that their best friends shall not be subjected to such treatment as this, so that the good work which they are doing may not be prejudiced by the contemptible actions of such friends (?) as this man Norton.

THE CITY-HALL

The City Collector did well yesterday by colcting \$1,400.

Water-rents yesterday were \$1,924, and receipts from the City Collector \$486. Charley White, of the City Clerk's office, has made up his mind to run for the office of Clerk of the South Side Police Court. Charley has many friends who wish him success and predict

A car-load of fire-brick for the West-Side pumping-works arrived yesterday. The work on the buildings is being pushed forward as much as possible to meet the growing demand for in-creased water-facilities in the district which is to be supplied.

The citizens residing in the vicinity of the West Side Rink are loud in their complaints against its longer being allowed to stand as a menace to surounding property in case of fire. it torn down.

It torn down.

It will undoubtedly be gratifying to the residents of Milwankee avenue and vicinity to know that the contract for the construction of the Milwankee avenue viaduct has been awarded, and the work will be commenced when the weather is propitions. James Kincade is the successful bidder at \$68,000. The Council Committee on Public Buildings i

called for this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock in the City-Clerk's office. The Finance-Committee, Mayor Colvin, the Board of Public Works, and many of the members of the Citizens' Association, have been invited to be present, and something definite will be decided upon in reference to the Court-House plans lately submitted to the Board of Public Works by Architect Tilley. The Mayor put in good work yesterday after-noon in persuading some of the Aldermen that to call an election for Mayor was sheer nonsense, as the Supreme Court had decided, &c., &c. The effect of his efforts, and also those of his friends and relations, was noticeable in the ac-tion of the Council last night. Around the City-Hall vesterday it was grapefully appropried as a tion of the Council last night. Around the City-Hall yesterday it was generally announced as a settled act that the resolution would be defeat-ed and the Mayor's backers were not a little con-fident and jubilant. The Mayor had announced that he should veto the call in case it passed the Council, knowing that a sufficient number of votes could not be obtained to pass it over his veto.

veto.

Mr. Farwell, the Comptroller's chief clerk, received a dispatch from Mr. Hayes Thursday evening, in reply to the one sent to him announcing the adoption of the plan to make a discount—or pay interest—on taxes of 1875 paid before the sale of the property, in which he makes as his final conclusion the recommendation that to all parties paying these real-estate taxes prior to May I the city allow 2½ per cent, or at the rate of 10 per cent per annum, discount on the same. The law forbids the discounting of taxes, and the city can 'only allow interest on them. But as it amounts to the same thing it is thus expressed as being clearer. This proposition is indoresed by the authorities, and a public advertisement will soon be made announcing that such interest will be allowed.

THE COUNTY BUILDING

The Collector of the Town of Norwood Park returned his books to the County Collector yes

Vincent Hand, in jail on charge of larceny yesterday gained his freedom on a writ of habeas

Cole, the divorce conspirator, made applica tion yesterday for discharge on a writ of habeau corpus. The writ was issued returnable this In the estate of the late Gen. J. D. Webster,

Lewis D. Webster, under bond for \$20,000. His estate consists of real and personal property valued at about \$10,000. Report was received yesterday that the centre of the Students' Hall, county boarding-house, at Englewood, had settled, and this result might

in a few days.

The Committee on Public Charities were The Committee on Public Charities were yesterday considering the matter of sewerage at the Insane Asylum, and agreed to recommend the sinking of an absorption-well. It is hoped that by sinking a well a stratum of quicksand will be reached, which will absorb the sewerage, and thereby avoid the necessity of further connection with the ditch, which is now very offensive.

The painting on the addition to the Insane.

Asylum has been in progress for some time, and the man having the contract has been very prompt in drawing upon the Treasury. His workmen have been boarding on the county all the time. Up to date no deductions have been made from his bills for board, which is an overaight no doubt. It is said that the board-bill will be settled on the completion of the work. If so, it is safe to predict that his bill of "extras" will more than make him eyes.

will be settled on the completion of the work. If so, it is safe to predict that his bill of "extras" will more than make him even.

They decline to inspect.

Some months ago the Hon. W. A. Steele, of Joliet, tendered the County Board an invitation to visit his stone quarries. The matter had been lost sight of up to a few days ago, when the invitation was renewed, and Mr. Steele promised that he would do all he could to make the visit a pleasant one. The invitation will not be accepted for several reasons: First, the several members are expected to pay their carfare there and back, and, second, it is pretty generally understood that some one else will furnish the stone for the new Court-House.

THE LILL EXTATE.

At the time of the death of William Lill, the brewer, he was a member of the firm of Maulton & Lill, of the Maulton House. Upon his death the surviving partner, as is required by law, filed a schedule and inventory of the copartner-ship property, showing that the deceased was in debt to the firm to the amount of \$90,000. Yesterday the executions of the Lill estate came into the County Court and objected to the inventory and claim and through their attorney, made

the County Court and objected to the inventory and claim, and, through their attorney, made their exceptions, which were loud and long. Mr. Mauton also appeared by attorney and was equally as vigorous in defending his claim and the correctness of the inventory. The Court listened patiently to both sides of the case, and finally concluded that it had no jurisdiction and that a court of chancery was the place to se

that a court of chancery was the place to settle such questions.

THE ELECTION CASE JURY.

Nothing further has been done looking to overhanting Remington, who is supposed to have been bribed as a juror in the late Twentieth Ward election case. When he was being examined as to his fitness to act as a juror, he swore that he did not knew the defendants or the Corcorans, in which there is no doubt that he added perjury to his other misdeeds. How he got on the jury is not positively known. The Coroner says he summoned him in Abbey's gun-store when he summoned Abbey, but Mr. Abbey and several other gentlemen deny this, and the Coroner must be mishim in Abbey's gun-store when he summoned Abbey, but Mr. Abbey and several other genticmen deny this, and the Coroner must be mistaken. It is said by others that he was not summoned at all, but that he came in at the dictation of certain parties and forced his way to the jury-box by first handing his name to the clerk as if he had been summoned. This, too, seems to be an error, for his name appears on the return. The most probable theory, and the one most generally believed, is that he had been selected among others to be summoned by the Sheriff, on the supposition that that officer would serve the special venire when it was issued, and this is sustained by the fact that the defendant Crawford was seen with a list of names, among which was Remington's, before the venire had been demanded. When the Court appointed the Coroner to serve the paper this part of the game was frustrated, and Remington was "planted" in the Coroner's way, and innocently summoned by him. That the officer was shadowed by Remington is beyond dispute, and that he got on the jury in this way seems certain, from the fact that the Coroner would not be a party to any such proceeding. The strange feature of the affair is, however.

that Mr. Reed, with his wide acquaintance among the criminal classes, gained from years of experience in the Criminal Court, accepted him, since it appears that he is so generally known. And the same may be said of Mr. Van Arman.

CRIMINAL.

Burglars entered John Lumbrecht's tailorshop on South Clark street Thursday night, but were frightened away by a clerk who was clos-ing the store before they had taken anything. F. R. Sweetland, a resident of No. 391 West Randolph street, is grief-stricken at the loss of two coats and a pair of shoes, which were stolen from his room last evening.

John Cane was before Hovne vesterday after on, charged with having passed a counterfe \$10 note on Joseph Kasher, a storekeeper on the Elston Road. His case was continued til Monday in bail of \$500. Henry Randall attempted to get away with

about 300 pounds of lead-pipe from the corner of Madison and Clark streets yesterday afternoon. He failed to do so, and was held to the Criminal Court in bonds of \$300. Billy Ledd, alias Billy Cosson, a hard youth of

17 years, assaulted his step-father, James Casson, with a deadly weapon with intent to do bodily injury. The step-father has filed a complaint to that effect with Justice Foote, and the boy will be arrested when found. Robert Thomas, the colored man who was arrested in Washington for robbing a Fourth ave

nue colored woman of \$450, appeared before ice Foote yesterday, the charge of larceny being changed by the prosecution to that of disorderly, and he gave bonds of \$100 for his further appearance, Wesley Hall signed the bond. The residence of a colored man named Owens, at No. 677 State street, was the scene of a reception Thursday night, and of a cutting affray, the latter occurring at 2 o'clock yesterday morning. David Jones and James Allen were rivals for the smiles of one of the guests who expressed a preference for Jones. Allen attacked the successful Jones, who drew forth a razor and smote his fellow servant, sliceing off the right ear with neatness and expedition.

ear with neatness and expedition.

John Durst, a letter-carrier, who traveled the lower end of Wabash avenue, was brought before Hoyne yesterday by Special Agent Hawley, charged with steahing money letters from the boxes of brother carriers. On his person were found half-a-dozen letters containing small sums of money. One of the letters was addressed to the Staals-Zetting. On being asked what he had to say for himself, he pleaded guilty. The Commissioner fixed his ball at \$2,500, being unable to furnish which the unfortunate man was committed to jail. He had been connected with the Department for about six years.

A man giving his name as Harler, vesterday called on Messrs. Oberne, Mclaneld & Co., dealers in hides, etc., at Nos. 131 and 133 Kinzie street, and showed them a bill of lading of some \$700 worth of hides, which purported to have been shipped by him from Mattoon over the Illinois Central Road. Harler talked about the consignment and went away, but shortly returned and said that he had received a talegram urned and said that he had re to the effect that his wife was sick and he the to the effect that his wife was sick and be therefore wanted to go back home; and would the firm please advance him \$10 on the shipment. The request was about to be complied with when a clerk. suspecting crookedness, hinted the same to his employers; and, after in vestigation, the bill of lading was found to be a forgery. It is understood that the man giving his name as Harler has been trying the same game on other firms, and the commission merchants are hereby warned to keep an eye out for hants are hereby warned to keep an eye out for

At the latest cock-fight at Jackson's, corner Kinzie and Fortieth streets, Cicero, there were present two guests who were members and officers of the Illinois Humane Society. It appears that they busied themselves in taking the names of all the attendants, and, having made out a pretty full list, began next day to get out warrants for their arrest. Some sixty or seventy warrants have been issued and are being served as opportunity offers. The first of the long list of cases came up yesterday morning before Justice Morrison, the defendant being John Cullen. His presence at the light was proved by the officers of the Society, and he was accordingly fined \$10 fthe AFTER THE SINNERS. rison, the defendant being John Uniser. Ampresence at the nght was proved by the officers of the Society, and he was accordingly fined \$10 and costs, which he paid. Other cases will come up in rapid succession as the men can be found until the whole list is captured. This is unquestionably the best was to stop the pursuit of cock-fighting, inasmuch as a much cleaner sweep is made than if a gang of policemen were summoned to rush in on a cockpit. In the latter case they would probably secure about three of the participants, while by going alow they capture nearly everyone.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The Philosophical Society will be address

night on account of the detention of his train will take place at Farwell Hall this evening. By request Miss Frances E. Willard will reper her temperance address entitled "Everybody's War" in the First Congregational Church Sun-

Saturday night an entertainment will be given by the boys at the Newsboys' Home. It will consist of songs, and dances, and sketches by the boys, who have prepared the entire pro-gramme unaided.

There will be a meeting in Farwell Hall, Room No. 3, at 2 o'clock Thursday, of ladies interested in the Centennial. It is to be hoped there will be a full attendance, as there is very little time to do anything. All are cordially invited.

SUBURBAN.

EVANSTON.

The annual Junior exhibition was given at the First Methodist Church, Evanston, Thursday evening, by representatives of the Junior Class of the Northwestern University. As usual, large audience was present, and the efforts at the speakers were listened to with attention and mierest. Notwithstanding: the efforts made to squelch them, the usual "mock programmes"— which seem to be an inevitable outgrowth of "higher education"—were successfully dis-tributed among the audience, and were even more disgraceful than usual, especially in the opinion of those who received "special men-tion."

opinion of those who received "apecial mention."

President Fowler presided, and the Rev. E. N. Packard opened the exercises with prayer. The following programme was carried out with credit to the participants and the University: "The Growth of the Good," Howard Ray Antes; "Ignatins Loyola," Edwin J. Bickell, "The Future," Miss Elizabeth Bradshaw; "Two Great Powers," Miss Lizzie R. Hunt; "Political Parties," Frank E. Knappen; "Horace Greeley," Charles L. Logan; "Growth of Authority," Charles H. Morgan; "English Literature," Miss Marion Pomeroy; "Catholicism," Robert Seaman; "Culture," M. D. Tompkins.

The orations were, in the main, quite well written and tolerably well delivered, but the exhibition, as a whole, was not up to the standard of the past three or four years, Perhaps the most creditable productions were those of Mesers. Knappen and Morgan and Miss Pomeroy. Excellent music was provided by Mrs. Lord, Miss Hurd, and M. J. McWade, of Chicago.

MYDE PARK. The Citizens' Campaign Committee of the Town of Hyde Park has called an election for delegates to the Town Convention to be held in the several precincts Monday between 7 and 8 the several precincts Monday between 7 and 8 o'clock in the evening. The Convention is to be held at Flood's Hall Tuesday afternoon at 5 o'clock. The call appears to be signed by N. B. Dobson, F. Busse, J. R. Lewis, D. W. Potter, John Farren, L. P. Hilliard, Charles Creighton, William Hudson, Charles Reese, P. Conboy, Abe Kleinman, Charles Gregory, C. Shaefer, and August Aulich.

THE MICHIGAN TUMULI. Special Depatch to The Chicago Tribune.
GRAND HAVEN, March 24.—The mound exconville, 9 miles up Grand River ontinue to be the principal topic of conversa and enthusiasm over the remarkable relies ex numed from these monuments of the ancien mound-builders. The third of the tumuli was opened yesterday with the most satisfactory re-sults,—two skulls, with fragmeets of bone, hatchet-chaped copper plates, copper awl needle and several pieces of pottery less ornamented than those previously found. The relies from good preservation, the larger bones of one skale vessels of pottery, nicely ornamented needles and hatchets of copper, ornaments of

nounces them very valuable, and will probably take one of the skulls to Chicago. One skull and the skeleton will be sent to the University Museum at Ann Arbor. The skulls are low and flat in front, with a large back brain. The teeth are very large and worn down almost to the gums from their coarse feeding. The teeth of the upper and lower jaws, instead of being nearly on a straight line, are set at right angles to each other. The jaws and nose project far beyond the forehead, resembling certain apes moutline. The chin is a human one, strong, and outline. The chin is a human one, strong, and well developed. These relies were last evening exhibited and explained at Muskegon; to-night they are to be brought here. The mound exploration is now finished.

ROCKFORD.

Politics and the Local Press_Bealth; Condition of the Bockford Banks— Their Resources and Liabilities— Report of the Directors of the Watch Company—A Minister Accused of Unlawfui Preedom with a Lady— Convention of Pedagogues—Indis-criminate Use of the Word Pro-Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune. ROCKFORD, Ill., March 24.—Politics still serv

to furnish conversation for our citizens. Your respondent's last week's resume of local and trict politics has been very much criticised by the local press, and the Register this morning nes out with a number of paragraphs thereon. In these articles it seems to carry the idea that Lathfop is the choice of the Fourth District; which is a fact, if a few commendatory articles in country newspapers is sufficient to insure the election of a member of Congress. As I have before said, Mr. Lathrop, though perhape not so near what one would term a state man as Gen. Hurlbut, is a gentleman of ability, nonesty, and integrity, and of some legislative experience. If he is nominated it will not be know full well he will hardly conform with the alone make any personal effort to secure a nomi been announced for Hurlbut's seat. Ex-Judge fileox, of Elgin, is the last cand

HEALTHY CONDITION OF OUR BANKS. ished to-day and evince a very satisfactory and constantly growing condition. Your corre-spondent has taken the pains to make an abstract of the published reports .

Loans and discounts, \$1,807,748,10 .\$ 470,000,00 162,081.83 243,250,00 932,436,27

\$1,807,748,10

Should we add to the loans and discount, as above shown, the amount of loans and discounts of our three savings banks, it will give a total of over \$1,500,000 loans and discounts. The deposits of the National panks are \$932,436.76, and the savings banks would increase this to \$1,200,000,—a healthy amount of deposits for the banks of a city the size of Rockford.

REPORT OF THE WATCH-PACTORY DIRECTORS.

The report of the Directors of the Rockford Watch Company was read at the annual meeting held this week, and was highly astisfactor. The total cost of the building has been \$41,904.58, and since the starting of the Company, about two years ago, it has paid \$52,940.44 for labor. The total disbursements have been \$130,988.34. It is the intention of the Directors to make the working capacity of the factory twenty watches working capacity of the factory twenty watches per day. No less than five different grades of watches were on exhibition, and in a few months it is hoped Rockford watches will be on the market

Mr. H. P. Kimball, Secretary of the Winne Mr. H. P. Kimball, Secretary of the Winnebago County Agricultural Society, received the present week a complimentary invitation from the citizens of Mobile, Ala., to become their guest during the continuance of their Industrial Exhibition, commencing the 25th proxime, and deliver a public address on that occasion. Mr. Kimball has accepted. And so Rockford men are bound to distinguish themselves.

BEECHERISH ON A SMALL SCALE.

The Rev. H. A. Heath, formerly of Rockton, this county, where he was accused of unlawful freedom to the opposite sex, is now at Morrison, Ill., and involved in a similar difficulty. It is mildly suggested in this vicinity that the Rev.

mildly suggested in this vicinity that the Rev. Heath do find some other employment more compatible with his peculiar tastes, and not disgrace the ministry any more.

The little stock of erudition one possesses is always put in the shade at the mention of the word Pedagogne. Especially is this the case when the most formidable of all the species, the with be lessons in resulting by mires many industrial of Durand; in advanced reading by "Prof." A. R. Sprague. of Beloit College; in penmanship by "Prof." A. H. Chambertain, Rockford; in geography by "Prof." James Ellis, of Winnebago; in grammar by "Prof." Lownsbury, of Rockford, and "Prof." Daugherty, of Mt. Morris Seminary; theory and practice of teaching by "Prof." Piper; in phonetics by "Prof." L. Goodrich. Pecatonica; in philosophy by "Prof." M. L. Seymour, Chicago; in spelling by "Prof." A. M. Feits, of Burnitt; and in United States history by J. H. Blodgett of Rockford, in zoology by Miss Millie M. Lewis. We should imagine Mr. Blodgett, perhaps the Abbot of them all, feels completely put in the shade with the brilliant gallery of "Professors" around him, and your correspondent feels sure the Chicago readers of The Tribune will be not a little surprised to hear of so many Professors in this locality; yet, strange as it may appear, the above is an accurate copy of the programme for the convention. When will County Superintendents learn the proper use of conventionalities?

will county superintendents team the proper use of conventionalities?

EVENING LECTURES.

In addition to the day sessions of the Teachers' Convention there will be evening lectures as follows: "County Schools," by J. H. Blodgett, of West Rockford, on Monday evening. "The Spirit Rather than the Letter," by Miss Caroline A. Pottas, of Rockford Seminary, on Tuesday evening. "The Discipline of the School-Room," by Mary L. Carpenter, and "Knowledge vs. Power," by John Piper, of Chicago, Wednesday evening. "Culture," by Prof. Daugherty, of Mount Morris Seminary, and "The Teacher and Nature," by A. R. Sprague, of Beloit Coilege, on Thursday evening. "Work," by Miss Millie Lewis, of Belviders, and the closing address, "Schoolmaster is Abroad," by H. Freemen of Fast Rockford on Friday version. ing address, "Schoolmaster is Abroad." by H. Freeman, of East Bockford, on Friday evening.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE,

THE MEN WE NEED. To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., March 22.—From the

eye (being a regular reader of your paper) I have inferred that you desire to represent the senti-ments of the people, or at least to give them a which promises to be the most eventful for many years, renders it absolutely necessary that there should be a clear understanding as to the wants years, renders it absolutely necessary that there should be a clear understanding as to the wants and demands of the rank and file of the Republican party. The course of your paper has been such as to lead me to believe that a fair representation of facts would find a place in your columns, and I also think this an expression of the sentiments of a large number of Republican voters, and among them a great many soldiers of Morgan County. There seems to be a general feeling that in the coming contest we must put up the men who have the best record, and the least to carry, and who will concentrate the whole strength of the party. The people demand a new deal and new men. The honest sentiment of the party is reform and honest—administration. They think that when an officer has held an office, and that a lucrative one, for eight years, that it is time for him to sake a third term at the hands of his friends. While this is true of all the present State officers, it is especially and forcibly true of the State Auditor. Elected to the effice during the continuance in force of the old Constitution, when the office was worth from \$25,000 to \$30,000 per year, and then renominated and re-elected by the party, he now seeks for a third time to be elected to that position, and claims to represent the soldiers, and has been faithfully supported by them for two terms cannot be denied, but there are a large number of soldiers in this county who will not support him, and who deep that he is a representative of that class of voters. He, during the eight years that he has controlled that office, has had two soldiers employed in his office, Elmer Washburn and William Stadden, Out of seren remunerative clerkships under his control, only one has been for a short time filled by a soldier. The general feeling among the old soldiers in this county is that the present incumbent has been more desirous of securing the good will and support of Liberals and Democrats than retaining that of the faithful comrades who stood by through two fierce encounters and insured his success. And they now feel that he does not represent them, and they desire to see a man nominated who will at least appoint Republicans to positions in his office, if not soldiers.

A SOLDIER.

[We comply with the wishes of the writer and insert his communication, but stronger reasons than those given will be required to shake the hold Gen Lippincott has on the popular good will.—ED.]

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune: deavors with daily growing vigor to bring about reform in the conduct of audiences. After good counsel has been given in regard to the nuisand counsel has been given in regard to the nuisance of applauding in church, coughing and running about in theatres, and taking little youngsters into audiences, don't you think it timely to call attention to some other points? I have reference to applauding "supes" and "darkeys" who appear sometimes on the stage to remove a chair or so. And furthermore, is it not out of place to applaud in actor who utters a big word or a real good thing in a poor manner? I think applauding in both cases shows bad taste and utter absence of appreciation of true art.

DISTILLERY COMPANY ORGANIZED. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Springfield, Ill., March 24.—A certificate o organization was filed in the Secretary of State's

office to-day by the Union Distilling Company, Pekin; capital \$5,000, the corporators being Dave T. Thompson, Hiram Vandervoort, and James A. McGrew. A Singular Trade,

ing-schools here are extremely desirous to have among their pupils the highest prize man. There is an annual examination of all the school-boys of a given standing in Paris. One of them is the highest prize man. To have trained the highest prize man is the best possible advertisement of a school. Boarding-school masters are consequently always on the lookout for boys who promise to carry off this distinction. Their parents hold a sort of auction of the bright boy and confide him to the boarding-school master who bids highest for him. A hopeful candidate for the Derby is not more sedulously watched and trained. All the masters take the utmost pains with him. He is drilled, and crammed, and examined, in school hours and out of school hours. He is made to feel, night as well as day, that he was born, fed, educated for no other purpose but to carry off this great prize. He leads the life of the Straeburg goose, whose liver is to have the honor of exteriors and out of the contents of the firms. is an annual examination of all the school-how ourg goose, whose liver is to have the honor of

Home Adornment.

There is nothing that adds more to the charm of home than to have the table appropriately furnished with fresh, artistic articles of silverware, in such useful articles as tea-sets, baskets, casters, knives, forks, spoons, etc. Ladies, it is stated upon good authority that the great jewelry firm of Hamilton, Rowe & Co., State and Washington streets, are offering at prices within the reach of every one a magnificent collection of such goods, which in point of style, quality, and finish are actually unsurpassed by those of any house in America.

Fine Top-Buggy, Two-Seat Democrat The Best Photographic Gallery in America is Gentile's, the Italian photographer's, 103 State street. He makes the stittings himself, has the most elegant rooms in Chicago, employs only the best artists to finish his work, and is the easiest of access,

nt they can't be preserved without Sozodont's aid.

Pianos for the People.

The Humming Bird, the best-toned small plano is market. Just the thing for your cottage or small planolors. We are also agents for the famous Hazelton For sale or runt. Pelton & Pomeroy, 231 State stree

Personal. Mesers. Mund & Scho les, of Henry, Ill., have been appointed, by the Root & Sons Music Co., ag he sale of the celebrated "Steck" pian

Lundborg's Perfumes

DEATHS. HIMES—At Jacksonville, Fla., aged 28 years, trave ng agent for B. F. Norris, of this city, for the pas COREY-M

Detroit papers please copy. DONNELLY-March 24, 1876, Bridget Donnelly aged 47 years.
Funeral by cars to Calvary, 25th; residence, 721

noon.
O'BRIEN—March 24, Miss Kate O'Brien, daughter of William O'Brien.
Funeral will leave the residence of her father at 11:30 Sunday, March 26. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS. FIRST WARD,

THIRD WARD. The regular meeting of the Third Ward Republica Club will be held at 960 Wabash-av., this evening. EIGHTH WARD.

TENTH WARD. TENTH WARD,
There will be a meeting of the Tenth Ward (formery Elevanth) Republican Club at Becker's Hotel, No.
81 West Lake-st., this evening at 8 o'clock.

THIRTEENTH WARD.

CHICAGO, March 24, 1878.

DEAR Stn.: We, the undersigned residents and taxpayers of the Thirteenth (18th) Ward, having at heart
the best interests of the Ward and the city at large,
and knowing that you are a large tax-payer, and that
you have been a resident of this ward for the past
twenty-five (26) years, and being fully persuaded that
you would ably and fearlessly represent the interests
of this ward in the Common Council, hereby request
that you allow your name to be presented at the primary meeting as our candidate for the office of Alderman. Very truly yours,
Theo. J. Elmore, J. Hoult, C. H. Stoughton, J. E.
Snyder, A. Dresheler, J. H. Little, William Goodyear,
M. F. Strich, Thomas King, John Carpanter, Mads
Jensen, Jax, Fields, J. S. Stearna, Jo. Huerving, H.
Schwaegerman, Louis Klehm, A. Schrock, R. W. Hill,
William Porter, C. Nicolai, Walter Brown, F. Seiser,
Joseph Terry, Patrick Kiernan, Michael Kesting, Dr.
John R. Buchan, Thomas H. Jackson, W. E. Waite,
Dr. P. H. McElrov, C. F. Baker, N. B. Barlow, P.
Districh, and many others.

THIRTEENTH WARD.

SEVENTEENTH WARD. A meeting of the Republicans of the Seventeenth Ward (formerly Eighteenth) will be held at the half corner Chicago-av, and Sedgwick-st, this evening, for the purpose of electing delegates to the North Town

AT 10:30 O'CLOCK.

Parlor Suits (spring styles), Chamber Sets, win Dressing Cases and Bureaus, Marile and Wood-toy Tables. Whatnots, Extension and Breakfast Tablas, Unique, Easy Chairs, Walnut Chairs and Rocker, Walnut Bedsteads and Bureaus, Mattresses and Springs, Office and Parlor Desks, Show Cases, Carpeta, Floor and Stair Oil Cloth, a full line of Mirrors, a capical of Cane Chairs and Bookers, and a car-lead of Wood-seat Chairs.

G. P. GORE & CO.

Officaco, March 24.—I notice, to my greatest satisfaction, that your paper, through some able correspondents, such as "Decorum," etc., en-

500 doz. Boys' and Gents' Suspenders, and the following speciaties:
10,000 yards Hamburg Embroideries; the most desirable assortment yet offered.
A large and well selected line of Linem, direct from the importers, comprising Ladies' and Gents' Handkerchiefs, Napkins, Table Damasks, Towsis and Towelings, Crashes, Brown, Bleached and Pancy Cloths. Sale positive to pay advances.
50 bales 4-4 and % Brown Musims, standard 216 yard cloths, and superior quality.
A full line Venetians, Union, Tapestry Single and Double Chain Carpets, promply at 11 o'clock.
7ECO. P. GORE & CO., Asctioneers. There is a singular trade in Paris. All board-

Saturday morning, March 25, at 11:30 o'clock, at our Anction House, corner Wabash-av, and Madhon-at. 1 rosewood case piano, 7 octave, Haines Bro. I rosewood case piano, 71-3 octave, Harelton & Ce. I rosewood case piano, 71-3 octave, New York Piano Co, I rosewood case, square grand, 71-3 oct, Deckar & Co, I rosewood case, square grand, 7 octave, Grest Union Co.

are like natural flowers at

story, comprising a full line of Furniture, Carpets, Bedding, etc.
Our sale this day will comprise the largest and best assortment of Household Goods offered at auction this appring, comprising everything in the way of Parier, Chamber, Library, and Dining-room Furniture, Capeting missits, and in the roll, Bedding of all kinds, Stoves, a large line of Crockery, Glass, and Silver-plated ware, Tables, Chairs, Sewing Machines, Lounges, Bedstreads, Book-cases, Wardrobes, Buresns, etc., etc. 500 pieces of Brown and Yellow Ware, a full line of Kitchen ware and Table Cullery, job lots of Dry Goods, Groceries, and General Merchandiss. All, bentless, the state of the control of the

please copy.

HARING—On the morning of the 22d inst., Martha Louise, daughter of Clinton L. and Eliza T. Haring, aged 19 months and 2 days.

Es Michigan papers please copy.

DEMARS—Albert Edward, son of Professor and Mrs. G. Demars, resterday at 7 o'clook in the evening, from congestion of the lungs, aged ten months. Funerai will take place at Kankakee Sunday after-

ASSIGNEE'S SALE. I will sell at Public Auction, for cash, on Saturday orning, March 25, at 11 o'clock, at the Archer-sv-anch office of the Commercial Loan Company, co-er of Twenty-second-st, and Archer-av., all the Office THIRTEENTH WARD. wenty-second-st. and Archer-av., all the United of said bank, consisting of Deaks, Counters, Gas Fixtures, Stoyes, and one first-class Surjet Bank Safe.

J. D. HARVEY, Co., March 22, 1876. Assignee Com. Loss Os. By L. B. MANTONYA & CO.,

OLD PAPERS

There will be a grand raily at the regular meeting of the Thirteenth Ward Republican Club this evening at Benz Hall, West Lake-st, at 8 p. m.

CENTENNIAL CLUB A general mass-meeting of the West Chicago Cantennial Reproduced Club will be held at the office of Junice Salisoury, 145 West Madison-st, this svening at 7:30 for the purpose of calling on each ward for a platoon of ten men to assist in a three-hight procession

CONFECTIONERY. LITERATURE. THE Union the the Union—expressed to a parts. 1 h and upward 25, 40, 60c per h. Address GUNTHER, Confessionary Chicago, Chica

AUCTION SALES.

BY G. P. GORE & CO.

On Saturday, March 25, at 9:30 o'clock,

Household Furniture

AUCTION

Tuesday March 28, at 9% o'clock

DRY GOODS

Ciothing, Hats and Caps, 3-4 All-Wool and Union Can-meres, Cottonades, Cheviots, Furniture Checks, ea., Dress Goods, comprising Black and Colored Al-pacas, Brilliantines, Delaine, Ginghams, etc. etc. Shawis, Ladies' White Underwear, Genis' Undes-shirts and Drawers, White Shirts, Medium and Beary Overshirts, Overalls, and Jumpers. Hoslery, Ladies' and Gents', Misses' and Children's An extensive line of Table Cutlery, Shears, Enamels Bags, Notions, etc.

A fresh consignment of Silk and Beaded Gimps and Frings. Quality and styles well selected, with order

500 doz. Boys' and Gents' Suspenders, and the fol-

FIFTH GREAT TRADE SALE

OF SPRING STYLE BOOTS, SHOES, AND SLIPPERS

On Wednesday, March 29, at 9:30 a.m.
Every lot offered we sell and shall duplicate freely, as we have made large cash advances to manufacturers that must now be realized. Catalogues and goods ready for inspection Monday.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabash-ev.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

BUTTERS & CO.'S REGULAR SATURDAY SALE

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

New Furniture, New and Used Carpets, Handsome Pianos, Oil Psinings, White Granite, Glassware, Chimneys, Fine Table Cutlery, Stoves, and Other Merchandise.

SATURDAY MORNING, March 25, at 9:30 o'cla.

At Store, 118 & 120 Wabash-av., N. E. corner Madison-st.

SIX PIANO FORTES,

AT AUCTION,

rosewood case, square grand, 7 octave, Grand Union Co, rosewood case, square grand, 7 1-3 oct. C. D. Passe b Co.

fine leather top-buggy.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctionses

BUTTERS & CO.'S REGULAR TRADE SAIS
PACKAGES WHITE AND LELLAR WANT
ASSORTED GLASSWARE AND CHIMNETS
FINE TABLE CUTLERY,

CARPETS.
WEDNESDAY MORNING, March 29, at 9:30 o'clock,
At Salesrooms, Nos. 118 & 120 Wabather.

BUTTERS & CO.'S REGULAR TRADE SALE

DRYGOODS,

Custom-Made Clothing,
Woolens, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, etc.,
TRURSDAY MORNING, March 30, at 9:30 o'clock,
At Salesrooms, northeast corner of Wabash-av, and
Madison-st.

S. DINGEE & CO., Auctioneers.

THIS DAY at 10 a. m. Dealers, Hotel and House teners attention! Great unlimited and free sale of

Household Furniture,

AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

A Large Stock of a prominent Dealer, and the coents of a 15-room Dwelling-house.

3,500 CASES

Tuesday Morning, March 28, at 9:30 o'clock, we will sell a first-class Stock of New Spring Styles Boots, Shoes, Congress, Alexis, Slippers, Ties, &c. JAS. P. McNAMARA & CO., Auctioneers.

GREAT BANKRUPT SALE

Dry Goods, Clothing, Ribbons, No-

tions, Hosiery, &c., For account of Assignee, Wednesday morning Man

By FRANK PORTER & CO., WILL BE SOLD THIS A. M. AT 10 O'CLOCK,

A large and full variety of new and elegant Chamber, Parler, Library, Dining-room & Office

FURNITURE,

Wood and Cane-seat Chairs, Lounges and Easy Chairs, Bedsteads in all grades, all kinds of Mattresses, M. 7. Tables and Commodes, Wash Bureaus, Mirrors, War-robes, &c., &c., Also a large variety of second-hand goods, and an immense stock of new and second-hand Carnets.

OLD PAPERS.

FOR SALE

JAS. P. McNAMARA & CO., Anctioneers.

BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION

G. P. GORE & CO.,

The Fourth Volume of Pal-England.

> Beligious Intolerance of the Puritans---The Witchcraft Mania. Sir John Burgoyne: Political and

?rentice's Poems-Biscourses by Frothingham-Lord Shelburne-Care of the Sick-Fiske's Essays.

Military Episodes-Mrs. Whit-

ney's Last Romance.

British Periodical Essays: The Review, Tatler. Spectator, Guardian, Rambler, World, Idler, Etc., Etc.

Asiatic Cholera-Movements of Blood-Vessels--New Species of Deer---Thome de Gamond and the Channel Tunnel.

PALFREY'S HISTORY OF NEW ENGLAND. The first three volumes of this standard History of New England, which brought the nar-rative down to 1690, the close of the Stuart

LITERATURE.

dynasty and the accession of William and Mary to the Throne of England, have been before the public for twelve years, and have received the sordial approval of historical students. A fourth volume is now supplied, which carries the nartive forward to 1740, the close of Gov. Belch er's administration in the Massachusetts Prov-loce. One more volume is promised, which will bring the history down to the opening of the War of Independence. It is our sincere wish that the life and health of the venerable and accomplished historian, now in his 80th year, may be spared to complete the task he has projected. No one can know much of the history of the United States who has not made himself familiar with the history of New England, the hive of the universal Yankee nation. From 1630 to 1640,—when the tide of emigration was stopped, and more persons went back to England, to en-gage in the civil contest between Charles I. and the Long Parliament, than came over .- 22,000 English emigrants landed at Boston. They were educated, resolute, and practical men. Some English writer has eaid; that England was winnowed for good seed with which to plant the New England Colonies. No people ever so im-plicitly obeyed the Scripture injunc-tion "to be furnitful and multi-ply" as did this people. From that stockhas sprung a race of men who, by their energy, character, and ideas, have largely controlled the tier of Northern States from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and whose influence has been felt in all parts of the Union. Notwithstanding the great immigration from Ireland and from the Continent of Europe which had then taken place, it was estimated, twenty years ago, that one-third of the persons then in the United States had in their veins that New England blood which carms are from 1670 to 1540. blood which came over from 1630 to 1640. For the first century and a half, the New England people developed no roving proclivities, but were isolated, having but little intercourse with the other Colonies or with England. They were multiplying, working out their own religious and governmental problems, and resisting the encroschments of the English Crown upon their chartered rights. When the War of the Revolution came upon When the War of the Bevolution came upon them, they were the most acute and skilled diplomatists in the world. During the War of

when the war of the Revolution came upon them, they were the most soute and skilled diplomatists in the world. During the War of Independence, they made the acquaintance of the other Colonies, and since that time dispersion has been one of their most marked characteristics. They have scattered themselves through the length and breadth of the land. If the primitive hive had not maintained its prohitic qualities, the native swarm would have died out under such a depletion.

The vitality and force of the Now-England character have grown mainly out of universal education and severe religious and political training. Much as we respect those old Puritan saints as founders of an Empire, they would not be agreeable people to live with in our day. What is now called religious freedom was then as unknown as the steamboat and the electric telegraph. It was not supposed that two persons holding different religious views could live in the same community and not quarrel. It was such a quarrel in England, and the oppression which they suffered in consequence, which sent them to America. By religious freedom they meant freedom for themselves, and for nobody else, so their stamping ground. They wanted peace, and hence they drove off Episcopalians, Autinomians, Baptists, and Quakers who assailed the validity of their civil government as well as their ecclesiastical system. They could have had peace in those days on no other terms. Some of the Quakers returned after they had been banished, defied the authorities and their dovernment, and denounced the ministers as "hirelings, Baals, and seed of the serpent." The Quakers of that time were not the mild, inoffensive people we know, but were insane hoisy street-ranters, and disgraced public denous, and such in the streets of Chicago. They were hoisy street-ranters, and disgraced public denous, Some of the women were gowns of sack; eloth, and sincared their faces with grease and lampblack. One went naked through the streets of Salem, "for a sign," as she said; and another runshed, in of a worshiping assembly at Newbury. They could have saved their lives at any time by leaving the Colony; but they courted martyrdem, and challenged the magistrates to do their worst. Mary Dyer was sent out of the Colony twice, and returning, challenged them to hang her. Standing upon the gallows, with the rope around her beek, she was told she could go if she would never return to Massachusetts. Her son was present, and begged her to return home within to thode Island. She departed and saved her life; but she soon returned more pestilent than ever, and the magistrates had the courage to show the disturbers of their peace that they had a Government, and knew how to administed the and they hung her., Mr. Palfrey feels it necessary to apologize for this and some other acts of the Colonial authorities which, in our day, seem harsh and cruel Such apologies are needless. The Colonists themselves would have scorned such accuses as the historian offers in their behalf. These acts were characteristic of the age, the people, and the occasion. They need only be stated, and they carry their own lesson with them. "Paint me as I am," was the comman of the great Enghah Puritan: and he was a representative of the New England Puritan. These acts, though blameworthy in our eyes were done under an impelling sense of duty, and no beddience to the law of self-preservation.

The fourth volume, which will be new to our readers, opens upon a gloowy period in the his lory of the Massachusetts Colony. Its cherishe Charlow the Miller of the law the first forour, under the country of the Massachusetts Colony. Its cherishe The fourth volume, which will be new to our readers, opens upon a gloomy period in the his bory of the Massachusetts Colony. Its cherishe Charter of 1628 from the British Crown, under which it had managed its own affairs, and chose its own Governors and Magnatrates for more than fifty years, had been wacated or repealed by a writ of quo-warranto entered against it in the Rigilish Courts; and for five years the Colon had suffered under the arbitrary rule of Dudle and Andros, who were appointed by the British Crown. The Bevolution of 1638 had occurred England. James I and the Stuart dynasty has been dethroned, and William of Orange, with Mary, had come to the Throne. The Colony was waging war with the Indian was oppressed with debt, and was carrying on its Government without a Charter All was uncertainty as to the future. The ne Charter, which arrived in May, 1692, was the obssion of much discontent. The King won not restore to them the privileges of the of Charter. He retained in his own hands the a pointment of the Governor and Secretary.

At this time, also, the witchuraft terror bur the colony.

At 75 cents per 100,

CONFECTIONERY. CELEBRATED U

AUCTION SALES. BY G. P. GORE & CO.

On Saturday, March 25, at 9:30 o'clock. The entire stock of a dealer in English iron-stone himaware, Glassware, Vesce, Furniture, etc. Household Furniture

AUCTION

Tuesday March 28, at 9% o'clock,

hing, Hats and Caps, 3-4 All-Wool and Union Casales, Cottomades, Cheviots, Furniture Checks, sec., ress. Goods, comprising Black and Colored Allegarding Black and Colored Allegarding Colored Allegarding Colored Allegarding Colored Allegarding Colored Allegarding Colored Allegarding Colored Colored Allegarding Colored Colored

500 doz. Boys' and Gents' Suspenders, and the fol-

10,000 yards Hamburg Embroideries; the most dediable assortment yet offered.

A large and well selected line of Linen, direct from
the importers, comprising Ladies' and Gents' Handkerchiefs, Napkina, Table Damaska, Towels and
Towelings, Crashes, Brown, Bleached and Pancy
Cloths, Sale positive to pay advances.

50 bales 4-4 and ½ Brown Muslims, standard 3x4
yard cloths, and superior quality.

A full line Venetians, Union, Tapestry Single and
Double Chain Carpets, promply at 11 o'clock.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

FIFTH GREAT TRADE SALE

BOOTS, SHOES, AND SLIPPERS,

On Wednesday, March 29, at 9:30 a.m.

Every lot offered we sell and shall duplicate freely, as we have made large cash advances to manufacturers that must now be realized. Catalogues and goods ready for inspection Monday.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

68 and 70 Wabash-47.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS, 118 & 120 WABASH-AV.

BUTTERS & CO.'S REGULAR SATURDAY SALE

HOUSEHOLD GOODS. New Furniture, New and Used Carpets, Handsome Pianos, Oil Painings, White Granite, Glassware, Chimneys, Fine Table Cutlery, Stoves, and Other Merchandise.

SATURDAY MORNING, March 25, at 9:30 o'cla.

At Store, 118 & 120 Wabash-av., N. E. corner Madison-st.

SIX PIANO FORTES,

Fine Top-Buggy, Two-Seat Democrat

AT AUCTION,

Saturday morning, March 25, at 11:30 o'clock, at ony Auction House, corner Wahash-av, and Madison-st. I rosewood case piano, 7 octave, Harines Bro. I rosewood case piano, 71-3 octave, havelon & Co. I rosewood case, siane grand, 71-3 oct, Decker & Co. I rosewood case, square grand, 71-3 oct, Decker & Co. I rosewood case, square grand, 7 octave, Great Union Co. I rosewood case, square grand, 7 octave, Great Union Co.

Co.

1 fine leather top-buggy.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Fig. 10.

BUTTERS 4 CO.'S REGULAR TRADE SALE PACKAGES WHITE AND ILLIAN WARS. ASSORTED GLASSWARE AND CHIMMETS FINE TABLE CUTLERY,

CARPETS.
WEDNESDAY MORNING, March 29, at 9:30 o'clock,
At Salesrooms, Nos. 118 & 120 Wabash-av.

BUTTERS & CO.'S REGULAR TRADE SALE

DRYGOODS,

Custom-Made Clothing,
Woolens, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, etc.,
THURSDAY MORNING, March 30, at 9:30 o'clock,
At Salesrooms, northeast corner of Wabash-av, and
Madaon-st.

S. DINGEE & CO., Auctioneers.

THIS DAY at 10 a. m. Dealers, Hotel and House-keepers attention! Great unlimited and free sale of

DRY GOODS

AT 10:30 O'CLOCK.

Parlor Suits (spring styles), Chamber Sets, with Dressing Cases and Bureaus, Marille and Wood-tog Tables. Whatnots, Extension and Breakfast Tables, Lounges, Easy Chairs, Walnut Chairs and Rockers, Walnut Bedistends and Bureaus, Mattreases and Springs, Office and Farlor Desks, Show Cases, Carpeta, Floor and Stair Oil Cloth, a full line of Mirrors, a Carpeta, load of Cane Chairs and Rockers, and a car-load of Weod-seat Chairs.

G. P. GORE & CO.,

ham-Lord Shelburne-Care of

British Periodical Essays: The Review. Tatler, Spectator, Guardian, Rambler, World, Idler, Etc., Etc.

sistic Cholera-Movements of Blood-Vessels--New Species of Deer---Thome de Gamond and the

LITERATURE.

of the universal Yankee nation. From 1630 to New England Colonies. No people ever so impictly obeyed the Scripture injunction "to be fruitful and multiply" as did this people. From that stock has sprung a race of men who, by their energy, character, and ideas, have largely controlled the Pacific, and whose influence has been felt in great immigration from Ireland and from the Continent of Europe which had then taken place, it was estimated, twenty years ago. that ogethird of the persons then in the United States had in their veins that New England the first century and a half, the New England people developed no roving proclivities, but were isolated, having but little intercourse with to other Colonies or with England. They were multiplying, working out their own religious

and governmental problems, and resisting the encroschments of the English English the war upon their chartered rights. Then the War of the Bevolution came upon them, they were the most acute and skilled diplomatists in the world. During the War of Independence, they made the acquaintance of the other Colonies, and since that time dispersion has been one of their most marked charteristics. They have scattered themselves through the length and breadth of the land. If the primitive hive had not maintained its pro
Transport of the mass and earlier stage, and gives the impression that he was connected with the case before the meeting of the ministers. The children all recovered, and grew up to be reprude the visited of them, who was the last to recover, Mr. Mather's none of their most marked charteristics. They have scattered themselves the reprinct of the length and breadth of the land. If the primitive hive had not maintained its pro
Transport of the meeting of the ministers. The children all recovered, and grew up to be reprudable citizens. One of them, who was the last to recover, Mr. Mather's nome as whibited in her case; and, in 1839, printed his manuscript in a book entitled "Memorfable Providences," which was reprinted in London in 1691, with a commendatory preface by Richard Baxter. It reads like a book of modern spiritual manifestations.

The children all recovered, and grew the the case before the meeting of the ministers. The children all recovered, and grew that the case before the meeting of the ministers. The children all recovered, and grew the other Colonies are discussed in the case before the meeting of the ministers. The children all recovered with the case before the meeting of the ministers. The children all recovered with the case before the meeting of the ministers. The children all recovered with the case before the meeting of the ministers. The children all recovered the meeting of the ministers.

Household Furniture,
AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

A Large Stock of a prominent Dealer, and the contents of a 15-room Dwelling-house.
Also, for account of whom it may concern, to be sold to pay advances; charges and storage, as per storage receipts Nos. 11 and 25 Chicago Storage Repository, comprising a full line of Furniture, Carpets, Bedding, etc. cory, comprising a full line of Furniture, calpose, ledding, etc.

Our salethis day will comprise the largest and, best assortment of Household Goods offered at auction this goring, comprising everything in the way of Parlor, hamber, Library, and Dining-room Furniture, Carpeting misfits, and in the roll, Bedding of all kinds, Stoves, a large line of Crockery, Glass, and Silverplated ware, Tables, Chairs, Sewing Machines, Lounges, Bedseads, Book-cases, Wardrobes, Bureaus, etc., etc. 500 pieces of Brown and Yellow Ware, a full line of Kitchen ware and Table Cutlery, job lots of Dry Goods, Groceries, and General Merchandise. All of which will be offered and sold without any limitation. 3,500 CASES

BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION. Tuesday Morning, March 28, at 9:30 o'clock, we will sell a first-class Stock of New Spring Styles Boots, Shoes, Congress, Alexis, Slippers, Ties, &c. JAS. P. McNAMARA & CO., Auctioneers. GREAT BANKRUPT SALE

Dry Goods, Clothing, Ribbons, No-

For account of Assignee, Wednesday morning, March 29, at 9:30 o'clock. tions, Hosiery, &c., 30 o'clock.

JAS. P. McNAMARA & CO., Auctioneers.

By FRANK PORTEGAL Auctioners, 170 East Madison-st.
A large and full variety of new and elegant
Dining. Profile. Chamber, Parlor, Library, Dining-room & Office

FURNITURE,

Wood and Cane-seat Chairs, Lounges and Easy Chairs,
Bedsteads in all grades, all kinds of Mattresses, M. T.
Tables and Commodes, Wash Bureaus, Mirrors, Wardrobes, &c., &c., Also a large variety of second-hand
goods, and an immense stock of new and second-hand
Carpets.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE. I will sell at Public Auction, for cash, on Saturday morning, March 25, at 11 o'clock, at the Archer-av. branch office of the Commercial Loan Company, correct Twenty-second-st, and Archer-av., all the Office Fixtures of said bank, consisting of Desks, Counters, Fables, Gas Fixtures, Stoyes, and one first-class Burgar-Proof Bank Safe.

Chicago, March 22, 1876. Assignee Com. Loan Co.

By L. B. MANTONYA & CO., Domnission Boots and Shoes, 200 East Madison-st.
We offer Special Bargains in Boots and Shoes, having the bankrupt stock of a wholesale house in Boston hat must be sold quick for cash at what they will pring. Also full lines of Philadelphis and Men's thoes, less than cost.

L. B. MANTONYA & CO.

OLD PAPERS.

OLD PAPERS

FOR SALE At 75 cents per 100,

ing at in the Counting-Room of this Office.

the Fourth Volume of Paltrey's History of New England. Religious Intolerance of the

& John Burgoyne: Political and Military Episodes-Mrs. Whitney's Last Romance.

LITERATURE.

Puritans .-- The Witch-

craft Mania.

hentice's Poems-Biscourses by Frothingthe Sick-Fiske's Essays.

Channel Tunnel.

PALFREY'S HISTORY OF NEW ENGLAND.
PH HISTORY OF NEW ENGLAND. By JOHN GORHAM
PALFREY. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. Four Volmes, 8vo. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co. Price,
88.

William Phipps, arrived with the Charter, in May, the jails were filled with persons arrested on suspicion of witcheraft, and preliminary examinations had been made. Mr. Palfrey's version of that direful tragedy is an immense improvement over the fanciful narrative of Upham, is special historian, and of Bancroft and ether modern writers, who have taken their story from Upham. Since the exposure of Upham's inaccuracies in the North American Kecies for April, 1889, no writer of New-England history will a venture to repair that tissue of exploided fiction. Mr. Palfrey, however, makes a mistake in attempting to account for the abnormal manifestations in the "afflicted children" simply on the ground of trickery and deception on their part. To believe that the children acted solely and persistently from this motive, and that fifty persons confessed themselves to be witches, and swore away the lives of their parents and best friends, is a greater demand upon one's credulity than the disbolcal theory heid at that time. In the alleged spiritual manifestations of our time we see the whole phenomena of those scenes reproduced, but divested of the terrors which then surrounded them.

The dramatic hypothesis of Upham, that Cotton Mather was the instigator and fomenter of the witcheraft-delusion, has disappeared from Mr. Palfrey's narrative. Thomas Brattle, Treasurer of Harvard College, wrote an authentic account of those scenes the year they occurred; and Gov. flutchinson, who had conversed with persons living at the time, and had the use of documents which do not now exist, embodied in the second volume of his History of the Massachusetts Colony the most accurate narrative of Now-England witcheraft which has been printed. Noithor of these writers mentions the name of Cotton Mather, of their day in New England. Dr. Palfrey recognizes their great abilities, and draws their characters in a more favorable hight than any recomment men, and the most prominent men, and the first person living a the historical value of such works tory of New England, which brought the nar-nive down to 1690, the close of the Stuart typasty and the accession of William and Mary to the Throne of England, have been before the public for twelve years, and have received the prdial approval of historical students. A fourth colume is now supplied, which carries the nar-nuive forward to 1740, the close of Gov. Belche's administration in the Massachusetts Prov-loc. One more volume is promised, which will bring the history down to the opening of the War of Independence. It is our sincere wish that the life and health of the venerable and accomplished historian, now in his 80th year, may be spared to complete the task he has projected. No one can know much of the history of the United States who has not made himself familis with the history of New England, the hive 1640,—when the tide of emigration was stopped, and more persons went back to England, to enpage in the civil contest between Charles I. and the Long Parliament, than came over.—22,000 English emigrants landed at Boston. They were cheated, resolute, and practical men. Some English writer has said: that England was winnowed for good seed with which to plant the instion. Witch-books were as common in England and America, at that time, as grasshoppers in Nebraska. There was no "fame" then for "circumstances to feed." There were no witch-trials, and nobody was under accusation. Why does Dr. Paifrey wite history in this manner? The Goodwin case of witcheraft came on in 1688. Upham charges Cotton Mather with "getting up" this case. Dr. Paifrey does not; but he omits to state a very important fact, that Mr. Mather had nothing to do with the case till it had been the town's talk for three months; and when, with three other ministers, he was invited when, with three other ministers, he was invited by the father to meet and pray for the afflicted i children, he was so much a stranger to the father that they had to be introduced. 4 Dr. Paltrey brings in Mr. Mather's name at an earlier stage, and antiplying, working out their own religious and governmental problems, and resisting the encroschments of the English Crown upon their chartered rights. When the War of the Revolution came upon them, they were the most acute and skilled diplomatists in the world. During the War of Independence, they made the acquaintance of the other Colonies, and since that time discussion has been one of the invest merked characterism.

Dr. Palfrey has not stu

should have done. He would find here the re-semblance in the phenomena named; and that Mr. Mather's method of treating a witch-case was

Mr. Mather's method of treating a witch-case was not by public prosecution and hanging, as was done in Salem, but by keeping the matter quiet, suppressing the names of the accused, and praying with and for the sufferers. "Prayer," he says in his book, "was the thing that drove the devils from the children, and I am to bear this testimony to the world." Dr. Palfrey quotes from a letter which Mr. Mather wrote to the Judges at Salem, three days before the trials commenced, but does not quote or mention a passage in the

but does not quote or mention a passage in the same letter, in which Mr. Mather protest against their admitting spectral testimony, of the evidence of alleged witches, out of which

all the executions at Salem grew. Judge Sewall's public confession was made in 1697, and not in 1696. Mr. Parris, the minister at Salem

The controversies with regard to witchcraft, and some other controverted topics in New-England history, have been so earnest and the occasion of so much personal feeling, among the historical writers of Massachusetts, that it is probable we shall never have in this generation.

historical writers of Massachusetts, that it is probable we shall never have, in this generation, a strictly accurate and impartial history of New England. Dr. Palfrey's is the best one we have or are likely to have; and let us be thankful for the same. It is ably and conscientiously written, thoroughly honest, and his copious foot-notes and references to authorities are invaluable.

Gen. John Burgoyne will be remembered in the

history of the American Revolution as the defeated officer who resigned the British forces under his command at the battle of Saratoga

His military career in America was brief and ended ingloriously; and this circumstance, added

to the fact that all officers in charge of the En-

glish army were regarded with extreme antipathy

by the oppressed Colonists struggling for their

independence, has made his memory in

this country particularly unenviable. In England, in consequence of the calamity

that closed his services in the national

from which it never recovered. Yet there

to endure obloquy for a misfortune that resulted

more from the mismanagement of those in au-thority over him than from his own inefficiency; and that the Government made him the scapegos to bear what could be put upon of him its own grievous errors in its treatment of the American

Colonies. Gen. Burgoyne possessed much more than average abilities, and acquired distinction

little doubt that the man was compelled unjustly

effort to conquer a rebellious depende reputation of Gen. Burgoyne suffered a blight

his qualities, the native swarm would have died out under such a depletion.

The vitality and force of the New-England character have grown mainly out of universal clucation and severe religious and political training. Much as we respect those old Puritan mints as founders of an Empire, they would not be agreeable people to live with in our day. What is now alled religious freedom was then as unknown as the examboat and the electric telegraph. It was not supposed that two persons holding different religious views could live in the same community and not quarrel. It was such a quarrel in England, and the oppression which they suffered in consequence, which sent them to America. By religious freedom they meant freedom for themselves, and for nobody else, so their stamping ground. They wanted peace, and hence they drove off Episcopalians, Autinomians, Eaptists, and Quakers, who assailed the tailidity of their civil government as well as their ecclesiastical system. They could have had peace in those days on no other terms. Some of the Quakers returned after they had been banished, defied the authorities and their fovernment, and denounced the ministers as "hirelings, Baals, and seed of the serpent." The Quakers of that time were not the mild, tooffensive people we know, but were insane hastics, and would not be tolerated to-day in the streets of Chicago. They were lossy street-ranters, and diegraced public decempt. Some of the women wors gowns of sack-doth, and smeared their faces with grease and tamplack. One went naked through the streets of Salem, "for a sign," as she said; and another washed, in this nucle condition, into the midst of aworshiping assembly at Newbury. They would have saved their lives at put time by leaving the Colony; but they courted martyrdom, and challenged the magistrates to do their worst. Itay Dyer was sent out of the Colony twice, and, sturning, challenged them to hang her. Standing the most days on the gallows, with the rope around her washed. duracter have grown mainly out of universal ducation and severe religious and political

and challenged the magistrates to do their worst. May Dyer was sent out of the Colony twice, and, sturning, challenged them to hang her. Standing upon the gallows, with the rope around her sect, she was told she could go if she would have return to Massachusetts. Her son was resent, and begged her to return home with him to Rhode Island. She departed and saved her life; but she soon returned more pestilent has ever, and the magistrates had the courage to show the disturbers of their peace that they had a Government, and knew how to administer had been they hung her., Mr. Palfrey feels it toossary to apologize for this and some other acts of the Colonial authorities which, in our day, seem harsh and cruel. Such apologies are needless. The Colonist themselves would have scorned such accuses as the historian offers in their behalf. These acts were characteristic of the age, the people, and the occasion. They need only be saied, and they carry their own lesson with them. "Paint me as I am," was the command of the great English Puritan: and he was a representative of the New England Puritans. These acts, though blameworthy in our eyes, were done under an impelling sense of duty, and a obsidience to the law of self-preservation. The fourth volume, which will be new to our madera, opens upon a gloomy period in the history of the Massachusetts Colony. Its cherished haders, opens upon a gloomy period in the his bry of the Massachusetts Colony. Its cherished Carter of 1628 from the British Crown, under Conter of 1628 from the British Crown, under which it had managed its own affairs, and chosen is own Governors and Magnetrates for more than fifty years, had been wated or repealed by wit of quo-warranto entered against it in the taghish Courts; and for five years the Colony and suffered under the arbitrary rule of Dudley and Andros, who were appointed by the British Count. The Revolution of 1688 had occurred in Lagland. James I. and the Stuart dynasty had been dethroned, and William of Orange, with lary, had come to the Throne. The Colony was waging war with the Indians, was oppressed with debt, and was carrying on its Government without a Charter. Ill was uncertainty as to the future. The new Carter, which arrived in May, 1692, was the occasion of much discontent. The King would be the country of the Governor and Secretary. It has the grant of the Governor and Secretary. It this time, also, the witchcraft terror burst the the Colony. When the new Governor, Sir of fashion. Although this distinction may not have entitled him to the notice of the biographer, his conspicuous connection with the notable events of his time invest him personally

notable events of his time invest him personally with interest, and make it well worth while to trace his history, for the sake of the light it throws upon the society and politics of the reign of George III.

The stain of illegitimate birth has rested on the fame of John Burgoyne,—a scandal, to which Walpole lent the weight of his influence, declaring him to be the natural son of Lord Bingley. Mr. Fonblanque labors to remove this reproach from Burgoyne; but there seems to exist no positive knowledge of the chief circumstances of his origin. It is not stated where he was born, but the when occurred in the year 1722. "His father," says Mr. Fonblanque, "was the second sou of the third Baronet of the name, and his mother the daughter and heiress of a wealthy London merchant named Burnstone." He was educated at Westminster, and entered the army at an early age. He had scarcely attained his majority when he eloped with Lady Charlotte Stanley, a daughter of the Earl of Dorby. The match, which, in point of rank and fortune, was a most unequal one, proved exceptionally happy.

For a time, however, the Foung couple found

Stanley, a daughter of the Earl of Derby. The match, which, in point of rank and fortune, was a most unequal one, proved exceptionally happy.

For a time, however, the young couple found the problem, how to live upon a narrow income, a hard one to decipher; and, four years after their marriage, Burgoyne having resigned his position in the army, they retired to France, that haven of refuge for impecunious Englishmen. Seven years of obscurity were passed in this country, at the close of which Burgoyne was restored to the army. After a short campaign on the French coast, he returned to England, and was promoted to the cummand of a corps of dragoons, which was commonly called "Burgoyne's Light Horse." In this position he displayed excellent qualities as a commander, being active, ditigent, and sagacious in discipline, and rapidly bringing his force to a high state of efficiency. His chief renown in warfare was gained in the campaign of 1762 in Portugal, during which, by a bold and dashing feat, he surprised and captured Alcantara.

Early in 1763, Burgoyne assumed his seat in the House of Commons, and for the ensuing twelve years took an energetic part in the duties of a Senator. In 1768 he was appointed to the government of Fort William, an honorable and licerative post; and, his wife succeeding about the same time to a handsome fortune, he was enabled to indulge the habits of a member of the gay and fashinable society of London. He was a favorite at Court; and, "with a handsome person, a manner the charm of which neither man nor woman could, it was said, easily resist, a gouial, kindly nature, which drew all hearts toward him, a ready wit, a cultivated mind, and the prestige derived from his reputation as a soldier, a speaker, and a poet,—many a man more highly favored by fortune might have envised Burgoyne his position."

At the general election in 1768, he was returned to a seat in Parliament by the Corporation of Preston, and, until his death, he continued the representative of the borough. His speeches in the

year, which terminated with his surrender at Saratoga, are familiar to every reader. He returned to England in 1778, to find himself held solely responsible for the failure of his expedition. He was refused the privilege of establishing the exact degree of his culpability through the process of a court-martial; was denied an audience of the King; and the attempt was made, but unsuccessfully, to take from him his seat in the House of Commona, in order to deprive him of the opportunity of appealing from that place for the just judgment of his countrymen.

men.

This conduct of the Ministry so outraged the feelings of Burgoyne that he voluntarily resigned all his appointments, save that of Lieutenant General in the army, and went over to the ranks of the Opposition. On the change of the Administration in 1780, many of his political friends went into power, and he was appointed a Member of the Privy Council and Commander of the Forese in Ireland,—a post of dignity and considerable emolument. He resigned the latter position in 1784, finding it impossible to—retain both it and his seaf in Parliament. Thenceforth his activity in political affairs was confined mainly to matters connected with India and with the army. When, in 1787, Warren Hastings was impeached for malpractices while Governor-General of India, Burgoyne was chosen one of the managers of the prosecution. He did not live to see the conclusion of the trial,—his death, from the gout, occurring in the summer of 1792.

Burgoyne buried his wife in 1776, and he did not contract a second marriage. His natural son, the late Field-Marshal Sir John For Burgoyne bare in 1730, the addest of This conduct of the Ministry so outraged the

Burgoyne buried his wife in 1776, and he did not contract a second marriage. His natural son, the late Field-Marshal Sir John Fox Burgoyne, Bark, was born in 1780, the eldest of four children, whose mother was Miss Susan Caulfield. An announcement of the death of Burgoyne in the Gentleman's Magazine for August contained the following statements: "The regret of his death will be extended and lasting. He has died much richer in esteem than in money; in the saving or securing of that he had no talent. Of all the gay, the witty, and the fashionable, who eagerly sought his achad no talent. Of all the gay, the witty, and the fashionable, who easerly sought his ac-quaintance, and whose minds were impressed by the elegance of his conversation and the variety of his talents, very few were present to drop the tear over departed genius. One coach only at-tended, with four gentlemen; a lady was like-wise present, whose convulsive agitation showed her to have that within which passeth slow." wise present, whose convulsive agitation showed her to have that within which passeth slow." Burgoyne was buried in the north cloister of Westminster; but the spot, being unmarked by a name, cannot be identified.

a name, cannot be identified.

The claim of Burgoyne to the title of dramatist rests principally upon the comedy of "The Hoiress," which was written in 1785, and performed at Drury Lane the ensuing year. It was highly successful in London, was translated into four languages, and was produced upon the French and German stage. Several minor comedies and operatio pieces written by Burgoyne enjoyed a temporary popularity. goyne enjoyed a temporary popularity.

RELIGIOUS DISCOURSES AND BIBLICAL STORIES.
BELIEF OF THE UNBELIEVERS; AND OTHER DISCOURSES. BY OCTAVIUS BROOKS FROTHINGHAM. 16mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. Price, \$1. Tronies of THE PATRIABREMS. By O. B. PROTUNG-HAM, Author of "Stories from the Lips of the Teacher, Betold by a Discripe," 12mo., pp. 232. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Sewall's public confession was made in 1997, and not in 1696. Mr. Parris, the minister at Salem Village, was not "driven from his place by the irreconcilable indignation of his parishioners." He remained with them for five years after the execution, and as long as he wished to. He always had a majority in the church and society that sustained his course. The immediate cause of his leaving was a quarrel about his wood-and the fee of the parsonage. Speaking of the Judges, Dr. Palfrey says: "Saltonstall was disgusted with the proceedings from the outset, and refused to sit." This statement needs historical confirmation. There is a letter in Judge Sewall's Diary (which has never been printed), under the date of March 3, 1692-3, from which it might be inferred that another and a less creditable reason, connected with his personal habits, prevented his sitting at the witch-trials. At the reorganization of the Court, in December, 1692, Salstonstall was not re-elected. The pulpit discourses of Mr. Frothingham contain a good deal of substance for the thoughtful reader. Their teachings are calculated to make one wiser, and better, and happier in the life of this world, and therefore fitter for the life that follows after. The subjects of the essays in the first of the above-named volumes are such as Clogs and Opportunities, The Despotism of Faith, Interests Material and Spiritual, and Thoughts About God. The opening discourse is an exposition from their writings of the genuine religious faith of many of the noted skeptics who have been hitherto reviled as infidels.
"The great ekeptic must be a great believer," "The great skeptic must be a great believer,"
is the motto of Mr. Frothingham. "Faith is
large in proportion as it dares to put things to
the proof. Fear and laziness can accept balief;
only trust and courage will question them."

"The Stories of the Patriarchs" are reheared
in simple and winning language, in the hope of
gaining the attention of young readers, to whom
the Biblical narrative often fails to be clear or

MRS. WHITNEY'S LAST NOVEL.
SIGHTS AND INSIGHTS, PATIENCE STRONG'S STORY
OVER THE WAY, By Mrs. A. D. T. WHITNEY, Author
of "The Other Girls," "We Girls," etc., etc. Two
Volumes, 12mo. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co.
Price, \$3.

SIR JOHN BURGOYNE.

POLITICAL AND MILITARY EPISODES IN THE LATTER HALV OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY: DERIVED FROM THE LIFE AND CORRESPONDENCE OF THE RIGHT HON. JOHN BURGOYNE, GENERAL, STATESMAN, DRAMATHER. BY EDWARD BARRINGTON DE FONBLANQUE, Author of "The Administration of the British Army," etc., etc. With Portrait, Illustrations, and Maps. 8vo., pp. 500. London: Macmillan & Co. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co. Price, \$5. One part romance, one part notes of travel, and one part moral philosophy, form the com-pound presented in these volumes. Artistically put together, this combination may be made agreeable. There are notable and delightful stances of a union of fiction with ethics, with nistory, with art, with various grave and sage topics, -the contrast between the amusing character of the one and the serious character of the other heightening the effect of both. But the attempt to float weighty and searching discussions on the current of an imaginary story is The invention must be very powerful to carry the burden, and ten to one it sinks under the imposition. In the present case the venture cannot be reckened among the happy chances. The story drags under a too heavy load of moral reflections and wayside de-

load of moral reflections and wayside descriptions, and the reader is irritated with its
tedious and impeded progress.

Mrs. Whitney is the author of several uncommonly entertaining and wholesome novels.

They have made her an especial favorite, and
caused each new book of hers to be looked for
with pleasant anticipations. But her last two or
three works have shown a lamentable deternration in style, which, if it remains unimproved,
must cost the author has popularity. A touch as a soldier, a statesman, a dramatist, and a man of qui

responding to original turns of thought, was a charm in Mrs. Whitney's earlier writings; but, by undue exaggeration, it has become, in her later books, a glaring defect. It is omnipresent, reducing to a tiresome monotony'the entire texture of her compositions. In the mouth of a single character, or in the utterances of the writer herself, this odd mode of putting things is piquant, and spices the whole narrative; but, when the entire group of personages engaged in a story talk in the same eccentric strain, it grows as offensive as it is unnatural.

Mrs. Whitney is adjusting of the New Jerusalem Church, and, in her entususmen for the doctrines of Swedenborg, she creates every possible opportunity for expounding them. Quite one-third, if not one-half, of the present book is given up to an elucudation of the ideas of the Swedish philosopher, especially of the doctrine of correspondences. Something of this may be interesting to those who are not, like Mrs. Whitney, believers in the New Dispensation; but there is altogether too much of it, in "Sights and Insights," for the average reader. It gives the work more of the character of a treatise on theology than of a novel or a book of travel, and limits its value mainly to the class who have some faith in the divine mission of Swedenborg.

PRENTICE'S POEMS.
THE POEMS OF GEORGE D. PRENTICE. Edited, with a Biographical Sketch, by JOHN JAMES PIATT, 12mo., pp. 216. Cincinnst: Robert Clark & Co.
The works of the journalist soldom survive him. Their influence may have been immense upon their age; but they were renewed every morning, to perish with the evening, and pass into the forgetfulness that awaits all ephemeral things which have accomplished their ends and completed their usefulness. The names of the foremost men who have made the newspaperpress the instrument of their power may be remembered beyond their own generation; but gradually they must fade, or be embalmed chiefly in tradition, like the names of the actor and the orator, whose triumphs are for the hour, and whose laurels rest upon living brows, instead of crowning with posthumous fame their hallowed

graves.
For nearly forty years George D. Prentice was one of the most active and prominent men in our country. At the head of the Louisville our country. At the head of the Louisville Journal, which paper he founded in the fall of 1830, he exorted a sway over public affairs, from his seat in the Southwest, only inferior to that which Horace Greeley wielded from the throne of the Tribune, in the North and the East. His reputation was national; and the witty, and pungent, and potent paragraphs he tossed from the point of his pen from day to day, the whole year round, were read, and repeated, and eopied from one end of the land to the other. They even crossed the Atlantic, and were frequently inserted in the journals of England and France. A volume of these bright and terse passages, culled from the columns of the Journal, which for so long overdrowed with them, was published in 1859 by the author, under the title of "Prenticeana." But, like most other editorial work, their flavor grew stale with age. They were made to be taken fresh at the moment of their production, and it was almost a wrong to expose them to the effects of time, which must rob them of their finest qualities.

A man possessing the versatile talent and the emotional nature of hir. Prentice would naturally be tempted to essay poetry. He not only practiced the art himself, but he encouraged the habit in others, and the Journal was for years a favorite medium through which writers who loved to cloths their thoughts in verse communicated them to the public. Mr. Prentice declined to publish his poems during his life, but an appreciative friend has now gathered them together, and, prefacing them with a biographical sketch, placed them in a permanent form. Among the most pleasing pieces in the collection we may note the two entitled "Come to Me in Dreams," and "To an Absent Wife." Journal, which paper he founded in the fall of

LORD SHELBURNE.

LIFE OF WILLIAM, EARL OF SHELBURNE, AFTER-WARDS FIRST MARQUES OF LANADOWNE: WITH EX-TRACTS FROM HIS PAPERS AND CORRESPONDENCE. By LOTE EDMOND FITZMAURICE. Volume II. 1766 -1776. 8vo., pp. 377. London: Macmillan & Co. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co. Price, \$4. This volume carries the life of Lord Shel-burne forward only ten ware, yet those years burne forward only ten years, yet those years were marked by important events. At the beginning of the decade, Chatham formed his sec-ond Administration, and appointed Lord Shelburne one of the Secretaries of State, although the latter was at the time but 29 years of age. The first chapter in the volume reviews the history of Shelburne's management in his trying tory of Shelburne's management in his trying position, where he was left, during the mysterious illness of Chatham, occurring in 1766, to represent a leader with whom he was denied all personal intercourse. The remaining chapters in the book portray the condition of Ireland in 1767-763, the connection of Shelburne and the Bedford Whigs, the course of the United Opposition and of the Divided Opposition, and the incidents preceding the struggle of England with her American Colonies. Some few passages in the private life of Lord Shelburne find their way into the narrative, which is otherwise wholly ta-

THE SICK-ROOM.
SUGGESTIONS FOR THE SICK-ROOM. Compiled by an American Woman. 16mo., pp. 72. New York: Anson D. F. Randolph & Co. Price, 60 cents. It should be regarded as an essential part of the education of every woman to learn the gentle art of ministering in the sick-room. It is one of the especial privileges of her birthright to heal the wounds and the bruises, and soothe the maladies, that afflict humanity. She should apprecrate the duties and the responsibilities entailed cate the duties and the responsibilities entailed by this high prerogative, and not fail to fit her-self for a ready and efficient performance of them whonever chance may impose them upon her. Her own instincts will point the way to may delicate and helpful services for the sick; and yet, for the proper care of invalida, there is need of much aspacions instruction. The little manual before us will, in the absence of direct contributions are producted to the proper services of the services are producted to the services of the services o raining, supply a multitude of invaluable hint t has been nicely compiled, and, in its compa pages, tells what the attendant ought not to do as well as what she ought to do, in the sick room. A copy of the book should be in every househould, and should be studied by all womer who are not already adepts at nursing. tells what the attendant ought not to do

ESSAYS.

THE UNSERN WORLD; AND OTHER ESSAYS. By JOHN FISKE, M. A., LL. B., Assistant Librarian, and Formerly Locturer on Philosophy, at Harvard University, 12mo., pp. 349. Boston: James B. Osgood & Co.

The papers contained in this volume are main ly reviews of notable works that have come from the press during the last nine years. The first half-goven treat of the tonics most vital in the faith of the Christian, as "The Jesus of His tory;" "The Christ of Dogma;" "Miracles; and "The To-Morrow of Death." The remain and "The To-Morrow of Peath." The Femine der are of a miscellaneous character, bearing among others, the titles: "Spain and the Nette erlands;" "The Famine of 1770 in the Nethel lands;" "Historical Difficulties;" and "Ath-nian and American Life." The papers are the product of a scholarly writer, and demand thoughtful perusal. The first one, which givename to the volume, will seriously task any be entific reader. It is an ingenious ar able argument to show that mind may be in mortal, but that it is impossible for us, with or materialized ideas, to conceive of the condition

Under which it can exist apart from matter.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

FAITH AND MODERN THOUGHT. By RANSOM B. WELCH, D. D., LL D., Professor in Union College. With Introduction by TATLER LEWIS, LL D. 12mo., pp. 772. New York: G. P. Putmam's Sons. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co. Price, \$1.50.

WASHINDTON, BOWDON, AND FRANKLIN, AS PORTRAYED IN OCCASIONAL ADDRESSES. By ROBERT C. WINTHROP. WITH S FEW BIRF PICCOS ON KINDER TO. WITH SON WITH S FEW BIRF PICCOS ON KINDERS TO. LITTLE AND MODERN: A DISERRATION UPON WORSHIP, LEGENDS, AND DIVINITIES IN CENTRAL AND WISTERN ASIA, ECHOPE, AND ELSEWHERE, BEFORE THE CHRISTIAN EAS. SHOWING THEIR RELATIONS TO RELIGIOUS CUSTOMS AS THEY NOW EXIST. By THOMAS INNAN, M. D. (LONGON), Author of "Ancient Faiths Embodied in Ancient Names," etc., etc. 8vo., pp. 478. New York: J. W. BOUIDO & CO. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co. THE SQUINE'S LEGACY: A NOVEL. By MARY CENTLHAY, Author of "Old Myddiston's Money," etc. Paper. New York: Hafper & Brothers. Price, 15 cents.

CASTLE QUATTERMAN. By WILLIAM M. BAKER, Author of "Inside." "The New Timothy," etc. Pa

cents.

CASTLE QUATTERMAN. By WILLIAM M. BAKER, Author of "Inside," "The New Timothy," etc. Paper. New York: Harper & Brothers. Price, 75 cents.

BOILSON CRUSOE'S MONEY. By DAVID A. WELLS.
Paper. New York: Harper & Brothers. Price, 50 cents. Paper. New York: Harper & Broaders. Trice, so cents.

Miss. Jerningham's Journal. 12mo. New York: Scribner, Armstrong & Co. Price, \$1.26.

Miss. Hitchcock's Wedding-Dress. By the Author of "Mrs. Jerningham's Journal." "A Very Young Couple," etc. 12mo., pp. 259. New York: Scribner, Armstrong & Co. Price, \$1.28.

Dainy Brantwell. By Irene Widdlesser ("Ireland Ward")"-12mo., pp. 434. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. Price, \$1.75.

Diana Carry, On. For a Vonan's Sake. By Mrs. Forrersex, Author of "Dolores," etc., etc., 12mo., pp. 440. Philadelphia: J. B. Lappincott & Co. Price, \$1.50. \$1.50.

FORTS, EXPLANATORY AND PRACTICAL, ON THE GENERAL EFISILES OF JAMES, FETER, JOHN, AND JUDK.

BY ALBRIT BARNES, Author of "Notes on the Paalms," etc., etc., Revised Edition, 12mo., pp. 405.

New York: Harper & Brothers. Chicago: Jamen, McClurg & Co. Price, \$1.80. But Gerran Principla. Part L. A First German Course, Containing German, Delecte, and Ex-

"PRINCIPIA LATERA." New York: Harper & Brothers, Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co. Price, \$1.26.

EASTER LILIES: A COLLECTION OF POEMS COMMEMORATING THE EASTER FESTIVAL, 16mo., pp. 48

NAIL-HEADS: OR, HELFS FOR PRIMARY TEACHERS, By GEODGE PARTHIGGE, With an Introduction by J. BENNEY TYLEE, 18-mo., pp. 93. Chicago: Fairbanks & Co. Price, 60 cents.

COMIN' THEO' THE RYE. A NOVEL. Paper. New York: D. Appielon & Co. Price, 75 cents.

LARESIDE LIBRARY, NO. 98. THE NEW MAGDALEN: A NOVEL. By WILKIE COLLINS. Chicago: Donnelley, Loyd & Co. Price, 10 cents.

A NOVEL. By WILKE COLLINS. Chicago: Donnelley, Loyd & Co. Price, 10 cents.

PERIODICALS RECEIVED.

Scribner's Monthly for April (Scribner & Co., New
York). Contents: "Yale College" (Illinstrated), by
Henry A. Beers; "Is There a Subterranean Outlet
to the "Jeper-2-ke Region!" (Illinstrated), by Martin
A. Howell, ".; "Philip Nolams Friends," IV. (Illinstrated), by E. E. Hale; "Dies Irs," a Revised Translation, by John A. Dix; "Foc, Irving, Hawthorne,"
by Goorge Parsons Lathrop; "Parting," by John G.
Saxe; "Beds and Tables, Stools and Candlesticks,"
IV. (Illustrated), by Clarence Cook; "The History of
a Critic" (Illustrated), by "Gamma"; "Shadows,"
by Abbott Foster; "Perky's Gross," by Henry King;
"Al Best," by John Boyle O'Reilly; "Gabriel Couroy," VI., by Bret Harte; "Revolutionary Lettera,"
IV., by John Vance Cheney; "The Mysterious
Island "Geoncluded), by Jules Verne; "Springs," by
John Burroughs; "Culture without War; "The Astor Family in New York," by An Old New-Yorker;
"The Legend of the Statue," by Anna C. Brackett;
"Topics of the Time;" "The Old Cabinet;" "The Morid's Work; "Brica-Brac" (Illustrated),
Galaxy for Avaril (Sheidon & Co., New York), Contents: "Is Nature Inconsistent?" by Prof. Burt G.
Wilder, M. D.; "War Memolirs: From West Point
to the Battlefield," by Gen. Q. A. Custer; "Love
Confirmed by Rasson: A Sonnet," by John G. Saxe;
"Madeap Violet," Chapters IX., X., XI., and XII.,
by William Black; "Provencel Song," by Thomas
Weniworth Higginson; "Pate's Choice," by C. B.
Lewis; "In the Shadow," by Jacob A. Hookstra;
"The Inconvenience of Being Named Smift," by
Col. Nicholas Smift; "Bosten Daic," "The Howells;
"Homes of the American Aborigines;" "To My
Daughter," from Victor Hugo; "American Fronunciation of Engish," by Bischard Grant White; "Mr.
Beaman's Mistake: An Old-Pashioned Story," by
Emma R. Cobb; "Sovenins of a Man of Letters,"
"Becaman's Mistake: An Old-Pashioned Story," by
Emma R. Cobb; "Sovenins of a Man of Letters
Buildings of America: XVL.—The Bibliopy House,
on Staten Isla Seribner's Monthly for April (S.

Dame of Prine; "" The Sterilla Years; "New Publications," for April (Scribner & Co., New York), Among the contributors to this number are Noah Brooks, Rebocos Harding Davis, "H. H.," Charles L. Brace, and Frank R. Stockton. There are between thirty and forty illustrations. The number for May will contain the first part of a serial story translated by T. Bailey Aldrich. National Teucher's Monthly for April (A. S. Barnes & Co., New York and Chicago).

Locke's National Magazine for April (J. P. Jones, Toledo, O.). Oo., New York and Chango, Lock's Astional Magazine for April (J. P. Jones, Toledo, O.).

**Morecan Law Register for April (D. B. Canfield & Co., Philadelphia).

**American Monthly for March (August Brentano, New York).

**American Bookseller for March 15 (American News Company, New York).

LITERARY NOTES.
"Buddicombe Hall" is a forthcoming new book by Burnand, the author of "Happy Thoughts." A volume entitled "Shakspease, the Man and the Book," by Dr. C. M. Ingleby, is announced

John Forster was to have been Thomas Carlyle's biographer, and, it is said, had been fur-Frederick Moy Thomas will make the authorized English translation of Guizot's post humous "Popular History of England."

Roberts Brothers will publish in this country the English edition, limited, of Lord Houghton's

Dore's illustrations to Coleridge's "Ancient Mariner," which are awakening much interest in England, will be reproduced in heliotype by James R. Osgood & Co. in a volume uniform with the Toschi and like works. Two translations of Pindar into English vers

have appeared in London recently, one of them.—Olympian and Pythian odes alone, by the Rev. F. D. Morice; the other of nearly all Pin-dar's odes and fragments, by Thomas Baring, a member of Parliament.

Under a recent decree of the Mikado, all jour-nahets in Japan have something like the frank-ing privilege, being permitted to send any sort of communication they please from one place to another in the Empire, free.

The author of "Alice in Wonderland" and "Through the Looking-Glass" is about to pub-lish a story in verse which will contain tidings of the jubjub bird, the bandersnatch, and the history of the Jabberwock antecedent to that frabjons day when the vorpal blade went snick-

arsnack.

Most of the publishers propose Centennial guide-books, the peculiarity of which is that they are generally either the "official guide," or "the only guide to be sold on the grounds." H. O. Houghton & Co. are to print a series of five guides to the Eastern cities in several languages. They will cover Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Washington, and Baltimore.

Philadelphia, Washington, and Baltimore.

Two important books on Hebraic literature are soon to be published in London,—a translation by Russell Martinead, of the British Museum, of Prof. Goldzher's (of Buda-Pesth) great work, "Mythology Among the Hebraws: Its Historical Development, Besearches Bearing on the Science of Mythology and the History of Religion;" and "Notes on the Earlier Hebraw Scriptares," by Sir G. B. Airy, Astronomer-Royal.

Royal.

The Allantic for May will contain a sketch of sojourn in Rome, by T. B. Aldrich; a study of the life and writings of Buddh, by Prof. Adler. of Cornell; the conclusion of Mr. Howells' story. "Private Theatricals;" Mrs. Kemble's "Gossip;" an account of "The Khediwe and His Court," by Charles Hale; and other papers. His Court," by Charles Hale; and other papers.

The work on "Norse Mythology," by Prof. Anderson, of the University of Wisconsin, has been so considerable a success that he has been encouraged to continue the cultivation of this field. He is preparing three new books,—a collection of "Viking Tales of the North from the Icelandic Saga," a translation of the Elder Edda, and a third on the Younger Edda. These will be published by S. C. Griggs & Co., Chicago, who also announce a translation, by the wife of Ole Bull, of "The Pilot and His Wife," one of the love-stories of Jonas Lie, the leading Norwegian novelist.

Norwegian novelist.

In the current Academy, Thomas Hughes reviews (in the main favorably) Doyle's School History of America, suggesting that "Mr. Doyle has done very scant justice to our cousins in his curt notice of their literature. While admitting that Prescott and Motley rank with the first European historians, he holds that, injother branches of literature, America has produced that the chiterature and produced the control of the c branches of literature, America has produced 'little that is either valuable or distinctive;' on reading which judgment the names of Story and his brother-juriets, of Emerson, Lowell, Holmes, Hawthorne, Longfellow; and others, will at once occur to most of us, though their omission is scarcely so startling as that of Prof. Agassiz and all the men of science."

on Liberty," by Count de Gasparin; "A Journey in Upper Egypt," by Charles Blanc, the eminent arteritie; another volume of the fatiguing memoirs of Odnilon Barrot, bringing matters down to the count c'etac; and new editions of the poems of De Musset and Theophile Gantier. The first volume of the Memoirs of Philarets Chasles, the noted critic, is also announced for publication. Jules Verne has begun a new story entitled "Mitchel Stragoff" in his magazine; and Turgenieff will soon publish a new romance in the columns of Le Temps.

The World was a very readable publication,—its papers being of a lively character, and reflecting the spirit of the times. A suggestive comment upon its quality is conveyed in the statement that "In us columns there was but little attention paid to either religion or morality."

Of the same stamp was a rival weekly, the Comnoisseur, which was established by George Colman and Bonnel Thoroton, Jan. 31, 1754.

These two writers were both men of wit and composed in so similar a vein that they were able to produce of joint articles of a perfectly

FAMILIAR TALK.

BRITISH PERIODICAL ESSAYS. BRITISH PERIODICAL ESSAYS.

The periodical essays which formed a peculiar and popular feature of the literature of England during the first half of the last century are generally regarded as beginning with the Tatler and Spectator; but to Defoe really belongs the honor of originating this unique and influential form of publication. In 1704, Defoe established the Review, a literary and political journal, which he Review, a literary and political journal, which he continued for nine years, issuing a number every Tueeday, Thursday, and Saturday. All subjects of current political, popular, and social interest were treated by the author, who simed at imwere treated by the author, who almed at im-proving the morals and the manners of the age, and lashed without mercy the vices that were exposed in the Church, the State, and the home. Incessantly as Defoe employed his pen, he bever wrote for the mere sake of writing, or unless when he really had something to state which he conceived it important that the public should anow." But his honesty and nobility of purpose did not exempt him from the panis ent which reformers are apt to call down on heir heads, and for two years, during which the publication of the Review was not intermitted, he lay in Newgate Prison on account of a screed he had projected against the High-Church party, which was voted a libel by the House of Com

The Review enjoyed a great popularity, and its light, pleasant papers on miscellaneous topics probably suggested to Steele the scheme of a journal that should be composed exclusively of these. Steele occupied the office of Gazetteer, position that gave him early intelligence of oreign news. With this advantage, he resolved to unite the two departments of literature and news in a periodical that should appear, as did

to unite the two departments of literature and news in a periodical that should appear, as did the Review, on the post-days. Accordingly, on the 12th of April, 1709, he issued the first number of the Taller. It was a small sheet, but it had at its head a man of fertile resources, of enterprise, and of agreeable talents as a writer. Steele's professed object in planning the publication, was, through its instrumentality, "to expose the false arts of life, to pull off the disguises of cunning, vanity, and affectation, and to recommend a general simplicity in our dress, our discourse, and our benavior;" inshort, to correct the public taste and refine the habits of society. The Taller had been published six weeks, when Addison, at the time in Ireland, became a contributor, and, after the eightjett number, he was regularly associated with Steele in the support of the periodical.

Steele was now in his 59th year, and Addison was in his 38th. The two writers, whose names were destined to go down to posterity in an intimate fellowship, had been friends from childhood. In acknowledging the assistance which Addison gave him in the maintenance of the Taller, Steele confesses: "I fared like a distressed Prince who calls in a powerful neighbor to his aid; I was undone by my auxiliary; when I had once called him in, I could not subsist without dependence on him." The Taller survived until the second week in Jannary, 1711, when a conjunction of circumstances, chief of which was the triumph of the Tories and Steele's loss of the appointment of Gazetteer, caused it to be discontinued. The paper had been afforded at the low price of a penny per number. Of the 270 essays published in the Taller, 188 were written by Steele, 42 by Addison, and 36 by both conjuntty. Of the remaining articles, Swift furnishv Steele, 42 by Addison, and 86 by both con ed the largest number.

jointly. Of the remaining articles, Swift furnished the largest number.

Steele's success with the Tailer stimulated him to a second effort of the same character; and, within two months after the conclusion of his first venture.—that is, in March, 1711,—the initial number of the Spectator appeared. This was published daily until the 6th of December, 1712, when it closed with the 555th number. During the progress of this periodical, Addison contributed rather more essays than Steele, but the two together produced about four-fifths of the online work. The paper enjoyed an unexampled prosperity, and accomplished the great end which it had in view, viz.: the elevation of the tone of literature and of society. The news department, which had constituted an important feature of the Tailer, was banished from the Spectator, and the paper consisted simply of a single essay, which the business-man could dispatch as he drank his morning cup of coffee, and the gay woman of society could discuss with her fashionable acquaintances as they goesiped over their loquacious tes. When the Spectator had reached its 10th number, 3,000 copies were sold daily, while, in the height of its popularity, some numbers had a sale of 20,000 copies. The papers were reprinted in volumes, and this form had an additional sale of 10,000 copies. If he papers were reprinted in volumes, and this form had an additional sale of 10,000 copies. If June, 1714, the Spectator was revived, and eighty numbers issued, which added an eighth volume to the publication. Steele was not among the contributors to this supplement, but twenty-four of the sessys are attributed to Addison. Of the

issued, which added an eighth volume to the publication. Steele was not among the contributors to this supplement, but twenty-four of the essays are attributed to Addison. Of the whole number of the Speciators, 635, Addison wrote 274, and Steele 240.

The 12th of March, 1713, Steele organized a third periodical, entitled the Guardian. It was published daily, and extended to 175 numbers, which were united in two volumes. Addison furnished but one paper for the first volume, but for the second he propared fifty-two. Besides Addison, Steele had for assistants in this enterprise Pops, Berkely, Budgell, and others. Budgell was a relative of Addison, and thirty-seven numbers of the Spectator signed with the letter H are secribed to him. John Hughes, who had also been a frequent contributor to the Spectator, was the author of two papers in the Guardian did not attain the high excellence of the Spectator; but its contents were more diversi-Guardian did not attain the high excellence of the Speciator; but its contents were more diversified, owing to the greater number of its contributors. After the cessation of this last periodical, Steele undertook successively several others, as the Englishman, the Lover, the Reader, the Plebeian, and the Theatre; but all of these were short-lived, and brought him no increase of reputation. The Englishman was commenced in October, 1713, six days after the close of the Guardian, and fifty-seven numbers were issued, at the rate of three a week. Addison wrote nothing for this publication, nor did he for either of the others which Steele subsequently originated.

did he for either of the others which Steele subsequently originated.

In 1718, Ambrose Philips, a poet of some temporary note, began, with the aid of his friends, the issue of a paper bearing the descriptive title of "The Freethinker; or, Essays on Ignorance, Superstition, Bigotry, Enthusiasm, Craft, etc., intermixed with several pieces of wit and humor, designed to rostore the deluded part of mankind to the use of reason and common sense."
The journal created considerable interest for a time, and was continued until the numbers filled three volumes, which ran through several editions. In 1746, another work, attempting to supply the place filled three volumes, which ran through several editions. In 1746, another work, attempting to supply the place of the popular periodicals of the early part of the century, was established. It came out under the name of the Museum, and included among its contributors Horace Walpola, Akenside, and the two Wartons. It had a career similar in length and prosperity to that of the Frethinker; but noither this, nor any other of the reproductions of the periodical essay, repeated the success or secured the lasting fame of the Tailer, Spectator, and Guardian, until Dr. Johnson founded the Rambler.

and Guardian, until Dr. Johnson founded the Rambler.

The first number of this paper appeared March 20, 1750, and until March 14. 1752, it was published twice a week without interruption. Of the 208 numbers that comprised the whole work, Johnson wrote all but five. Samuel Richardson, the author of "Clarissa Harlowe," produced one of these five, and the remaining four were contributed by women. It was in this publication that Dr. Johnson laid the foundation of his celebrity as a writer. The ponderous style of his essays, and their grave and monotonous tone, interfered with their popularity, and, though they commanded the respect of serious minds, they were never favorites with the public. Only about 500 copies of each number found a regular sale; but, when completed and issued in volumes, the work slowly gained in reputation, and ten editions were called for during the author's life-time.

The Rambler was succeeded by the Adventurer, which made its appearance the 7th of November, 1752, and claimed the suffrages of the public until March 9, 1754. The paper was issued semi-weekly by Dr. John Hawksworth, a man of considerable literary ability. He called to his significant, and the considerable literary ability. He called to his significant of the public onto the suffrage of the public notice where the suffrag

scarcely so starting as that of Prof. Agassiz and all the men of science."

A letter from Paris, Feb. 16, to the New York Evening Post, says: Among the new books of the week are "The Women of Louis XV.'s Court," by Armand de Saint-Imbert; a second volume of Laferriere's Memoirs; "The Tower of Percemont," by George Sand; "Epic Russie," by Ramband, being a careful study of the heroic poetry of the Russians; "Critical Studies on Literature," by Edmond Scherer," a volume in every respect worthy of translation; "Thoughts"

issued semi-weekly by Dr. John Hawksworth, a man of considerable literary shility. He called to his sussistance Dr. Johnson, Warton, and the system of there is following curious disposition of its except. The same of the sustained to the leaves of stress overhanging the World, a weekly paper, was started by Edward Moore, who had for his collaborateurs Lord Lyttelton, the Earles of Chesterfield, Bath, and Cork, Horace Walpole, Soame Jenyus, etc., etc. The first number was printed Jan. 4, 1753, and the eggs are washed into the water, where the male frog. finding them, occupies himself.

Intitle attention paid to either religion or morality."

Of the same stamp was a rival weekly, the Connoisseur, which was established by George Colman and Bonnel Thornton, Jan. 31, 1754. These two writers were both men of wit, and composed in so similar a vein that they were able to produce joint articles of a perfectly homogeneous character. It was their habit, indeed, to work together upon the same essay; and we have it upon their word that in the Connoisseur. "Almost every single paper is the joint production of both." Cowper furnished many pleasant essays for this paper, which was continued in 140 numbers to the 30th of September, 1756. The World and Connoisseur having fingle ished their course within a few months of each other, leaving the field clear, Dr. Johnson made a second essay in this inviting arena of literature. April 15, 1758, he sent out the first number of the Idler. The author had modified his style somewhat since the publication of the Rambler. It was less heavy and labored, and consequently more pleasing to the multitude. The Idler appeared once a week, and ran through 103 numbers,—the last being issued April 5, 1760. Thomas Warton, Langdon, and Sir Joshua Reynolds contributed, among them, twelve papers to the Idler, and the remainder were produced by Dr. Johnson. This work is the last which is reckoned in the collections of the British essayists. It "closes what may be called the second age of the English periodical essayists, which commences with the Rambler, and extends over the ten years from 1750 to 1760, the concluding decade of the reign of George II." Attempts were occasionally made by aspiring writers to introduce anew what had proved a popular mode of writing, but none of them attained the result desired. The essay was made a feature in the Toom and Country Magazine and other monthly periodicals; but it was never again published separately in England with any degree of success. In Sectiand two series of periodical essays, entitled respectively the Mirror and the Lounger, were, at a 5, 1773, and the last May 27, 1780. The essays published weekly were written with much delicacy and vivacity of spirit. After an interval of a few years, the Lounger was organized, with Mackenzie for its principal contributor. The career of this paper extended from Feb. 5, 1785, to Jan. 6, 1787. With these two publications began and ended the existence of the periodical essay in Scotland.

SPARKS OF SCIENCE.

ASIATIC CHOLERA.
At a late meeting of the London Meteorolog ical Society, Col. J. Puckle read a paper or "Meteorology in India in Belation to Cholera," in which attention was called to certain facts noted in connection with several severe outbreaks of cholers in the Mysore country dur sions there have prevailed similar abnormal me teorological conditions. Failure of the usual rainfail in the wet season, and an unnaturally seen observed, been concurrent with the attacks in Mysore and Southern India. The recent out breaks of the disease in Bangalore and Madras have accorded with the general rule, and been coincident with protracted drought and abnormal heat. But, notwithstanding the study that has been expended upon the subject, the clew to the mysterious origin of the disease is not yet discovered. An active agent in generating the malady is the fifth that is allowed to fester above malady is the fifth that is allowed to fester above ground. Except in a few of the largest cities in ladia, there nowhere exists a proper system of sewerage, while the drainage is incomplete even in those towns where some provision has been made for sanitary regulations. The sewage which accumulates in the streets and in alligate places not only poisons the atmosphere, but is hable to find its way during rainfails into the open cisterns and wells which supply the people with water. The obscurity which surrounds the origin of Asiatic cholers also baffles inquiry into its treatment. Remedies that at one time appear effectual, at another signally fail. Even during the same attack, the remedy that has cured one case will be valuelese in its application to another, although other circumstances in the two instances appear to be identical. Col. Puchle gave, in the course of his paper, a history of several attacks of cholers that came under his personal knowledge, which were arrested by change of sir and curroundings. He also recounted instances where ordinary sanitary practice had prevented a possible outbreak.

MOVEMENTS OF BLOOD-VESSELS.

Dr. Mosso, of Turin, has devised a delicate apparatus for measuring the movements of the blood-vessels in man. Its operation is briefly described in Nature, from which we copy the account. It "consists in inclosing a part of the body—the fore-arm, e. g.—in a glass cylinder with a caoutchouc ring, filling the cylinder with as the air expands or contracts. An opening in chouc tubing with a glass tube opening downwards into a test-tube suspended from a double pulley with counterpoise, to which the recording lever is attached, in a vessel containing a mixture of alcohol and water. When the vessels of the arm dilate, water passes from the cylinder into the test-tube, which is thereby immersed further, so that the counterpoise rises; in the opposite case, water flows back from the test-tube into the cylinder, the test-tube rises, and the counterpoise descends." Dr. Mosso employs the plethysmograph, as the apparatus is called, among other ends, in studying the effect of thought and emotion upon the circulation. The instrument reveals the slightest emotions by the changes they produce in the blood-vessels. Thus the entrance into the room, during the experiment, of a person in whom the subject is interested, diminishes the volume of the fore-arm 4 to 13 centimetres. "The work of the brain during the solution of an arithmetical or other problem, or the reading of a passage difficult to understand, is always accompanied by contraction of the vessels proportional to the effort of thought." chouc tubing with a glass tube opening down-

NEW SPECIES OF DEER.

A living example of a new species of dees
(Lophotragus Michianus), discovered in the
mountains new Ningpo, China, has been lately mountains neer Ningpo, China, has been lately received at the Zoological Gardens, London. It bears a resemblance to the Water Deer (Hydropotes) of Shanghai, which is of small size, destitute of horns, and with long canine teeth present only in the males. Both animals were first described by Mr. B. Swinhoe,—the lastnamed in 1870, and the recent species in 1874. In his account of the Lophotragus, Mr. Swinhoe writes: "It is a dark iron-gray or pepper-and-salt color, like some Scotch terriers, with white tips to its ears, square-built (that is, straight back and polisted hip), with yery pointed tail. On its forebead is a thick black, mane, like the bristles of a boar.

It has the lachrymal sinus, but not so large as the muntipa." In the specimen at the Zoological Gardens, there is a pair of hair-covered unberosities on the frontal regions, at the postero-lateral angles of the hairy bead-tuft; but, as in the Giraffe, these have no horns upon them.

THE CHANNEL TUNNEL.

The death of the French engineer, M. Thoms de Gamond, is recorded in Nature. It is to the invention of this skillful savant that the scheme adopted by the Commissioners for the construc-tion of the Channel Tunnel owes its origin. Th plan was many times remodeled by its author ere it assumed its final form; and it was brought ere it assumed its final form; and it was brought before several International Exhibitions and Commissions, and supported by numerous pamphlets, documents, and books, before it found the favor of those who had it in their power to assist in its prosecution. Previous to his death, M. de Gamoud had the satisfaction of seeing all obstacles in the way of the extension of his enterprise removed. On the very day of his decease, the Commissioners took the final steps for the completion of the work. M. de Gamond was born in 1798, in Paris, and was educated in the Notherlands, where he devoted much of his study to hydrography.

FROG-EGGS.
According to Prof. Peters, a species of treefrog (Polypedates) found in Tropical Africa makes the following curious disposition of its The Sunday-School Lesson for To-Morrow.

Review of the Character of David-Joab's Conduct Justified.

Why the Bible Should Be Read in the Schools.

Three Eminent English Divines.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON.

THE CHARACTER OF ABSALOM, JOAR, AND DAVID We wish to review the studies of the last hree months, so far as they relate to Absalom, Joab, and David. Absalom was the son of David by his wife, Mascab. He killed Amnon, then fled to his grandfather's at Goeben, and with him resided three years. On his relonger, but was at last reconciled to him. on had been free to go about the city but a short time, when his pent-up feetings towards his royal father began to show themelves in a mild way at first-but soon he did not hesitate to hint that the old King had treated him very cruelly; that in killing Amnon he did no

more that what he was fully justified in doing. as his grandfather, Talmai, had often said; that as his grandfather, Taimai, had often said; that the King was deeply engrossed in family affairs, and reglected his official duties; and that it was very plain that he did not intend that he, his eldest surviving son, should be his successor on the throne of Israel, but that Solomon should supersede him. From this time the son of Maccah was determined to secure his legal rights. He, therefore, resolved to court popularity in various ways, and succeeded in obtaining the good will and even the love of very larity in various ways, and succeeded in obtaining the good will and even the love of very many influential men. He then formed a conspiracy for the purpose of onsting his father from the throne, and placing the crown upon his own head. In due time, when his friends announced that the hearts of the people were for Absalom, he caused it to be proclaimed "that Absalom was King, and held his Court at Hebron." He drove David and his friends from Jerusslem to Mahanaim. He then wished to Jerusalem to Mahanaim. He then wished to make a sudden attack upon his father and men whilst they were weak and unable to resist him. whilst they were weak and unable to resist him. But Hushai, the confidential and trustworthy coupselor of David, then at the Court of Absalom, advised the young King not to take so disastrous a course, but to postpone the onset until be could collect a military force sufficiently large to destroy David and his men at one blow. This advice Absalom was induced to follow. In a short time he was anointed third King of Israel.

He then led his forces across the Jordan, and prepared to attack his father, who had had time enough to collect and drill a large army that at once marched for the woods of Ephraim in Gilead and totally defeated the rebels. David charged his officers and men as they left Mahanaim, to "treat tenderly the young man at Salom for my sake." Runners towards night returned to the city walls and cried out, "All is well." The anxious King inquired for his son. Cushi said, "The enemies of my Lord, the King, and all that would hurt thee, be as that young man is." The King understood, as that young man is." The King understood, then, that his son was dead. He retired to his

then, that his son was dead. He retired to his chamber and wept bitterly. Cushi's reply was very expressive. It meant that your son, Absalom, has been your enemy, and he, with your other enemies, have been slain.

Now, we wish to inquire what were the causes of David's excessive grief? David was a man of very strong emotions. His command of expressive language was wonderful. Those who grieve deeply at first are soon relieved. Teafs wash away sorrows, or greatly lessen them. We had many yoars ago a dear triend, who lost by death two beautiful daughters in one week. He death two beautiful daughters in one week. He ahed not a tear, but with trembling tongue said, "Not my will, O God, but Thine be done." said, "Not my will, O God, but Thine be done." The grief was so deep and the submission so complete, that five years passed away before tears could flow. Deep grief rarely shows itself by tears. It dries up those fountains that flow so freely in ordinary sorrows. Impulsive grief soon expends itself. David had been an enormous sinner. Was be conscious that he himself was the cause of his son's reckless and wicked course of int? What did David do that could have any bearing upon the character of the son? What was David's character after he became rich? The character of a tree is known by his found and not by his sayings. Now, what did David do? He disregarded every one of God's written laws. He was seemingly

David, so far as we know, did not hear of the manner of his son's death. Certainly Cushi would not have told him that Joab thrust three darts through his heart, and then allowed ten young men to torment and kill him. David had many elements of sorrow, but the cruelty practiced upon his son was not one of them. Was it absalom in whom the father could not see one

mothers. Before leaving David, we ought to say that he deeply repented of all his sins and was at lest received on deep pentience by his

David's conduct shows how very bad a man may be and still be forgiven by Him who not only forgives our sins but cleaness us from all only forgives our sins but cleanses as from all unrighteousness, and that it is never too late to repent and lead a better life, for whilst the light holds out to burn the vilest sinner may return. Life is the time to serve the Lord. Death-bed repentance does not amount to much. What Absalom thought about the future life we do not know. But he must have realized what a miserable creature he was when more forscope. miserable creature he was when men forsook him, and even his mule was ashamed of his company. We do not wish to hint that we may

company. We do not wish to hint that we may sin and then charge the sin to our ancestors. We have no right to charge even the Devil with our own faults and sins. He has enough of his own. We must at last assume the responsibility of our own evil sayings and evil doings.

Was Joab right in disregarding the expressed desire of the King, "Treat tenderly the young man, Absalom, for my sake"? David not say for humanity's sake, or for righteousness' sake, or for our country's sake. David seemed to prefer his own personal happiness to that of a million of people. Shall the life of a consummate rascal be an equivalent for the suffarings

prefer his own personal happiness to that of a million of people. Shall the life of a consummate rascal be an equivalent for the sufferings of thousands? Shall he who stole the hearts of a large people and cajoled the young men be allowed to live, while 20,000 men are left dead upon the battle-field? Joab was right. He had a proper regard to the peace and welfare of David's Kingdom.

David had the young man returned, would have given him not what his crimes demanded, but an affectionate welcome home. He would not have sent Absalom to the Peniteutiary of Israel—a place so admirably fitted to his reckless character. He richly merited death. (Deut., xxi., 18) He was an avowed enemy to the crown. He was incorrigible, and would undoubtedly worsen very rapidly. The germs of sin had developed during his childhood, whilst with his mother and his grandfather, so that sin had developed during his childhood, whilst with his mother and his grandfather, so that they could be checked in no better way than by eradicating them. For this business no better time could occur than in battle—no better optime could occur than in battle—no better op-portunity than whilst the scamp was sus-pended from the branches of a tree. It might prevent another rebellion, more success-ful than the first and last. Joab was right. He had a clear idea of his official duties. He was convinced that he ought to disregard the re-quest of the King, and to dispose of the rebel seen in a summary way otherwise the King would

quest of the King, and to dispose of the rebel son in a summary way, otherwise the King would have no safety, and the people no security from constant civil turmoils. They could expect no peace, no domestic joys, so long as the wily son of a foreign woman was living.

And then Joab, who had served David with undeviating fidelity for many years, not only in military enterprises, but in the entangled relations of the King's domestic life, felt that his mind was in a morbid state and needed some relief from the responsibilities of his station. So mind was in a morbid state and needed some relief from the responsibilities of his station. So this military chieftain assumed the responsibility of sending the young man to the shades of the future. He could see no reason why Absalom should be deprived of the pleasure of accompanying his many friends, who had fallen in battle, to that land from whose bourne not even saints return. Joab may have thought very naturally and logically, that David had "softening of the brain"—he long had had softening of the heart—and that relief from exhausting totls and weighty responsibilities only could toils and weighty responsibilities only could save the life of his royal friend, and that even this relief might not do it, unless the King's future life was better than the past. So Joab follows: the conviction of his own mind. David never could forget nor forgive so high an offense,—and yet all men may have said then as now, "All is well."

THE BIBLE IN THE SCHOOLS.

To the Edster of The C. CHICAGO, March 24.—The recent elaborate resentation of the law on this subject by Mr. Bonney leads him to the conclusion, first, that "in contemplation of law no intury is possible as the result of reading the Bible in the public school," and, second, that "to exclude it is an indignity to sovereign authority, and a iolation of the compact of 1787."

Now, although I am in favor of the Bible being read in our public schools, yet I confess that I do not very much value the law on the subject further than as it is a faithful exhibition of the will of the people. And again, it seems that Judge Taft holds an opposite opinion about the law,—that it would be no indignity, no violation, etc., to have no Bible-reading in the said schools. Our own Government is the offsping of revolution, and it will not do for us to appeal to old laws unless they are in harmony with the will of the people expressed constitutionally in

our own time.

Both the friends and enemies of the schools appeal to the principle of our Government ex-pressed in such words as "Equal justice to all classes." At the same time this principle inplasses." At the same time this principle, viz: That the minority shall submit to the majority. We admit, however, that the subject is sur-Mow, what did David do? He disregated every fone of God's written laws. He was seemingly anxions not to observe them in any particular. He did not break them guorantly. David was not a fool. He knew the laws of his Maker. If he did not, it was his own fault.

David, so far as we know, did not hear of the manner of his son's death. Certaintly cushi would not have told him shat Joab thrust three darts through his heart, and then allowed ten young men to torment and kill him. David large may be only locally desired, and, therefore, only the desire of the minority of the people when the first lock at the question which arises here.

Is this minority action of surface in a dament is surfaced with practical difficulties; and these we must meet and surfmount, or they may overwhem not only our schools, but our whole national deviations of the seasontial character of his oratory. His then first look at the facts as they exist. No doubt the public schools have had the Bible used in them from the time of their first establishment. To put it out is to make a change. This character of this oratory. His then first look at the facts as they exist. No doubt the public schools have had the Bible used in them from the time of their first establishment. To put it out is to make a change. This charge may be only locally desired, and, therefore, only the desire of the minority of the people is one of the greatest living masters of the English tongue, and the possessor of varied and many elements of sorrow, but the cruelty prac-

of fore, only the desire of the minority of the people. Now this is the question which arises here.

Is this minority acting constitutionally in
attempting to change the public schoolinstead of carrying out in its own private
schools its views? For assuredly no law prevents the doing this.

In the very front ranks of this war against the
Bible being read to school stand the Ultramontane Catholies, and all, in fact, who regard the
Pope as infallible, whose first daty, therefore,
is allegiance to him. That their Church ought
to rule the State is the faith of every such
Catholic. The priests are ever ready to undermine or overthrow the public school, and to sub-

Some internal beautiful control in the control of the character of the control of

every political question, and in the nature of things majority must rule in this matter also. The American citizen has no other principle of Government on which he can giory over all the things majority must rule in this matter also. The American citizen has no other principle of Government on which he can glory over all the other nations on the face of the globe. Deprive him of this, and he would feel himself under despotic power, for what is despotism if not the power of a minority over the national will, whether that minority consist of one man, or an oligarchy, whether it be political or polemical—an Emperor or a Pope. This principle of our system being so universally admitted, there has been no discussion nocessary to maintain it; but oversecurity has invited an insidious foe who has already made serious inroads in different localities within our extensive bounds. who has already made serious inroads in differ-ent localities within our extensive bounds. Tares have been sown; when will they be har-vested? Shall we sleep again and let the enemy continue to sow? The difficulty of presenting definitely and clearly the line which separates the duties of Chyrel, and State so are contributed and patterly.

Church and State so as to exhibit each entirely independent of the other, causes the danger which is daily presented in some part of this country,—of having this principle violated by State grants of lands, leases, or money, to some church, soct, college, or charitable sisters or societies. The true American cannot be too watchful, for the wretched condition of our politics makes possible the most outrageous violations even of common honesty; and over such creatures, the desire to preserve a sound political principle such as our treating has no power because it has no sordid value. As well may you ask a deaf man if he hears the charms of music, or a blind man to admire the landscape, as ask such men to uphold a principle for its own sake. And sgain some are Barnums, so Utopian as to imagine that they can make a happy family out of the discordant elements I have named, and that they can be brought into harmonious unison by substituting extracted of a moral character stated. Church and State so as to exhibit each entirely can be brought into harmonious unison by sub-stituting extracts of a moral character instead of the Bible: thus blind to the fact that thereby they eliminate from the school the very foundation idea on which the whole structure of our society rests, viz. the responsibility of man to Daity, and freedom of conscience. T. H.

THREE ENGLISH DIVINES.

Harper's Monthly. Canon Liddon, if inferior to the Bishop of Peterborough as an orator, has been pronounced by Dean Stanley, a most competent judge, "the greatest preacher of the age." His ser-mons are seldom less than an hour long, and oftentimes exceed an hour in their delivery. An eminent Nonconformist preacher writes that on one occasion he listened to Dr. Liddon "with unabated interest for an hour and twenty minutes." His sermons are not merely hotatory, though he is a splendid declaimer, but are marvels of compression and condensation, notwithstanding their length, and they are so attractive that he invariably draws immense audiences. The announce-ment that he is to preach anywhere in the Kingdom is one that always widely excites curiosity and interest, and long before the hour of service commences the cathedral or church is sure to be densely packed. In instances, where the admisbeen by ticket, the tickets have been disposed of days before, and hardly any amount of nterest is sufficient to obtain one. Canon Liddon's audiences are usually largely made up of gy and prelates. They also attract men who are minent in politics, literature, science, and art, while the people are always present in thousands. When about to preach, he makes his way with a. When about to preach, he makes his way with a quiet, rapid tread to the pulpit, while an indefinable thrill of enotion—a contagion belonging to the hour and the scene—is felt by the wast andience. With a natural, carnest gesture, he at once buries his face in his hands to pray. When he faces you, you are impressed with his striking and somewhat monastic appearance, and by his remarkable likenese to St. Augustine in Ary Scheffer's celebrated picture of Augustine and Monica. The impression deepeus, if you ever have been a student of Angustine, as you follow the chain of his discourse. You might facey there was a monk before you, and the imfancy there was a monk before you, and the impression is helped by the rapid and almost im-perceptible act of adoration with which Dr. perceptible act of adoration with which Dr. Liddon accompanies every mention of The Name, It is stated on high authority that this great preacher has spent years in studying preaching as it is practiced on the Continent, and has formed himself on the best models in France and Italy, with the greatest of which he need not shrink from comparison. He reproduces what is best in the most celebrated Catholic crators, disregarding mere externals, and appealing to the deepest sense of humanity—the passion, the tragedy, the will, and the emotions of men. Almost in his first sentence you

DEAN STANLEY.

Arthur Penrhyn Stanley, Dean of Westminster, is one of the greatest living masters of the English tongue, and the possessor of varied and extensive attainments. He is eminent as a poet, scholar, critic, traveler, and controversialist, but it is chief. To his ornalifications as a preschor. it is chiefly to his qualifications as a preacher that we would now direct attention.

oaths, for schools. Ours is a Christian, not a Mohamedan, or Pagan, country. So long, then, as the majority in our land are Christian, their religion must reign, but not to work injustice to others. All are free, but the will of the majority must obtain supremacy so far as to provide for its own perfect exercise, and that without repressing any other. To present the interest in the interest in the page rouble gathers are the interest in the page rouble salegal-tender in payment of future obligations. The only point in which I may seem to have been in error, is in my estimate (not statement) of the great dinner party; he was the long of the quantity of irredeemable page assignate speaker at public meetings; he was the ruling speaker at public meetings; he was the ruling issued in their stead. But, having given the propositions and early the propositions.

little known or studied hitherto among American men. 1 still propose to waive the parallel ease of Austria until that of Russia is placed in

its true light and stands undisputed. Let us first summarize the points on which we are agreed, as indicated by the articles thus far

It is agreed that, from the close of the wars of the Allied Powers with Napoleon (1815) to 1840. Russia was laboring under a paper curreney worth only from 24 to 33 per cent of its face It is agreed that, either is 1840 or 1843, or by movements extending over both dates, Russia retired her depreciated currency and put forth a new one jointly guaranteed by the Governmen and the banks, -issuing her new in exchange for the old at about the same relative values as gold itself would have exchanged for the old assignats at the time, say one of the new to four o

nats at the time, say one of the new to four of the old. It is agreed that the Government allowed private debts between individuals, and debts due from individuals to the Government, which were incurred in the old currency, to be paid in the old; and, if paid in the new, then allowed one-fourth the nominal amount of the debt to suffice for its payment, thus avoiding any increase of the burden to the debtor class, as an incident of resumption.

It is also agreed that this measure lessened the currency debt of Russia by about three-fourths for the time being, without any depletion of the Treasury or injury to any class of the people; and that, from that date to the Crimean war, and, in fact, until 1857, the papermoney of Russia continued much nearer par. You say it advanced to within 10 or 15 per cent of par with gold; and I say it advanced to literal par, and was interchangeable with gold on some terms at all the banks of Russia for about fourteen years. You say the new paper-money was not isseed by the Government, but was igenced teen years. You say the new paper-money wa not issued by the Government, but was issued by the banks and indorsed by the Government

lieputhean majority.

In your reply to my first article, you were disposed to admit that this measure brought the liussian currency to par, but to charge that it was because its volume was so insignificant.—

a mere bagatelle of \$25,000,000 to \$50,000,000.

[We did not say anything of the sort. We never stated the Russian currency at less than \$90,000,000 of roubles.—Ep.] In my reply, by an error in copying, I stated the amount in 1854 at 511,000,000 roubles, when I should have stated it at 311,000,000 roubles. Being estisfied that the quantity was no mere bagatelle of \$25,000,000 to \$50,000,000 [This is a reiteration of an error.—Ep.], you return to the charge, fortified as you conceive, by a clause in the British Statesman's Year Book, which describing the operation of the plan I have referred to, says:

By these and other means, particularly the establishpublican majority.

by this means a certain amount of paper money. The amount of paper was reduced in 1821 to 526,776,000 roubles.

Count Caherin, at this period, directed the finances He refused resolutely to change a dobt without interest into one involving annual expenses to the Treasury. He preferred continuing as far as was possible, the circulation of paper money until such time as ft could be superseded by coin without rinning the risk of purchasing, by a permanent sacriface, the prospect of fresh credit issues and fresh changes in their value. He continued firm in his resolution, and this constancy of purpose, which enabled the 526,775,900 "paper roubles" to be upheld until 1839 without any increase, is all the more creditable to the Minister, as the financial situation had been exposed to other shocks by the campaigns of Turkey and Persia, and by the Polish war.

During this period, a singular phenomenos, and one difficult of explanation, presented itself. Whilst the public banks (caisses) were accepting the paper rouble at the nominal rate, the silver rouble at 3 "roubles assignats" and 60 kopecks, and 25 kopecks, and the gold demi-imperial at 18 roubles and 25 kopecks, and one-control to the paper rouble.

and 25 kopecks, adother valuation was maintained by business men and the public generally, viz.: the paper rouble, I rouble 21 kopecks; that of allver, 4 roubles 30 or 40 kopecks; and the haif-imperial at 25 roubles. These variations, which affected violently the exchanges, and of which the country itself complained loudly, denouncing them as the result of stock-jobbing, were only looked upon as speculations of the moneychangers. Government resolved to end, by a decisive measury, this lamentable state of things. A manifeste of July I, 1889, declared that the silver rouble should in future be the sole and invariable money of the Empire: and that the assignment resolved that the routing the resolution of the resolution of the contract of the sole and invariable money of the Empire: and that the assignment resulted to their original.

measure, this lamentable state of things. A manifesto of July 1, 1839, declared that the alver rouble should in future be the sole and invariable money of the Empire; and that the assignats, recalled to their original purpose of acting as auxiliary money, should be accepted, without power of siteration, at the standard of 3½ roubles for one of silver.

All engagements between individuals and with the Treasury were to be made and fulfilled upon this standard of the silver rouble. It was strictly forbidden to attribute in any case to the assignats any different value to that prescribed by the manifesto, and of transactors were oriented to be reckowsed in silver. This measure was soon followed by the withdrawal of the assignate; those were replaced by fresh Sixte notes of credit, which were to establish defautely the system of specie-payments [motal currency]. These same notes are still circulating in Russia, but the original purity of the idea has been sadly departed from. The withdrawal of the assignats was ordained by the manifesto of June 1, 1843, "in order to simplify the means of circulation, and to realize in a general way unity of a value between paper conducts." Instead of 503, 76,000 paper roubles codemable in silver) were to be circulated, at the rate of 3 roubles 50 sopecia in (old) assignats for one silver rouble.

bot issued by the Government.

I say it was issued by the State; that it was the promise of Russia, guaranteed by the banks, and redeemed in certain quantities at each bank in the Empire on demand [If the National Banks of the United States would redeem the greenbacks for the Government in coin, there would be resumption undoubtedly; but that is a horse of a very different color from the one Mr. Denslow first trotted out same weeks ago, when he declared that it was the Russian Government which maintained specie-payments on its notes of from 1840 to 1854.—ED.], though only to an unlimited extent and in any quantity at the Bank of St. Petersburg.

Even supposing the revolution in the volume and value of the payer currency to have been no greater than you admit, viz.: A lessening in its nominal volume of three-fourths, and an advance in its gold value from one of 24 per cent to one of 85 per cent, the precedent would still have merit. A policy which caused an advance of Senator Sherman on an act of Congress, or the sanguine confidence of Gen. Garfiold in a lepublican majority.

In your reply to my first article, you were discreased by the sands are received to the cannot receive the effect of sevents of 1843 and the camelod to the frame of the early of the control of the sanguine conditions of early the precision of the Bourse, a coin fund of 70.498,245 roubles 39 kopects—partly in silver, part in gold and other moneys. This deposit was submitted for verification to a deputation from the commercial firms of 81. Petersburg. It was augmented. July 14, 1845, by 11, 1840,000 roubles (i. e., paper roubles, only 170,221,714 silver roubles. The convertion on the circulation, and your reply to the fact of 3 roubles 50 kopects in (dd) assignate on existing the constant exchange of the lie; that it was the Russian for one silver rouble.

The State notes of sands the metal currency. By an Imperial order in the metal currency. By an Imperial order in the submitted for the designation of the designation of the submitted for th

sensation produced by the purchase in 1847 of \$0,000,000 worth of our French 5 per cents, at the rate of 115fr 75c, which purchase enabled the Bank of France to face the demands created by the sistribution of ceroil produce. The events of 1843 and the campaign of Hungary were not long in modifying the situation; new issues of paper reopened the downward path which Count Cancrin believed he had forever closed. The state notes were treated in the same manner as had been the assignate of Catherine and Alexander, with this difference: That the expansion of the paper currency became still more rapid.

From the year 1489 the amount of notes exceeded 300,000,000 of roubles. [About \$210,000,000,1 The Eastern was brought; a regular avalanche of paper money. At the commencement a certain moderation was observed in the use of this perilous resource. The Government simed at retaining in their possession an amount of coin corresponding to that of the credit notes thrown into circulation. For the month of March, 1854, the guirantee fund placed in the fortress amounted to 189,176,000 silver roubles; in the month of September, the same year, it was still 18,553,000,000; representing, more than 42 per cent of the total amount of notes, which then equaled 385,27,-600 roubles, or nearly three militards of france; and their exchance against somemenced to manifest themsolves, and we are to-day menaced by similar disasters following similar errors.

A mass of paper which becomes more than doubled in the space of four years is a most alarming phenomenon. Which were interpretations, more or less integrations, of the fact may be offered, representing Russia is a worl apart, where nothing happens as it doe elsewhere, a country which has three milliards of francs of irredeemable paper inconey

portion employed elsewhere than 'in the requirements of the Treasury was loaned on long time to landed proprietors. These latter could only find in the State banks what they needed, since the laws relating to personal credit, and the difficulty of obtaming justice, dried up the source of loans between individuals, and draw from M. de Tongoborski this melancholy avowal: "In Russia the debtor pays when he chooses, what he chooses, and how he chooses."

where. How as inclose. He was the loin of the great dinner party; he was the leading speaker at public messings; he was the leading message of the speaker most according to the speaker of a Church Congress; he was the message of the speaker of a Church Congress; he was the leading message of the speaker of a Church Congress; he was the leading message of the speaker o The withdrawal by Government of our pres-ent greenback currency, in exchange, at actual values, for a new currency of Government notes deemable in gold until the communithem. Nor could the Government them. Nor could the Government do so under the system I have proposed. But the Govern-ment is a unit; the banks are an organized mob, as much so as individuals, with reference to such an act as the substitution of notes re-deamable in gold for the present notes. To leave it to the banks is to leave it undone. Be-sides, the Government is the accept that got leave it to the banks is to leave it undone. Besides, the Government is the agency that got the country into this scrape, and cannot shirk the duty of getting the country out of it. [All the Government has to do is to fund its notes by offering the holders the right of changing them for bonds. Then liberalize the law in relation to banks issuing gold-notes, and the problem of resumption is solved. The banks alone can resume, re-issue their notes, and maintain coin-redemption on demand. Sooner or later we shall have to come to this plau.—ED.] If the depreciation had been caused by the banks, they would control the forces requisite to its cure. But, as they had naught requisite to its cure. But, as they had paught requisite to its cure. But, as they had haught to do with causing it, it is idle and cowardly to look to them to cure it. When the Government has, by the method pursued by Russia in 1840 to 1857, or any similar method, accustomed the banks to redeem their notes in a Government note which is itself redeemable in gold, the banks will then be practically redeeming their own notes in gold, and the withredeeming their own notes in gold, and the with-drawal of the Government note will then be easy, as the banks will supply its place with their own. But to look to the banks now to bring about resumption implies a unity of coun-sels and of interests in that direction which they do not possess.

V. B. DENSLOW. lo not possess.

V. B. Denslow.
[Mr. D. omits to state that, in 1802, the Russtan Government undertook to resuma. The-Czar first sold bonds, and borrowed about \$75,000,000 for redemption purposes. He opened his vaults, and effered to pay coin on his paper roubles. They came in so fast that, in a few weeks, he ignominiously closed the door of his safes, shut down on the public, and since then has never attempted the big job of re-sumption. So much for the Russian example.-

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune: Chicago, March 20.—Trees, whether fruit or shade, have their enemies and ailments, and like animals, require at times a sort of medical care and treatment. It was only the other day. while passing along Walnut street, that I notice a man engaged in the commandable task of doc toring a sick tree, -a maple upon whose body toring a sick tree,—a maple upon whose body the parasitic worm had left so many sores that the poor tree was about to die. The tree-doctor had provided himself with a mallet and one or two chisels of different sizes, which he skillfully used in outting away the diseased and wormy portions of the bark and wood, the entire operation reminding me of a surgeon engaged in removing a tumor from the human frame, or a dentist excavating a tooth preparatory to filling. As the sharp, penetrating chisel account where a state of pragatitic worms. I no tory to filling. As the sharp, penetrating chical revealed whole nests of parasitic worms, I no longer thought it strange that the shade-trees lining the streets of Chicago are dying so fast;

written.

The drought of last summer drove many insects to lay their eggs and burrow in the bark of trees, where they may now be found in astonishing numbers, ready for the destructive harvest of the coming spring and summer, when thousands of trees will be eaten up and destroyed, unless the precaution, which I here recommend, of cutting out the borer, is at once adopted, before he begins his depredationa. Our tree-doctor recommends the cutting away of every particle of decayed and wormy bark and wood, and the covering of this exposed portion with wax, or some preparation capable of resisting the action of the weather. Any fruitbook will give the ingredients of that composition. The new bark, having no dead wood or hidden parasites to impede its growth, histens to cover up the scar upon its surface, which can be effectually done the first or second season. In England, says my informant, who gained his experience there, this method of preserving the health of fruit, shade, and ornamental trees is largely and generally practiced, and there, as a consequence of this care and culture, disconsed The drought of last summer drove many is experience there, this method of preserving the health of fruit, shade, and ornamental trees is largely and generally practiced, and there, as a consequence of this care and culture, discased fruit-trees are the exception rather than, as in this country; almost the rule. And he expressed his surprise at the vast quantities of defective and wormy fruit which is gathered from our new orchards, to say nothing of old trees, whose product is seldom good. The prevailing ignorance and indifference of Americans to their trees explains why so many orchards are dying out. The encouragement of birds is well and good as far as the remedy goes; but, unless the bark of the tree is carofully examined and surgically treated, a complete extermination of tree-destroying insects need not be expected.

Now is just the time, during these mild days, before the sap starts and the buds swell, to doctor diseased trees. One thing is certain: that, unless the owners of shade-trees in Chicago do something soon to stop the ravages of insects and grube now lodged in the bark of the maple, etc., it will not be long before most of these trees are withered and dead, and must be replaced.

If owners of orchards throughout the country would only improve the mid leisure days of winter in inspecting and healing their trees,—cutting away diseased portions, etc.,—they would insure themselves an increased crop of fruit, of a quality which would command a greatly-ou-hanced price in the market.

While on this topic, I would suggest that this is a very appropriate year for the planting of "Centennial trees"; and, if any individual owning the requisite area of real cetate desires to perpetuate his memory in nature, he can hardly do so more happily than in plant-

tate desires to perpetuate his memory in nature, he can hardly do so more happily than in plant ne can hardly do so more happily than in plauting a fruit or shade tree; to which he is at linerty fo attach a label bearing some variotic legend, or at least the name (with date) of the benevolent planter. If the man who adds.bdt a blade of grass to the common stock of national wealth be a benefactor, bow much more the individual who dedicates to public uso a fruit-bearing or shade-giving tree. ng or shade-giving tree.

GEODES.

Rough, readside stones, too dull to win The gaze of surface-seeking eyes, Some reckless blow reveals within Rare wealth of splendor to suffice.

Where, only, our great river flows, Your presence narrow space hedights, And where the traveler views the snows Around far Himanyan heights!

Pale amber-tinged, or crystal clear, Your diamonds sparkle in the sun, And tiash vague fancks of our sphere When Time's long reign had but begun.

Small laboratories were you then, Where mystic laws might still create Odd atoms deftly o'er sgain, Till wrought to beauty's bright estate? Or, far removed from feverish haste, Slowly were all those fair shapes grown? A thousand years He deems no wiste, Though lavished on a hidden stone?

In silence and the deepest night, Through ages of man's pain and doubt, Your crystals waited for the light!

RADWAY'S REMEDIES.

OF TEN YEARS' GROWTH CURED BY

I HAVE HAD AN OVARIAN TUMOR IN THE OVA DR. RADWAY: That others may be benefited, I make the statement.

I have had o'varian Tumor in the Ovarien and besset for ton years. I trace the best physicians of this pheesas others without any bonds. It was growing at such moidiff the product any bonds of the product and th

Hund that is the testing to the Resolvent, two buts of the Pills, and two bottles of the Relief. I used these with cut any apparent benefit. I determined to persent used twelve more bottles of the Recolvent, two of the Relief, and two boxes of Pills. Before thay were guest in the statement of the Relief. lief, and two shortes of the Receivent, two of the Relief, and two shortes of Pills. Before thay were gass I in
it out twenty-five to the medicine until I was sure that I
continued to make medicine until I was sure that I
continued to make the medicine about five
manufactured cured. I took the medicine about five
months, and during that time but forty-five pounds. In
all I took three dozon bothers of the escolvent, at hettics Relief, and six boxes of the Pills.
I fool porfectly well, and my heart is fall of gratings to
your wonderful medicine, I fool decept in medicine a
prayer is that it may be as much of a hisarine to odd an
prayer is that it may be as much of a hisarine to delicate
it has been to me. (Signed) MRS. E. C. RIBBINS

Mrs. Bibbins, who makes the above certificate, is the
person for whom I requested you to send medicines a
me, with the medicines above stated were bought of
me, with the medicines above stated were bought of
me, with the medicines above stated were bought of
me, with the statements correct without a qualifination. (Signed)

Pruggiest and Chemist. Is S. ERROH

This may certify that Mrs. Hibbins, who make the
above certificate, is and has been to make the

BENJ. D. COCKER, MARY B. POND. MARY COCKER, E. B. POND.

DR. RADWAY'S

Sarsaparillian Resolvent.

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

For the Cure of all Chronic Diseases, Scrofula or Syphilitic, Hereditary or Contagious, be it Scated in the Lungs or Stomach, Skin or Bones, Plesh or Nerves, Corrupting the Solids and Vitiating the Fluids.

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R.R.R.

Radway's Ready Relief

CURES THE WORST PAINS

In from One to Twenty Minutes.

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After reading this Advertisement need any on suffer with pain.

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IS A CURE FOR EVERY PAIN.

It was the first and is the

Only Pain Remedy

In from One to Twenty Minutes,

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WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE

Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bowels, Mumps, Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Difficult

Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria, Catarrh, influenza, Headache. Toothache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Cold Chills, Ague Chil s, Caubiains, Frost Bites.

The application of the Ready Relief to the part of parts where the pain or difficulty exists will adeed east and comfort.

Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will, in a few minutes, oure Crampies, Sorains, Sour Stonason, Restribure, Sick Headache, Diarrhea, Dykentery, Choike, Wind in the Bowels, and all internal pains the Sowels, and all internal pains the of the part of

Perer and Arue cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in the world, that will cure fewer and agus, and other fevers (aided by Radway's Pilis) to quiet as Radway's Ready Relief. Fifty conts per bottle.

DR. RADWAY'S Regulating Pills

pericetly tasteless, ciogantly coated with sweet gun-burgo, regulate, parity, cleanse, and strongthen, sad-way's him, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, laver, Eugels, Kidneys, bladder. Nervon Bianace, insulacie, Constipation, Contreness, indignation, by-insulacies, Constipation, Contreness, indignation of the Bowels, Piles, and all Derangements of the Internal via-cera. Warranted to effect a positive ones. Fursty ver-etable, containing no mercury, minorals, or disorders

cera. Warmated to errect a possistant, or descenses etable, containing an mercury, minurals, or descenses during. Observe the following symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Discontinuous and the state of the Discontinuous and the state of the Biscontinuous and the state of the state of

Read "False and True," Send one letter-stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 10
Warren-st., New York. Information with the send SCIENCE AND RELIGION.

There a Conflict Between Them?

A View of the Case from the Scientific Standpoint.

The Earth's Centre and the Cooling Process--- What Kind of Rock Is

Is It Necessary to Admit a Waste of Energy in Order to Accept the Wave Theory of Heat?

Granite?

15 THERE A CONFLICT BETWEEN SCIENCE AND RELIGION.
[Concluded.]

10 the Briter of The Chicago Tribure:

FAIRFIELD, Ia., March 23 .- The leading diffiand Christianity, and one that ought to be recognized and fairly met and mastered, is, that they are so in the habit of demonstrating irrefutably the articles of their faith, that they fail to fix it upon the tenets of Christianity, which cannot be said to be demonstrated in any scientific sense. There is no propriety in ignoring this ack of adequate demonstration, for the present basis of Christianity is unques-tionably a blind adherence to the teachings of

the Bable, and an unquestioning faith in a "thus saith the Lord." Reflection reminds one that no raith the Lord. Reflection reminds one that no religious pronouncement is too baseless to become a national faith, however hideous or absurd, if it be judiciously and acutaly introduced and supported; and the nature of humanity is such that to-day the superstition of the Hottentot is not fully eliminated from the soul of encredulity of human nature is so deeply founded that it is gorged with shams, and deceits, and ites, day after day, to the amazement of the few and thoughtful onlookers, who are yet at times its victims also. Is it a wonder, then, that, in affect, the scientists say to the Christian theologian, We ask you to credit nothing which we do not prove; you must not expect us to believe what you do not also demonstrate. The demand is just and equitable: and the alternative of doubt in their case, and in that of countless ad-herents in the lesser world of mind, who are prone enough already to sneer at the purity and humility of Christianity, must be accepted, if is

probe enough arready to sheet at the purity and humility of Christianity, must be accepted, if it be not answered.

The ordinary reply of Christianity has been, "We test your scientific dictum by your own rules, and, if it accords, believe it; do you then try our faith by our method: "Believe on the name of the Lord Jesus Christ," and you will know whereof we affirm. It has been triumphantly and repeate dity wielded as the keen broadsword of this polemic strife, and is popularly supposed to have an adamantine edge; but its blade is nought but lead, let it be burnished with every aid that persuasion or invective can lend to it, or whetted by the finest metal grindstones of logic or logomachy. The refutation of it is as follows: Belief, or faith, is no criterion of the truth, since mankind is adopting daily the most monstrous or ridiculous beliefs imaginable, and "as false as hell." Faith needs no demonstration, oftentimes will not consent to it, on the ground of manifest impiety, and, once attained, excludes all necessity of proof. On the other hand, demonstration addresses the it tellect first, in really. ground of manifest impiety, and, once attained, excludes all necessity of proof. On the other hand, demonstration addresses the intellect first, always produces faith, and that faith is infallible—it is the truth. Herein consists the apparently inexplicable difference between the results attained by the two methods of scientific and orthodox investigation: the former demonstrates facts, and compels the belief of the Christian as well as the scientist; whilst the latter provides no satisfactory proof, and fails often to collist the intelligent inquiror's interest. Herein also is the absolute weakness of the ordinary system of theological controversy, and the absolute worthleasness of the rejoinder thus adverted to. Enthusiasm ought never to lead the champions of Christianity to the vain imagination that they are Samsons, on whose side the Lord Himself is fighting, and who can, in an emergency, re-enact that mighty feat of routing their opponents with the jaw-bone of an ass. And Christianty itself can not affort to lose its prestige over the hearts of men, which it is gradually doing in this solightened age, and which it can only hope to retain or at some future time regain, by overwholmingly assailing and carrying the fortress of their intellect.

An erroneous opinion in regard to this questions.

An erroneous opinion in regard to this que-tion of a condict is, that Religiou, or, to be spe-cific, Christianity, is, and has been, the assailant that, because it is an alleged in allible truth, there-fore it rejects or opposes all others; and that is has rought the progress or Science says by series because they two are eternal enomies. Doubtless the attitude of Christianity towards scientification has often been so threatening, and its hand has fallen so beavily on them, that it was easy to be deceived as to the real state of facts; and we have treatibly readen away. Dr. Braner for fall. be deceived as to the real state of facts; and we must possibly pardon even Dr. Draper for falling into the mistake unwittingly, as well as the many theologians, who, since they are making no attacks against the progress of Science therefore imagine that there is a half, or that a trues has been declared. The truth may as well be openly avowed at once, and the future accordingly disposed. It is Science that has always been the aggressor, and that even now seems to be steadily encroaching upon the intronchment of the army within that very arens of revelation, the Holy Bible. History would indicate that Science has been the bitterest foe to Christianity, since the fiscress struggles of the latter have been with it. Being infallible, it has set up its dogmas, like another Nebuchadnazzer, and demanded reverence for them from the Daniels of the world, at the risk of wild beasts, fire, or sword; and time and again those under the property integrated the and demanded reverence for them from eas Daniels of the world, at the risk of wild beasts, fire, or sword; and time and again those unfinching men have solemnly interpreted the mystic symbol on the earth's grand wall, written by the finger of the living God, whereby it has been weighed and found wanting. Pushed to extremity, it has fought and slain of necessity, but only when it has been attacked. The truth is, then, fixed and malterable; whils Science is progressing, active, strong and fearless, and, like another influx of the Goths and Vandals, it is apparently overrunning the Empire of Christianity in the hearts of men and substituting, for the effeminate degma of child-like faith, the vigorous rule of demonstration and resultant truth.

The cry of Reconciliation is delusion; thereis no peace possible between Science and religious faiths until they shall have submitted to the only just and adequate rule of proof. The sooner, therefore, they address themselves to it the more effectually will they accomplish the Divine work, claimed to be their own, of biring mg men to a knowledge of the one true God.

Divine work, claimed to be their own, of birting men to a knowledge of the one true Go. The itimery subterfuges adopted by Christianity champions in sometimes attempting the recordination of Scripture with the truths of Science is a lamentable travesty upon honesty and, in plain language, unworthy of the just and truthful Being whom they profess to represent. A practical illustration exists in the clientific view of the age of the world and tability of manhind, and the Biblical record the years intervening between the creation the first man and the Christian eta. We and a fact that man existed on the earth ages is the first man and the Christian era. We grid as a fact that man existed on the earth ages in fore the Genetic date of his creation, and it evasion of the unqualified falsity of the Scrip tural text, refuge is taken in the assertion that his Biblie is not a book of accence, nor intended to teach such truths. In such wise is answere the erroneous Mesaic account of creation in its days of earth which we know occupied for ages in assuming its habitable form, or some more ridiculous explanation, nor ever to plausible. So also the reply the pronouncement of accence upon the childish fable of the Old Testament coderning the creation and duties of the sun and the childish fable of the Old Testament of carning the creation and duties of the sun at moon. So likewise have various other dogma statements of Scripture been from time to the subverted; and the mode of reconciliation is wade the issue of the proven falsity of alleg revelation from God Himself, by the coward plea that the Bible does not teach Science! The most fitting rejoinder is, that neither would the word of God lie, and your Bible does. The logic of the hostility of many thinkers to the contract of the hostility of many thinkers to the contract of the contract Word of God lie, and your Bible does. The logic of the hostility of many thinkers to it logic of the hostility of many thinkers to it christian religion, founded on the Scriptur writings, is fair and convincing: "God cause lie;" the author of the Bible does state fals hood after falschood; therefore, its at there is not God. And the adhrants of Christianity must meet the issue fairly and not attempt to deny what every bone mind sees plainly,—the irreconcilable difference between the Bible and Truth. There is a freconciliation of these errors with Science, as they must be expunged from the text, togeth with all doctrinal statements resting on it same authority, not unmistakably corroborated or they must remain a fatal stone around it seek of Christianity, sinking it deeper as seeper into the chilly waters of unbelief.

Is there, then, a conflict between Science as Christianity? With the perversity of an ostric

RADWAY'S REMEDIES.

OF TEN YEARS' GROWTH CURED BY

DR. RADWAY'S REMEDIES

I HAVE HAD AN OVARIAN TUMOR IN THE OVA-DR. RADWAY: That others may be hencisted, I make s statement:
have had an Ovariau Tumor in the Ovarios and bowels
ton years. I trud the best physicians of this place and
sons without any benofit. It was growing at such rapid,
that I could not have lived much monger. A friend si
uch faith in them, but tinally, after much deliboration. hem.
lineed six bottles of the Resolvent, two boxes of an advantage of the Relief. I used those with apparent benefit. I determined to persevent, apparent benefit. I determined to persevent, leave more bottles of the Resolvent, two of the Resolvent, two of the Resolvent, two of the Resolvent was a law boxes of Pills. Before they were goas I had s-five pounds, and to use the medicine until I was sure that I aid to use the medicine about five medicine about five medicine that time lost forty-five pounds. In three dozon costless of the Hesolvent, six bottom of the Pills.

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all perfectly wall, and my heart is full of gratiende te
or this haip in my deep affliction. To you, filt, and
no this haip in my deep affliction. To you, filt, and
no is that time to as much of a blessing to others a
been to me. (Signed) MRS. E. C. BIBBINS. it has been to me. (Signed) MRS. E. C. BIBBINS of the state of the sta

DR. RADWAY'S

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Chronic Khaumatian, Scrofnia, Giandular Spelling, Backing Dry Cough, Cancerous Affections, Sphillite Complaints, Electing of the Lange, Dyspepsis, Water Branh. The Doloreux, White Swellings, Turors, Dicers, Skin and Hip Diceaser, Mercurial Diseases, Female Complaints, Gout, Dropey, Rickets, Sait Rheon, Bronching, Consumption, Kidney, Bladder, Liver Complaints, &c., PRIOK, 31 PER BOTPLE. Sold by Druggista.

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Only Pain Remedy

That instantly stops the most exernetating pains, allays inflammations, and cures congestions, whether of the Langs, Stomach, Bowels, or other grands or organs, by one application.

In from One to Twenty Minutes,

No matter how violent or exernciating the pain, the Rheumaric, Red-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Norvous, New raigic, or prostrated with disease may suffer

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WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.

Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bowels, Mumps, Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Threat, Difficult

Hysterics,
Croup, Diphtheris, Caterry, influenza, Headache.
Toothache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism,
Cold Chills, Ague Chil s,

and comfort.

Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will, in a few minutes, cure Cranps, Spraina, Sour Stomaco, Heariburn, Nick Headache, Diarrhea, Dyscntery, Choite, Wind in the Bowels, and all internal pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S RICADY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sixtness or usins from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

FEVER AND AGUE.

Fever and Ague cursed for titly cents. There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure fever and agus, and all other minimum, billions, scarlet, typhoid, yellow, and other fevers (aided by Radway's Pills) so quick as Radway's Read's Relief. Fifty conts per bothle.

DR. RADWAY'S Regulating Pills

pricetly tasteless, elegantly costed with sweet gum, dige, regulate, purity, cleanse, and strongthon, indian's Phile, for the core of all disorders of the Somach, wer, Bosels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Disease, sadache, Constituction, Costiveness, indiannation of the weis, Phile, and all Derangements of the Internal Vision. Weis ranted to effect a positive ours. Purely Vegible, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious eisable, containing no mercury, minurals, or desetarinal drugs.

E.F. Observe the following symbtoms resulting from Disorders of the Digostree Organs.

Constipation, inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Kauses, Heartborn, Disgust of Food, Fullness of Weight in no. Stomach, Sorgust of Food, Fullness of Weight in no. Stomach, Sorgust of Food, Fullness of Weight in no. Stomach, Sorgust of Food, Fullness of Weight in no. Stomach, Sorgust of Food, Fullness of Heat, Choking or Sufficial Freathnay, In when in a Lying Posture, Dimmess of Vision, Dots or Webs, before the sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of two Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Sted, Chest, Limbs, and and Fight of the Stomach Piles of Heat, Burning in the Field.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all the above-named disorders. Prian E cours per box. Sold by druggists.

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10 the Editor of The Chicago Tribune: FAIRFIELD, Ia., March 23 .- The leading diffienlty in the way of a reconciliation of scientists and Christianity, and one that ought to be recognized and fairly met and mastered, is, that the areso in the habit of demonstrating irrefutably the articles of their faith, that they fail to fix it upon the tenets of Christianity, which cannot be said to be demonstrated in any scientific sense. There is no propriety in ignoring this hek of adequate demonstration, for the present basis of Christianity is unques-lionably a blind adherence to the teachings of the Bible, and an unquestioning faith in a "thus religious pronouncement is too baseless to be-some a national faith, however hideous or aband if it be judiciously and acutaly introduced and supported; and the nature of humanity is such that to-day the superstition of the Hottentot is not fully eliminated from the soul of enghtened and Christianized man ; whilst the redulity of human nature is so deeply founded that it is gorged with shams, and deceits, and lies, day after day, to the amazement of the few and thoughtful onlookers, who are yet at times its victims also. Is it a wouder, then, that, in effect, the scientists say to the Christian theologian, We ask you to credit nothing which we do not prove; you must not expect us to believe not prove; you have not expect us to beneve what you do not also demonstrate. The demand is just and equitable; and the alternative of doubt in their case, and in that of countless ad-herents in the lesser world of mind, who are prone enough already to sneer at the purity and humility of Christianity, must be accepted, if it

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An erroneous opinion in regard to this question of a conflict is, that Religiou, or, to be specific, Christianity, is, and has been, the assailant; that, because it is an alleged infallible truth, therefore it rejects or opposes all others; and that it has fought the progress of Science step by step, because they two are extrans lepenies. Doubtless conditions are also laws, and so on ad infinitum fore it rejects or opposes all others; and that it has fought the progress of Science stap by step, because they two are eternal enemies. Doubtless the attitude of Christianity towards actentific men has often been so threatening, and its hand has fallen so heavily off them, that it was easy to be deceived as to the real state of facts; and we must possibly pardon even Dr. Draper for falling into the mistake unwittingly, as well as the many theologians, who, since they are making no attacks against the progress of Science, therefore imagine that there is a halt, or that a truce has been declared. The truth may as well be openly avowed at once, and the future accordingly disposed. It is Science that has always been the aggressor, and that even now seems to be steadily encroaching upon the intrenchment of the army within that very arena of revelation, the Holy Bible. History would indicate that Science has been the bitterest foe to Christianity, since the fiercest struggles of the latter have been with it. Being infallible, it has set up its dogmas, like another Nebuchadnazzer, and demanded reverence for them from the Daniels of the world, at the risk of wild beaste, fire, or sword; and time and again those undefined in the rest of the service of the search. For early and time and again those under the search of the search. For early and the surface. The only instance where solidification begins at the contraint of the structure of the search. For early and so on ad infinitum. But it may be said that the Bible tells us that miracles also that the Bible et lells us that miracles also that the Bible and that the Bible story may be solid that the Bible story and that the Bible story to be, and that the Bible story to be, and that the Bible story. Not want it purports to be, and that the Bible story to hand the story of progress of checking of development is opposed here. The doctrine of Evoluti Daniels of the world, at the risk of wild beasts, fire, or sword; and time and again those unflinching men have solemnly interpreted the mystic symbol on the earth's grand wall, written by the finger of the living God, whereby it has been weighed and found wanting. Pushed to extremity, it has fought and slain of necessity, but only when it has been attacked. The truth is, then, fixed and unaltorable; whilst Science is progressing, active, strong and fearless, and, like another influx of the Goths and Vandals, it is apparently overrunning

and fearless, and, like another influx of the goths and Vandals, it is apparently overrunning the Empire of Christianity in the hearts of men, and substituting, for the effeminate dogma of child-like faith, the vigorous rule of demonstration and resultant truth.

The cry of Reconciliation is delusion; there is no peace possible between Science and religious faiths until they shall have submitted to the only just and adequate rule of proof. The sooner, therefore, they address themselves to it, the more effectually will they accomplish the Divine work, claimed to be their own, of bringing men to a knowledge of the one true God. The filmsy subterfuges adopted by Christianity's champions in sometimes attempting the reconciliation of Scripture with the truths of Science, is a lamentable travesty upon honesty, and, in plain language, unworthy of the just and truthful Being whom they profess to represent. A practical illustration exists in the cointific view of the age of the world and the cointific view of the age of the world and the antiquity of mankind, and the Biblical record of the years intervening between the creation of the first man and the Christian era. We know as a fact that man existed on the earth ages before the Genetic date of his creation. and, in evasion of the unqualified falsity of the Scriptural text, refuge is taken in the assertion that the Bible is not a book of science, nor intended to teach such truths. In such wise is answered the erroneous Mosaic account of creation in six days of earth which we know occupied long days of earth which we know occupied long ages in assuming its habitable form, or some more ridiculous explanation, not even to plausible. So also the reply to he pronouncement of science upon the childish fable of the Old Testament constraints the creation and duties of the sun and moon. So likewise have various other dogmatic statements of Scripture been from time to time important and the product of recognition is to moon. So likewise have various other dogmatic listements of Scripture been from time to time subverted; and the mode of reconciliation is to rade the iseue of the proven faisity of alleged revelation from God-Himself, by the cowardly plea that the Bible does not teach Science I The most fitting rejoinder is, that neither would the word of God lie, and your Bible does. The logic of the hostility of many thinkers to the Christian religion, founded on the Scriptural striings, is fair and convincing: "God cannot lie;" the author of the Bible does state failsedood after faischood; therefore, its author is not God. And the adherants of Christianity must meet the issue fairly, and not attempt to deny what every honest mind sees plainly,—the irreconcilable differences between the Bible and Truth. There is not reconciliation of these errors with Science, and the continuous con

the champions of the latter stick their heads into the arid sands of tradition, bigotry, and superstition, and disclaim it absolutely. Christianity is founced on the Bible, which is "itself the essential exponent of all truth," and, because "all truths are in harmony," therefore there is no contest between Christianity and Science, they repeat. Their cars are shut to the echoes of those conflicts, one after another, reverberating down the length of eighteen centuries, wherein Science attacked the very tenets of their faith, and the purity and credibility of its founders, and overthrew them remorselessly and absolutely. Their eyes are closed to the derisive smile with which impartial intelligence has just greeted their refusal to take up the gauntlet of "the prayer-test," with less of the prescribed faith in the sustenance of their Preserver than that of that old man, in the infancy of their relegion, who boldly gave the gange of battle himself, and, at his prayer-test with the scoffers, as it is narrated, prayed down fire from heaven to prove his God's supremacy. They fail to see that their declination of the test of prayer has forever settled the fact of its inefficiency in physical affairs,—one of the cornerstones of their religion, and the substructure of their great doctrine of Divine interposition in human concerns at the request of faith, taught so emphatically by Jesus and His Apostles, which is now broken in pieces. And their intellects refuse to grasp another fact of momentous import to the future status of Christianity, viz.: That, slowly but strely, Science is which is now broken in pieces. And their intellects refuse to grasp another fact of momentous import to the future status of Christianity, viz.:

That, slowly but surely, Science is undermining another cardinal doctrine, another corner-stone in their great temple to the God of Scripture,—the personal creation and government of the earth and its inhabitants,—if, indeed, it may not be said to have already been removed. With these chief doctrines subverted, the other doctrines of Christianity will most probably prove dry husks to the intelligent soul that attempts to feed upon them, and will accordingly be rejected.

Such, then, is an impartial view of the status of science and Christianity, in the light of history and reason. There is undoubtedly a conflict; and if the common sense of to-day will not, the future will determine which are the two opposing parties. Science simply seeks for truth, and in its journait is the releatless foe and the assured victor of every error that may oppose its progress. If it finds them in a national religion, in the founder of a world's great faith, or in the sacred utterances of the God of the Bible, it will crush them out as fearlessly and as thoroughly as from the superstition of a fetichworshiper. Science is no respecter of persons, and asks but one thing of every petitioner for worshiper. Science is no respecter of persons, and asks but one thing of every petitioner for its credence: that it be domonstrated; and dem-onstration it will have, or else just scorn and onstration it will have, or else just soom and subsequent oblivion. Will not the champions of Christianity consent to read the many signs of thetimes, and accede to a demand for the demonstration of their faith? Or will they bludly close their ears to the teachings of bistory, and refuse to credit the portentous threatenings of futurity, as prophetic as was ever a lamentation of their clder sees? The time is ripe for "strengthening the walls of Zion and building up its waste

who will stand forth in the world and processin, "The God of Heaven, He will prosper us; therefore we will arise and build?" Or is there no modern Paul, who will demand, as with the voice of another Oracle of God, "Prove all things, and hold fast that which is good "? McK. THAT CONFLICT ... THE : CENTRE OF THE

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piaces," which have been sadly damaged during these latter days. Is there no new Nehemiah, who will stand forth in the world and proclaim,

THAT CONFLICT HE CENTRE OF THE EARTH.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribuns:

DECORAH, Ia., March 21.—It seems to be be coming the fashion to write on "Is there a conconflict between Science and Religion?" First I think we must determine what kind of Science is meant, and what is, meant by Religion. All to religion : but I think that the bases of Metaphysical Science are opposed to Religion. I am using the word Religion now in its common signification. But now I wish to show that Religion is the wrong word to use here. Religion as 1 understand it, is the worship, or rather the system of worship. Theology is that on which the system is based. Consequently the way the question should really be stated is: "Is there a conflict between Science and Theology?" I mean, of course, the Christian Theology. In some points

there is, and in some there is not.

As for those points where there is no condict, I will pass them by, because they are generally known. For instance, the scientific and theologic ideas of the creation of the world can easily be reconciled. But, among the points where there is a conflict, first we have Miracles. The scientist believes the world to be governed by immutable laws, and therefore there can be no such thing as a miracle. Dr. Le Conte, in his excellent work entitled "Religion and Science," argues that the conditions may be changed so as to admit of an apparent change in the law. This is mit of an apparent change in the law. This is an ingenious argument, and, at first sight, a good one; but we must remember that these conditions are also laws, and so on ad infinitum. But it may be said that the Bible tells us that

this expression: "Were it possible for the cooling process to begin at the surface." Were it possible! It does begin at the surface. The only instance where solidification begins at the centre is when great pressure is exerted. For this reason the earth may have a solid nucleus around which is a molton mass, and then a crust from 45 to 100 miles thick. Your correspondent also says it is an established truth that all substances, except ice, increase in weight when cooling. I would hist to know his authority. Iron. Zinc, antimony, and bismuth fused, on cooling to the point of solidification, expand, or in other words a mass of molten iron is heavier in other words a mass of molten iron is heavier

in other words a mass of molten from is nearier than a like bulk of solid iron. For proof see the latter part of Sec. 61, page 81, of the Science Primer on Physics; also, Wells' Natural Philosophy, page 231, foot-note.

Where your correspondent makes his greatest mistake is where he says that granite is an aqueous rock. Your correspondent flatly contradicts Lyell, Dana, and Nicholson, and sets his opinion up-against theirs. Granite veins may have been formed by particles of granite being pressed into a solid form, or by water filtering through them and comenting them together. Granite rocks are either of igneous or of metamorphic origin. Your correspondent also says that ripple-marks and fossils have been found in granite. He must be thinking of shale. I would like to see his authority for that statement. Any one who has studied geology can see that it is wrong, and, for proof that it is wrong, look in any first-class geological work. I will here state, for his express benefit, that granite does not contain fossils, and is not a sedimentary rock; that its structure and constituents are not directly in tain fossis, and is not sometiments are not directly in controversion to its igneous origin, but exactly the contrary. See Nicholson's Text-Book on Geology, pages 56-59. If he has any proofs for his statements, I would like to have him address the contraction of the statements of the contraction of the statements. a postal card to me with the references on it.

THE WAVE THEORY OF HEAT.
To the Editor of The Chicago Tribums:
CHICAGO, March 23.—The point made by Mr.

O. J. Hollister in his letter of the 6th inst. is one that was not in any way disputed by any one, as far as I have seen, who undertook to answer his objections to the Undulatory Theory. For my part, I would think long and often before I would venture to assert that the proposition, "There is no waste in Nature," is not sufficiently demonstrated; but I cannot see why it is necessary, as he claims, to admit a waste, in order to accept the Wave Theory of light and heat. There is, certainly, a great apparent waste; but it may be only apparent. When a wave of heat leaves the earth, it is gone, certainly, and will never come back; but does it follow that its equivalent will never come back ? What if parts of the wave do travel through space antil they are lost, -is the force which causes the wave necessarily lost? If we admit the existence of this fluid, what right have we to assume that it is a simple and unchangeable sub-

between the Bible and Truth. There is not reconciliation of these errors with Science, and they must be expunged from the text, together with all doctrinal statements resting on the same authority, not unmistakably corroborated; or they must remain a fatal stone around the sack of Christianity, sinking it deeper and seeper into the chilly waters of unbellef.

Is there, then, a conflict between Science and Christianity? With the perversity of an ostrich, stance?
When the astronomer pierces the depths of space with his telescope, he finds there matter in three different states,—solid, fluid, and gaseous. Where did it come from? The geologist tells us that the solid came from the fluid. The chemist tells us that the solid came from the

fluid, and the fluid from the gaseous; for he has witnessed it changing on a smaller scale. But from what previous state did the gaseous state emerge? Neither the astronomer, the geologist nor the chemist is able to answer this. On nor the chemist is able to answer this. One philosopher may say that it jumped instantly from the solid to the gaseous through a collision with some other body; another, that it always existed so; while still another, to get over the difficulty, may assert that it was created so. But the little advance-guard of Science, the real workers are at a stand-still. They stand in utter darkness, watting patiently for a light. And they are wise for so waiting. They know that, in traveling thus far, they met and ewided many putfails, filled with the bones of many a speculative, philosopher who, unwilling to wait for the light of truth, shining through experiment and observation, struck out in the dark, thinking he could see his way to the point from which he started—shus completing a cycle of sweats—by the dim and uncertain light of a certain particular idea which he had formed. Therefore I say they are wiser for low waiting. But, if I were to lar idea which he had formed. Therefore I say they are wiser for ise waiting. But, if I were to follow in the focisteps of, the theorists, and assert that the force known as Gravitation is a purely mechanical one, sustained and kept up by the apparently wasted forces in Nature, who could disprove it? Were I to assert that the ether is but another state of matter, and that the agitation of ite particles, caused by waves passing through it, causes them to unite in certain ways, forming certain substances, and that these substances, when they have received motion enough, become visible in the heavens as diremist, and that this is the cause of the nebule,—who is there to contradict me? I make neither of these assertions, however; I simply repeat what I said at the outset, that it is not necessary to admit a waste of energy in order to accept the Wave Theory of heat. Wave Theory of heat.
"It seems hard to believe," exclaims Mr. Ho!-

"It seems hard to believe," exclaims Mr. Hollister, "that things are arranged so improvidently." "I cannot think the Creator guilty of so clumsy a contrivance," said Sir David Brewster, years ago, "as the filling of space with ether in order to produce light." This was most effectually answered by Prof. Tyndali. "The quarrel of Science with Sir David, as with many other persons," said Tyndali, "is, that they profess to know too much about the mind of the Creator."

I congratulate Mr. Hollister on his wonderful rapidity in reading and explaining the Bible ac-cording to Science. I can fully appreciate the prodigious labor required of a persever indefatigable mind to read this Book indefatigable mind to read this Book in this way, and actually get over the greater part of the first chapter in the remarkably short space of two years. How he got over so far, how he got over the first sentence, I am entirely at a loss to understand,—unless he acted on the supposition suggested to me by a clerical friend, that the Bible is not wholly inspired, but made up of a mixture of tradition and inspiration, and that it is impossible to tell oxactly where she one fades into the other. This, I think, is a great improvement on the generally-accepted idea of the Scriptures. It is certainly more sensible, more absurd and palpable falsehood that the Bible contains the truth, the whole truth, and noth but the truth. Jas. McConmice

PHILADELPHIA.

City of Brotherly Love.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.
Philadelphia, March 21.—But for the acci ient of the Centennial, Philadelphia would be hopelessly bankrupt, collapsed beyond hope of reinflation. Her manufactories are idle, her commerce is unimportant, and Congress is growing deaf to her annual prayers for subsidies direct or indirect. Outside the Pennsylvania Railroad she cannot boast a single remarkably strong corporation, and this road has practically changed its terminus to New York City. If a Europe he must go to New York to take steamer. With all the advantages of natural position tidewater navigation, and a hundred years the start, this city has been distanced by Chicago in the matter of public works, railway inter communication, and productive industry With all her aids, in the way of historic reminiscences and local legends as sources of literary inspiration, she has not even a good second-class daily news paper, and, incredible as it may seem, not single first-class hotel. Without these, how can any number of square miles of houses and highways be called anything more than an overgrown village? Of her 800,000 population, not three individuals have made anything like a national reputation. William Penn was an overgrown boy, and has never matured. Take out that iron-visaged old skeptic, Stephen Girard, and none of her millionaires have left a mark worth remembering. Even now a strong effort is being made to violate the trust imposed on the city in the matter of the Girard estate by running a thoroughfare through and ruining the Girard College grounds, and the keeper of Independence Hall peddles 10-cent medals at 5 cents apiece in front of Washington's statue, with Jefferson, and Ben Franklin, and Robert Morris, and a hundred other levolutionary heroes, staring him in the face. Philadelphia is pre-eminently a city of moderation and mediocrity. capital enough to hold the balance of power in trade, her voice is not heard in any of the marks of the world. Full of publishing-houses and of the world. Full of publishing-houses and printing-offices, Lippincott's severely common-place monthly and the penny-affining Public Ledger are its literary mastervices. Boasting a university, the institution is so obscure that a majority of the present generation have forgotten its very existence, and a stranger in the city would have difficulty in inquiring his way to it. Celebrated for her medical schools, she has been compelled to import the only surgeon who has sver acquired other than a local emineuce in his profession. Overflowing with divinity scholars and theologastus, who would have Congress legislate to compel the Goddess of Liberty to subscribe to the thirty-nine articles, she has never produced an eminent preacher, nor

erty to subscribe to the thirty-nine articles, she has never produced an eminent preacher, nor a scrap of religious literature beyond Barnes' notes on the Gospels. Her costliest church edifice is a Catholic Cathedral; her finest example of secular architecture a Masonic temple; while in her ordinary ideas she has never advanced beyond the monotonous stupidity of her traditional red brick fronts, white marble steps, and white window-blinds.

Her boastful reputation for benevolence in enabling the laboring classes to possess their own Her boastful reputation for behaviorities in ea-abling the latoring classes to possess their ow-homes is based upon the strictest principles o-safe investment, under the sugar-coated guise o-"Building and Loan Associations," whose prac-tical results are a ruinous rate of interest compounded monthly, swimming prospects during the first few months, with foreclosed mortgages nd loss of all in the end, -the rich shareh

the first few months, with foreclosed mortgages and loss of all in the end.—the rich shareholders being made richer and the poor ones constantly and invariably poorer. All the laws are on the side of the landiord and the mortgages, and foreclosed mortgages, forfeited collaterals, and distraint for rent are turning hundreds of families into the street every week. Nowhere in the land is imprisonment for debt more common than in the city of so-called brotherly love. It is that kind of love which prays on its knees Sundays and on its neighbors the rest of the week!

Even the stir of preparation for the National Exposition is but a thin, spasmodic galvanism of business. It will put more money into the pockets of the moneyed and take a little more out of the pockets of the poor. The Exposition-grounds are to be closed on Sunday—out of deference to the hide-bound opinions of those who would pray, as above, no doubt! And thus the poor laborer will be compelled to etay away from the show or lose his time, with danger of losing his employment and situation.

Notwithstanding the lavish expenditure of Notwithstanding the lavish expenditure of money by the nation, by the various States, and by individual subscribers, and grand as the affair will undoubtedly be, it is not by any means to be made a poor man's fair. In spite of all the work to be done here in creet-In spite of all the work to be done here in erecting the mammoth structures required by the Exposition, in preparing the extensive grounds, in extending and altering railway tracks, and the thousand and one extra things to be done to put the entire city in Centennial order, there are 40,000 idle workmen in the city to-day, and hundreds of others are daily arriving from the country and from other cities, hoping to find here at least something to do to earn their daily bread.

bread.
Nor is the discouraging picture of the business prostration of this city one whit worse than might be drawn of any of the larger cities of the The cure must come through a revival of busi-The cure must come through a revival of business confidence, and this cannot take place till Congress has recovered from its chronic condition of dilly-dally and hesitation. The country is financially demoralized for want of legislators. It has not even political leaders.

The divine wrath of Dido, snubbed by pion The divine wrath of Dido, anubbed by pions Æneas, wasn't a circumstance to that of a Ger-man saloon-keeper's wife, in Elizabeth, the oth-or day, when she got a note from her husband stating that, having drawn a \$2,500 lottery prize, he had concluded to start for Europe.—New York Commercial.

HOUSEKEEPING.

A Chapter on Flour.

To the Editor of the Chicago Tribuns . Hyde Park, Ill., March 22.—I hope your house keeping column may be continued and become an important feature of your valuable paper. There is a growing interest springing up all over the country in regard to true and healthful foods. It is occasioning much discussion, which will in time result in the dissemination of sound and rediable information.

At the East, particularly in New England,

You can set the coach in a corner of your room, and place a nice, large pillow with ruffled case on it, or make a nice pillow cover of the same calico. This same calico will make neat lambrequins for your windows or cover cushions for your rockers. Now you will need one or two little tables, which you can cover with pretty mats, instead of cold marble slabs. Whatever you do now don't have set of shear project. there seems to be a fuller appreciation than there is among our busy Western people of the great lack that exists in the supply of pure and you do, pray don't buy a set of cheap parlor furniture; and don't order curtains and lambre quins without first inquiring welf into their cost. In my next letter I will tell you how you car arrange a bedroom and kitchen. H. J. E. wholesome wheat foods. People are waking up however, to the fact that wheat is incomparably the royal grain, but that, in our process of pre-paring it for food, it has been the most fearful-

Servant Girls' Wages.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune: *
CHICAGO, March 22.—I noticed a paragraph in

movement towards bringing down the wages of

head of " New York Gossip," but the subject

has been discussed to some extent here in this

city, so that my answer will not, I think, be out

sound morals to hear any one talk of bringing down the wages of the already overworked

the want of means to buy a fas

fectly consistent with the theme. Beauties are proverbially heartless and selfish. I am very

espectfully yours,
HUMBLE SERVANT OF THE KITCHEN.

Baked Indian Pudding.

mperative demand of the popular taste for sweet

hings, I am here to offer a compromise, and to

present a nutritious and digestible dish, com-pounded from the cheapest and commonest ma-

terials, viz.: mild, corn-meal, molasses, and beef-suct—the Indian rudding of early colonial

paring it for food, it has been the most fearfully abused substance in the world.

I find much said by some of your correspondents about the use of "Graham" flour; and here, for one thing, there is great need of better information and earnest reform. This term "Graham" is a misnomer, and ought to be no longer used—it means anything and everything—for it is simply a cover under which is palmed off the poorest and vilest of all wheat preparations. The current "recipe" for "Graham" is third rate flour mixed with bran. Any man who knows the vast difference there is in wheat foods knows how very far such a flour is from being the sweet and palatable food, sound, ripe, and full-grown wheat is capable of yielding. Dealers who handle and the thousands of persons who eat "Graham," know nothing whatever of the beautiful flavors of the pure, ripe, unaddulterated grains.

madulterated grains.
The mass of these consumers think there is great value in using such flours coarse; that is necessary to have "something to scratch in ards." Sawdust would do just as well in ards." Sawdust would do just as well for that as coarse bran. An ignorant market of distracted dyspeptics and wandering experimenters in human diet have done much to foster this notion. But there never was a greater mistake. The real truth is, and the real benefit comes from the ability of the "whole wheat" (plump and well ripened) to furnish to the system all the needed vital, mineral elements, those broadly termed the phosphatic and nitrogenous principles.

broadly termed the phosphatic and nitrogenous principles.

Phosphorus, which is generally furnished to the system in such wheat, is the great pabulum of the nerve-tissues, and nerve force underlies and is the motive power of all the functions of the body. The system can no more digest without nerve power than an engine can run without steam, and the same can be said of every other function. This is wherein the whole wheat is most valuable, and wherein white or bolted flour is lamentably deficient. The latter does not most valuable, and wherein white or bolted flour is lamentably deficient. The latter does not supply nerve food,—for 196 pounds of me, plump wheat contains ever four times as much of this vital food as the same weight of white flour does,—so that to get the necessary normal amount of mineral food there is in 196 pounds of wheat one has to eat over four barrels of white flour, and thus tax the system to digest over four times as much starch as nature ever intended.

are promenading the streets, attending the thea-tre, balls, parties, going to church, and various places of amusement, attired in as expensive coeplaces of amusement, attired in as expensive contumes, as they were when greenbacks were plenty. But anon the scarcity of money is felt

staut and prevalent? Several of your correspondents make mention of what they call "attrition flour." During a recent visit to Boston I found this flour much in use, and highly regarded there. Why the term "attrition" is applied to it, I don't know; but the manufacturers ought to abandon the use of that title, as it does not express what their product is. It should be called cold-ground (or disintegrated) whole-wheat flour,—although that hardly expresses it,—for the astonishing part of it is, that the bran-portion of the wheat is reduced to an even fineness with the rest of the flour. This is a new, indeed a great, achievement; there is nothing like it in the whole history of flour as a food. The cold grinding, or reduction, without This is a new, indeed a great, achievement; there is nothing like it in the whole history of flour as a food. The cold grinding, or reduction, without the use of mill-stones, completely protects the food-elements from any injury; and this even fineness of the bran-portions of the wheat furnishes all that part in which the vital elements reside in a condition eminently promotive of digestion and assimilation, without irritation to the most delicate stomach; and furthermore, it adapts a whole-wheat flour trade, the purposes for which white or bolted flour has heretofore been exclusively used. Hence not only breadbiscuit, gems, etc., but doughnuts, cakes of various kinds, pie-crust, crackers of all kinds, and the whole range of cooked foods of which flour is a component part, can now be made of a flour containing all the food elements of the wheat.

This is a most important step, wholly in the right direction, and such products should receive the earnest encouragement of every thinking person in the community,—indeed, in the country,—and should be generally aided by the press, for it is no light task to dissipate the prejudices barnacled upon long habit in the use of white devitahzed flour. Reforms of this kind come slowly, prejudices are sostrong, and the apathy of people prejudices are so strong, and the apathy of people upon matters not affecting their immediate consciousness is so hard to rouse. Yet there is not a family in the land but that some of its mem-

their own construction.

servation, I should like to offer a few hints, through your columns, to the young wife. come, and do not expect help from father or friends, if you should come short. If you are

ure of \$100 a month, you can safely begin to

\$20 a month for rent. Fifteen dollars is enough to pay if you desire any margin left of your in-

ould be accommodated.

We will suppose that you have succeeded, after

weary days of searching, in securing rooms to suit. I hope you have a front room for your living room,—we will not call; it "parlor." Let this room be a true expression of your own tastes and desires. Do not buy anything because it is stylish, or because other people have such

times and Puritan New England. Let me have some place now, while I bring in the time-honsome place now, while I bring in the time-hon-ored ingredients, and more room to show how to mix these, and still more room to round the tasteful matter up:

Cow's (not milkman's) milk, 3 pints; fine-ground corn-meal, 6 tablespoonfuls; New Or-leans molasses, 2 tablespoonfuls; beef-suct, 4 ounces; pondered cinnamon, 1 tenspoon-ful; common salt, 1 even teaspoonful. Heat 'the milk to the boiling point, taking care not to burn, and then gradually stir in the corn-meal, so as to avoid lumps, and stir a ramity in the land but that some of its mem-bers are more or less suffering from some form of the prevailing weak, nervous, and dyspeptic ailments, to say nothing of the bad teeth, de-fective bones, weak musclar development, now so usual. In these days of insidious nervous diseases, paralysis, heart-disease, and insantly, where there is such frequent and sudden breakin the com-meal, so as to avoid lumps, and stir-ten minutes after in order to give an opportuni-ty for the meal to swell and be held in suspen-sion. Then add the sust, previously cut into dice—but a quarter their size—add after the calt and cinnamon. Then stir till the mixture foams again, but does not slop over. Now choose a two-quart tin basin, and bake in a common stove three bours, in a strong, but not fierce heat. It is well to interpage a tin plate or piece of sheet-iron, between the stove bottom and the pudding dish to avoid burning, and at the end of an hour and a half give the pudding a good stirring to insure the proper suspension of the corn-meal in the critical operation of baking. If the in-grodients have been good, and of the kind de-scribed, the proportions rigorously adhered to ing down of brain workers, there is a cry in the tired, care-worn, beseeching faces of men, women, and children for something they lack,—
it is that floor, which is the universal food, should contain all the vital sustaining elements which God intended man should have when He provided as a full food that most marvelous For Young Housekeepers. To the Editor of The Chicago Teibune: CHICAGO, March 24.—The season is approach

ing when the birds are beginning to gather sticks to build their nests; and this forethought on the part of the feathered tribes should suggest to our young people who have thus far in their happy, young married life been cozily sheltered in the mother nest, that it becomes them to begin life in earnest, and in a home of From the store of my own experience and ob-

And here let me say that it is probably to the And here let me say that it is probably to the kind of molasses used and some unrecognized and recondite chemical quality which that sweet stuff possesses, is owing the cultinary miracle which makes of milk, molasses, and corn-meal a custard which, when the first time tasted, is a pleasing revelation to the cultivated palate. Nothing but true and pure New Qrieans molasses will answer the purpose. White sugar, brown sugar, crystal syrup, sugar-house drips, and maple sugar, or any one of the dozen different half-eweet and wholly villatious compounds of starch and sulphuric acid, each and all may be tried, and the result will be a nasty but logical mess of milk, meal, and molasses, and nothing more. to pay if you desire any margin left or your income over living expenses. Rents are now this
season, and I think you can find a few
rooms in a good location for this sum. Better
get along with two or three rooms in a good
healthy location in a good house, with modern
improvements, than an entire cottage, built long
ago, with little, close rooms and no conveniences. If possible, find a house near enough to
your husband's place of business to admit of his
walking to and from his work. A large sum in
the year is thus saved, and a man is bettar for a
brisk walk of a mile, or even more, morning and

But in conclusion, to complete the three courses of the primitive Puritan New England dinner, the brown bread and the baked beans are waiting to be served, but with your permission shall we let them wait till this day week's issue

Knife-Scouring.

the year is thus saved, and a man is better for a brisk walk of a mile, or even more, morning and evening. Do not try to get a fashionable street; be content with quiet and respectability.

It is to be regretted that so many three-story brick houses, fitted up expressly for one family, have been built in the past few years in our city. These houses may be rented very low, and are very pretty and tempting; but don't think of such a house, unless you have an income of at least \$2.000 a year. Those great windows, and spacious halls and stairways, involve great expense, both in money and labor. I think indicated will be obliged to fit up some of these houses for two families; they could easily be arranged so that two, or even three, small families could be accommodated. To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune: CHICAGO, March 22.—Experience, they say, is the best teacher. I am sure that I have found it so. I was but 17 years old when I was married, so of course there was but little op-portunity for learning much by prectice in my hildhood's home. I learned much by observa tion, but my experience has been found in our own home. I have now been married a little over thirty years. We have had our ups and downs, "but a heart for every fate." I believe we have upon an average had more sunshine than shade, but there seemed to be a silver lin-

than shade, but there seemed to be a silver lining to every cloud.

Before I was married—I think I was about
15—my parents went East for a visit, and I
assisted my older sister in her duties as housekeeper. We had a very good servant, but I concluded the day before our parents return to
make and bake a cake in honor of their arrival.
I took extra pains with the mixing, put it in a
fluted eartheu dish, and placed it in the oven.
In about fifteen minutes I looked at it—"was
nicely brown. The domestic was not in the
kitchen, so I took it out, had a large dinner-plate
ready, turned my dish upside down upon the ready, turned my dish upside down upon the plate—when lo! and behold, my cake, in creamy substance, was all over the table—the thin,

living room,—we will not causing parton.

this room be a true expression of your own tastes and desires. Do not buy anything because it is stylish, or because other people have such things. Buy just what you want and what you can afford to pay for. Cover the floor with the best quality of ingrain carpet, selecting a neat, quiet pattern, with figures easily matched, and colors light and cheerful. In some cozy corner allow your husband to nave his own chair and table, with books or papers to his taste. Your wn sewing-machine and work-basket, and all he pretty little nothings, the gifts of friends and works of your own lesure hours, will find a place and furnish your home, with little help from the upholeteror or furniture dealer.

Do not be persuaded to buy on monthly installments: save up your installments every table, with books or papers to his taste. Your was ewing-machine and work-basket, and all he pretty little nothings, the gifts of friends and works of your own leisure hours, will find a place and furnish your home, with little help from the upholeterer or furniture dealer.

Do not be persuaded to buy on monthly installments: save up your installments every month, and, when you have the money, buy for cash. Begin with the full determination to have no bills to pay at the end of the month. If you hills to pay at the end of the month. If you advance in bank, you can always keep a good aized cake an hour to bake, and margin ahead, and thus have the great advantage of cash purchases. For chairs, get one or two low easy cane-seated rockers, and two or two low easy cane-seated rock

length and width, with a frame for cover, upon which you can tack a strong canvas. Get some moss and cotton-batting, and make a little cushiou, just to fit the cover. Buy light chintz calico, cover the sides of the box plain and the cushion, putting a fruil around the front and ends of the cushion, to cover the joining. The cover should be binged, and the cushion tacked on it. The box furnishes a good receptacle for nice dresses or hat-boxes, and many other things, which are always in want of a place. You can set the coach in a corner of your room. brick. Then I always have my cork-naver a writer of the letter describing the burying-place rag. I get a large cork—haver a rag. I get a large cork—haver a rag. I get a large cork—to rustance, a jug cork,—shave off a little of the brick-dust on to my band, dampen the cork, dip it into the dish, and rub my knives. It sayes the ends of your flugers, A good-sized cork will last a long time, and never wears out the steel. There is an elasticity and spring in the cork. Try it. You cannot help but like it. cannot help but like it.

There are so many little things, if known, will make labor light, and housekeeping a pleasure.

AUNT LUCY.

To the Editor of The Change Tribune:
Cincaco, March 21.—I am very glad to see, among the letters upon Housekeeping, mention of Horsford's Bread Preparation. The letter was signed Annie M. Hale, M. D. I should like

Horsford's Bread Preparation.

to ask her where in the West that preparation can be obtained. For a time I lived in Massachusetts, and while there learned to make brea with this preparation, and for four years used no other. It certainly surpasses all other bread in lightness and sweetness, and, which is quite an item, the ease with which it is made. To one item, the ease with which it is made. To one quart of sitted flour put in three tea-spoonfuls of the powder; mix it thoreughly with the dry flour, adding a little salt; mix quickly with the hand, as much milk, if you have it, or water, as it will take up, adding perhaps a little flour for kneeding. It does not require long kneeding, and indeed Prof. Horsford says stir with a spoon; but it doesn't make as smooth a loaf. Put it into your pan, and set it at once into the oven, which should be hot. It rises, as cake does, with baking. Only see the saving of care and labor. There is no yeast to make, no setting and keeping warm over night, no waiting for the broad to rise, and, as all housekeepers find sometimes, no refractory bread wanting to inday's paper of the 19th inst. alluding to a servant girls. The article appears under the of place here. It savors little of good health or sound morals to hear any one talk of bringing down the wages of the already overworked working-womes. Their yoke is not easy now, nor their burden light. It would contribute greatly to their health and long life if something like a reform were accomplished in regard to regulating the working hours of these same servant-girls. The average prices now paid to servant-girls for their work are not a compensation for the labor performed. They are obliged in most families where they work to perform sixteen hours of grinding toil every day almost in the week, with no rest only what they take at their meals. The hours of workingmen have been regulated by law, limited to ten hours per day, and would it be any more than just to limit the working hours of women? Their muscles are no stronger than men's. It is a palpable fact, one every day remarked by those who consider the well-being of these patient toilers of the kitchen worthy of consideration, that the servant-girls of Chicago are overworked to such an extent that they are broken down in constitution before middle life. There is as much justice in the argument that girls' wages should come down because dry goods and other articles have suffered a reduction in price, as there is mercy in the plea that soldiers should be made to light on half-rations because our Union soldiers fought valiantly on half enough to eat. Dry goods have sold at rates affording the dealers in them immense profits; while the wages of servants are nothing more than they can manage to live upon. While the country is going through a great financial crisis, while the rich as well as the poor are groaning under the unwonted pressure of the hard times; these ladies in whose employ the servant girls are kept are promenading the streets, attending the theater, balls, parties, going to church, and various ting and keeping warm over night, no waiting for the bread to rise, and, as all housekeepers find sometimes, no refractory bread wanting to go into the oven, when the meat for dinner is baking. I used often to make the bread while getting breakfast ready, and have it baking while we ato. It was recommended to us for its healthfulness, as the acid is prepared from a phospate of hime, and Prof. Horsford says replaces in the bread the part which is so healthful but is sifted out in all nice while flour. My husband had for years been a sufferer from dyspepsia, that at this time had become very severe. We hear no more about dyspepsia at any rate, and I give the bread preparation the credit. When I came back to the West, I brought some of this bread preparation with us, but can get none here, and all winter we have used compressed yeast. The bread seems to be good, but every mouthful remmids one of yeast, with a half-sour taste.

The recipe for New England brown bread is very good, but does not Dr. Hale know that the coro-meal of the East and of the West are very unlike, and also that it needs a New England brown in which to bake it, to give the New England brown in which to bake it, to give the New England brown in which to bake it, to give the New England brown in which to bake it, to give the New England brown in which to bake it, to give the New England brown in which to bake it.

Whole-Wheat Flour. To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune: CHICAGO, March 23.—I was glad to notice in spondents calling attention to "Cold Air Attri it now for over eight months, having heretofor always used white flour exclusively. By its constant use I find the health of my family greatly improved. I have used the flour for the want of means to buy a fashionable hat, or a new cleak, or a much-coveted dress-pattern, and money to meet the dressmaker's and milliner's bills must be had. No retrenchment is possible to them in these matters. Where shall they go to eke out a few more dollars for these needless extravagances? Why, put down the wages of the servant girls? The idea in simply outrageous. One month's wages would buy two or three yards of dress-goods, or half pay the dressmaker, and by taking one-third or one-half off their wages every week considerable; addition could be made to the wardrobe of the mistress; and therefore selfishness, heartlessness, and all manner of pride and meanness, demands that it must be done. Is no reform in dress needed? Must we bring down the wages of servant girls? Why did the writer of that article sign herself "Beauty"? I do not know but the name is perfectly consistent with the theme. Beauties are nearly all the purposes of cooking, making not only bread and biscuit, but arious table-foods, only bread and biscuit, but garious table-foods, such as crullers, drop-biscuit, giogerbread, jumbles, sponge-cake (light and elegant), steamed pudding (very superior), etc., etc. Your correspondent "M. F. G." gives a good recipe for bread-making with this flour. My manner of making is somewhat similar, only I set a moderately thin sponge at night, and wet up in the morning, and put in the pans to rise for the oven. The secret of success with this flour is in thorough working,—not kneading—so that the yeast and water and milk are thoroughly distributed in every part of the dough. The more it is thus worked the better the bread and raised biscuit always are. I suppose it is because the giuten and bran of the wheat is so finely distributed through the flour that this thorough mixing is necessary, as otherwise the whole of the mass of dough will not be evenly and perfectly leavened. I find I can mix more thoroughly with the hand than with a spoon,—the dough when properly prepared is too soft to knead, but is more like a thick batter. If any of your readers wish any of my recipes for using cold air whole-wheat flour, I will cheerfully furnish them for publication in your columns. I have also used the attrition pearled wheat, spoken of by one of your other correspondents, and I find it a most delicions, wholesome, and healthful food. I cook it in a close-covered double boiler, and find two hours a sufficient time to cook it. The wheat should never be disturbed white cooking. It requires no attention, except to keep the under boiler supplied with boiling water as needed.

L. C. J. such as crullers, drop-biscuit, gingerbread, jum

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:
ALLEGAN, Mich., March 23.—Having become very much interested in the Housekseper's Department, I will respond to " H. J. E.'s call for a recipe for baking-powder biscuit: Sift together a quart of flour and three teaspoons baking-powder; rub into the dry flour a heaping a of cold lard, and a pinch of salt. use water for wetting, though sweet milk makes

use water for wetting, though sweet milk makes them white. They must be as soft as possible, and roll out.

I also have an excellent recipe for a cheap cake, which I give: One cup white sugar, three eggs, two tablespoons meited butter, two tablespoons sweet milk, one cup flour, two teaspoons baking-powder, flavoring. It must be baked in layers, as it is not good in a loaf. We use it mostly for jelly cake, but it is excellent for custard cake, cocoanut cake, or chocolate cake.

Will some one give me a good recipe for cream

cake. or concolate cake.
Will some one give me a good recipe for cream
cookies? I have plenty of cream to cook with,
but have no success with cream cookies.
I am glad to see a word spoken against pies. I am glad to see a word spoken against pies. We long ago banished the abominations known as mince pies from our table, and for the past year have gotten almost entirely out of the habit of making any kind, with the exception of an occasional berry pie. They are "a weariness to the flesh," which it would be well to dispense with altogether, and then think of the rapidity with which the Saturday's baking could be disposed of and the kitchen made tidy, without the pies. Will some one piesse tell me how "attrition pearled wheat" is made, and where it is obtained? Also what is "attrition flour"? I saw both spoken of in lust Saturday's issue of The Trisune, and do not think I ever heard of them before.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune: CHICAGO, March 21.—For the benefit of "H

I. E." I furnish a recipe for delicious, digestible baking-powder biscuit: Two large cups of sifted flour; butter the size of an English walnut; a little salt, and two teaspoonfuls of baking-powder. Rub these ingredients well together, and then mix rapidly with sweet milk persons to form war self-down to the complete of enough to form a very soft dough. And herein lies the secret of success: Never knead the bis-cuit, under the mistaken idea that it should form a smooth, bread-like mass, stiff enough to

lies the secret of success: Never knead the biscuit, under the mistaken idéa that it should form a smooth, bread-like mass, stuff enough to roll; but mix it very quickly, just etiff enough to ehape into biscuits with the hand, and bake immediately in a hot oven.

I would also like to give my recipe for cornered, which all who have eaten thereof think delicious, and not "theavy on the stomach." Of course, dyspeptics should avoid all warm bread. Corn-bread: One large cup of fine corn-meal; one large cup of wheat flour; a tableepoonful of sugar; a tablespoonful of butter; a little salt; and two teaspoonfuls of baking-powder. Rub all these thoroughly together, and then add two eggs and sweet milk enough to make a batter somewhat thicker than for pancakes. Pour into a buttered tin and bake in a hot oven.

If either biscuits or corn-bread are left over, they may be freshened very nicely for the next meal by placing in the oven a few minutes before going to the table.

White on the subject of wholesome diet, let me add that, as usually prepared, parsnips are much too greasy. They should be boiled in salt and water until tender, drained, dapped in batter made with an egg, flour, and milk, and fried in plenty of lard or dripping until crisp and brown. Prepared in this way they will be found very nice, while the batter prevents the fat from penetrating the vegetable. The batter should not be too thin.

I am a young housekeeper myself, and anxious to profit by the experience of others. At the same time I shall be glad to contribute such hints occasionally as my own experience may suggest.

says: "Some considerable excitement and curi-osity took place a few days since near Hillsboro, Coffee County, on James Brown's farm. A man was plowing in a field which has been calti-vated many years and plewed up a man's skull and other bones. After making further examina-tion, they found that their was about 6 acres in the graveyard. They were buried in a sitting or standing position. The bones about that they were a fwarf tribe of people, about 3 feet high. It is estimated that there were about 75,000 to 100,000 buried there."

WHITE OR RED.

Nay, maiden, if thou wilt not tell, Nor bid me go, nor bid me stay; If, saying true I love thee well, No answer wins me, IT away. Deriking from thee, one appeal: Let a forcal sign roveal What I would know, and thou con

Two flowers I offer for thy choice,— One radiant as a virgin's blush When memory recalls the voice She off has heard in twilight hush, Whisp'ring nothings in her ear,— Nothings true, but yet more dear Than gamered wealth of sage or sear;

The other white, as though its birth Were of the newly-crystaled snow, Ere, in its downward flight to earth, It sullied grows, and to and fro t sullied grows, and to and fro Chased is by the sprites of frost, Whirled around, and wayward to Till 'midst its fallen kind 'tis lost

It, nestling in thy midnight hair,
The jeweled flower of anow shall be,
Its presence as a presage fair
I'll greet, of orightest hope to me.
Maiden, waiting day by day
For the word thou with not say,
Be white the emblem of thy yes.

But, should it be thou wishest spare.
The misery 'twould bring to know.
That I am naught to thee, will wear.
The flower of red, and bid me go?
Words were needless; let the sage.
Scarlet with the night entwine,
If I may never call thee mine.

SAD STRAY THOUGHTS.

A cold grave lies between my love and I for aye and me,
Though weary years should stretch out endless as
Eternity.

WORLD-WEARY.

Another dreary day

flas faded into still more dreary might,
And, kneeling low, I pray

That morning's checker'd, golden rays of light
May tigmulously fall

Through boughs of casement-roses, reach their red,
Warm fingers through them all,
To touch my sleeping face, and find it dead.

To-MORROW.

To-MORROW.
To-MORROW bring but we?
To-morrow will come and to-morrow will go,
And the heart will live,
And the heart would give
Amorrow's to-morrow holds, to know
will bring but we

IN HEAVEN. Only a tress of gold-brown hair, Saved from the sod; Only a tress of gold-brown hair,— The rest with God. Only some withered daisies white, Under the snow; Only some withered daisies white, That breathe of wo.

a mystery that none can unravel; a bubble so brilliant we gaze on and marvel

A ship, though in port, yet forever 'tis mining; A merchant unbroken, yet always a-failing;

A message received, but still not delivered;
A messure unbroken, though each moment 'tis shire ered:

A portrait not painted with Time's iron crayon, But finished when Death his fast colors shall lay on, CERCAGO, March 23, 1876. Mrs. S. C. LOOMES.

TO THE UNKNOWN IDEAL.

Dear love I in dreams I gaze upon thy breast, That sinks and swells upon my soul in steep. O Heaven I is it wrong in dreams to pean. And better too such thoughts be not expressed Ab! save such dreams, repose would be unrest. And thus careasingly my heart doth creep. Upon such lovely throne sweet watch to keep, And sinks and swells in love.—thy bosomis gues O Mused in speaking of Platonic bliss, Can poet's pen or artist's poncil paint One thought so soft, so dear, so pure as this? Or can Love's cuphony, however quaint, Elucidate the thought of Love's first kins, And not its resulty or expression taint?

Lacknesse, March 21, 1876.

Did the winds, or the waves, or the birds may, H solution in the face said the

Have the winds and the waters conspired in deceiving

The Pope Deciding Against a Bishop.

The Pope Deciding Against a Bishop.

Soston Truesler.

Monsignor Carfagnini, the Italian Bishop of the Diocese of Harbor Grace, Newfoundland, attempted to confiscate the property of the Conception Bay Benevolent Irish Society, and an appeal was made to the Pope. The Propagands has considered the case, and its decree, sanctioned by the Pope, is that the Benevolent Irish Society is a national and not a religious organization, and that the Church, therefore, has nothing to do with it, and is not justified in attempting to crush it.

GROCERIES FRESH ROASTED COFFEES

109 East Madison-st.

The Only Grocery House in the Northwest Using Burns'Improved Steam Roaster.

We sell more Coffees than any other ten Grocery Stores in the city, which is abundant proof of superior quality and close prices.

NEW SEASON TEAS.

Fine drawing Moyune, Gunpowder, Young Hyson, Imperial, Formosa, Oolong, and Japan Teas, from 50c to 80c per pound. Colgate's Cashmere Bouquet

New York Exchange Weak---The Clearings \$2,800,000.

Unsettled Produce Markets --- An Easier Tone in Provisions and Wheat.

FINANCIAL.

The leanable surplus of the banks is accumulating, and rates of discount are temporarily weaker. The demand for discount is not large; and the few outide borrowers who appear expect to get a corresponding advantage in rates. The country as still impasse g advantage in rates. The country as sum impasses, and the familiar results are still to be seen in slow llections and poor trade. Mercantile and miscellecus paper is in demand at the banks.

Rates of discount are 7@10 per cent at the banks.

On the street there is a plethora of funds, and a scarcity of good borrowers. Rates are 7@18 per cent. New York exchange was sold between banks at 50c

remium for \$1,000.

The movement of currency is light.

The clearings were \$2,800,000.

ENGLISH FINANCES AND THE FALL IN SILVER. The fall in silver threatens English finances with trouble, to which the London Economist guardedly sails attention. Silver is the legal-tender in India, and the revenues of the Indian Government are payable in silver. These taxes amount to about \$105,000,000 as year in gold, and of this about \$75,000,000 as year are disbursed in London to pay interest on the Indian debt and other purposes. The Government finds itself in the awkward position of receiving its Indian revenue in currency that has suddenly declined in value to about 86 cents on the dollar. India with its copulation of over 200,000,000 is doing business with depreciated currency. The depreciation has not nade itself felt there, and British merchants are tem-porarily driving a profitable business by buying goods in India with silver, which passes at 100 there, but can be bought in London by the mer When the depreciation makes itself felt in India the offects on business, and finances, Indian and British an not fail to be serious. The \$106,000,000 of revenue, san not fail to be serious. The \$100,000,000 of revenue, for instance, is now worth only about \$93,000,000, and the \$75,000,000 that used to pay the Indian interest and other obligations in London, will now pay but about \$64,600,000. This deficit must be made good, but the taxes can not be changed—as they are fixed for stated terms, usually 30 years. In such a country to India the taxes they are fixed to the taxes of the taxes they are the stated terms, usually 30 years. In such a country to India the taxes they are the taxes the second transport that the taxes the second transport the second transport the taxes the second transport to the second transport that the second transport the second transport to the second transport transport to the second transport transport to the second transport trans students of inance may be looked for. Germany and the Notherlands by changing the standard avoided the difficulty that now menaces England. This has been done twice by the Netherlands. When, the Australian and Californian gold discoveries appeared to be about to deteriorate gold, they adopted silver as their standard; and when the immense Nevada product of silver began to flood the markets they abandoned silver and took up gold again. These facts reinforces the arguments of the most advanced.

The New York Nation of March 23 has the following in reference to the much-disputed question as

THE VALUE OF SILVER.

with France,—the subsidiary silver coin which it is proposed to issue here will leave the country as certainly as water will flow down bill. The more the silver business is discussed, the more apparent it becomes that it was conceived in jobbery. Considered in its most favorable light, it is a political rather than a financial measure.

THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA The San Francisco Bulletin says:
The third assessment of \$10 per share on the capital
stock of the Bank of California was levied yesterday,
March 16, delinquent April 17. The sum of \$1,000,000
has already been contributed in this way to repair the

DIVISION OF COMMOTIDATED VINCINIA SUAPPE The mining-share market was irregular this morning. The feature was the introduction of the new

GOVERNMENT BONDS.	
Bid,	Aske
United States 6s of '81	122
United States 5-20s of '65	118
5-20s of '65-January and July	119
\$ 20s of '67-January and July 121%	121
5-20s of '68 January and July 122%	123
10-408	118
United States new 58 of '81	. 118
United States currency 6s	
GOLD AND GREENBACES.	
Gold was 123%@114%.	
Greenbacks were 977/2071/a on the deller	In 1.3

	United States currency 68	
	GOLD AND GREENBACES.	
	Gold was 123%@114%.	
	Greenbacks were 87%@87%c on the dollar in gold.	
	FOREIGN EXCHANGE.	
8	Sixty days. Sigh	21
	Sterling	13

Holland 40%	41
Belgium	5133
Switzerland	6133
Sweden	27 %
Austria	433
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS.	
Bid.	Asked.
Chicago City 7 Wet, bonds 104% & int.	*******
Caicago City 7 W ct. sewerage, 104% & int.	*******
Chicago City 7 % ct, water loan 104% & int.	
Cook County 7 & ct. bonds	********
(short) 104 & int.	105 & int.
Cook County 7 9 ct. bonds	
(long) 105 & int.	106 & int.
West Park TW ct. bonds	97 & int.
North Chicago 7 2 ct, bonds	
(Lincoln Park)	95 & int.
LOCAL STOCKS.	
Bid.	Asked.
City Railway, South Side 137	*******
Dity Railway, West Side 137	********
City Railway, West Side, 8	*******
per cent certificates 102 & int.	
Older Dealers Name Colder 102 & Int.	104 & int.
City Railway, North Side 120	123
Traders' Insurance Company 125	130
Chamber of Commerce 79	. 80
Chicago Gas-Light and Coke	

NEW YORK, March 24.—Gold dull and strong at 114%. Carrying rates, 1@2%.

The Havana steamer took out \$100,000 in gold.

advance. Railroads were firm, with the principal activity in St. Paul consolidated sinking fund at 88@88%. Northwestern consolidated coupon, gold, advanced to 94. State securities were quiet.

The stock market opened quiet and somewhat ir-

The stock market opened quiet and somewhat irregular. Si Paul shares were firm and higher. Pacific Mail was weak and lower. The market in the last hour was strong, and prices at the close were about the highest of the day, except for Missouri Pacific, which declined from 14% to 12%, closing at 13. The special feature fit the last hour was Erie, which advanced to 21% on a renewal of negotiations for a third rail from New York to Elimira. The Special Committee to whom was referred with power the plan of refunding Erie coupons have agreed with foreign bondholder's a committee to recommend the funding of the first conscilidated-bond coupons for five years, paying in cash siternate coupons, and also funding the second consolidated-bond coupons for five years without any cash payment, Transactions in stocks to-day were 112,000 shares, of which 1,000 were Pacific. Mail, 12,000 Western Union, 10,000 St. Paul, 42,000 Erie, 28,000 Lake Shore, and 5,600 Missouri Facific. The decline in Missouri Pacific vras based on rumors of a hitch between leading houndholders and stockholders for an amicable arrangement in regard to the organization of the Com-

Ophir 65%	Belcher	35%
Chollar	Confidence	28 .
Savage 181	Sierra Nevada	2414
Imperial 17%	Exchequer	213
Mexican 38%	Overman	86%
Gould & Curry 21	Justice	321
Best & Belcher 58%	Caledonia	7216
Hale & Noreross 67	Succor	2%
Crown Point 251/6		

REAL ESTATE. The following instruments were filed for record

Ontario st, 42 ft w of North LaSalle st, s f, 22x Ontario st. 42 ft w of North LaSalle st, s f, 22x 100 ft, dated March 24.

Clarinds st, 110 ft e of Ashland sv, n f, 27 ft to alley, dated March 11.

Campbell av, s e cor of West Congress st, w f, 22x100 ft, dated Sept. 28, 175.

Wentworth sv, 5809 ft s of Thirty-fifth st, e f, 25x125 ft, dated March 18.

Morgan st, s w cor of Hubbard st, e f, 20x116 ft, with buildings, dated March 23.

Robey st, 149 ft n of Milwaukes av, e f, 83% ft to alley, dated March 24.

Townsend st, n e cor of Elm st, w f, 25x117 ft Robey st, 149 ft n of Milwaukee av, e f, 88% ft to aliey, dated March 24.

Townsend st, n e cor of Elm st, w f, 25x117 ft dated March 23.

Barber st, 175 ft w of Jefferson st, s f, 25x18 ft, dated March 24.

Waller st, n e cor of West Fourteenth st, w f, 67x865, ft, with buildings, dated March 24.

West Twenty-second st, 225 ft e of Wood st, s f, 25x125 ft, dated March 22.

Prairie av, near Thirty-sixfi st, w f, 20x125 ft, dated June 24, 1875.

Michigan av, 379 ft s of Eighteenth st, w f, 25x 155 ft, dated March 1.

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on Friday

	RECE	EIPTS.		RECEIPTS. SHIP		KENTS.
	1876.	1875.	1876.	1875.		
Flour, bris	13,412	10,953	9,053	6,99		
Wheat, bu	31,980	105,230	20,798	76,44		
Corn, bu	49,590	32,620	20.493	8,22		
Oats, bu	26,540	8,278		15,23		
Rye	750					
Barley, bu	4,280	10,685	6,110	3,00		
Grass seed, Ibs.	100,022	121.500	140,284	58,07		
Flax seed, ths !	27,000	39,000				
Broom corn, hs	4,000	2,200		27,03		
Cured meats, hs	08,010	162,440		1,275,22		
Beef, tos			1			
Beef, brls			136	1		
Beef, bris	117	574	455	1,37		
Lard, hs	126,220	244,200	279,530			
Tallow, Ibs	9,402	10,980				
Butter, Ibs	64,005		24,525	19,71		
Dressed hogs !	194		15	2		
Live bogs, No	14,535	12,911	6,400	9,48		
Cattle, No	6,291					
Sheep, No	1 395	2.599				
Hides, hs	113,752	123,435				
Highwines, brls	136	398	252			
Wool, ths	16,831					
Potatoes, bu	1.111		730			
Coal, tons						
Hay, tons	130		40			
Lumber, No.ft.		264,000	1.292.275	1,395,870		
Shingles, No	640,000	1,485,000	140,000	815,000		
Lath, No						
Salt, bris		584	967	810		
Poultry, the	40.019	16,254				
Poultry, coops.	7	1621				
Game, pkgs	37	93				
Eggs, pkgs	786	1.000	50			
Cheese, bxs	7 37 786 794	310	266	538		
Gr. apples, bris		171				
Beans, bu	≥27	838		66		

Withdrawn from store on Thursday for city con-sumption: 5,237 bu wheat, 337 bu coru, 704 bu cata, 1,087 bu rye, 1,626 bu barley.

The following grain was inspected into store on Friday morning: 3 cars No. 1 N. W. wheat, 27 cars No. 2 N. W. do, 2 cars No. 1 spring, 37 cars No. 2 do, 20 cars No. 3 do, 14 cars rejected do (102 wheat); 8 cars high-mixed corn, 89 cars No. 2 do, 6 cars newmixed do, 18 cars rejected do (118 corn); 10 cars white cats, 10 cars No. 2 do, 5 cars rejected do (25 cats); 1 car No. 2 rye; 4 cars No. 2 barley, 2 cars rejected do. Total, 252 cars, or 99,000 bu. Inspected out: 21,392 bu wheat, 2,723 bu corn, 653 bu cats, 1,647

wheat as the nominal rates by sail to Buffalo. Official notice has been given that the Illinois & Michigan Canal will be opened for navigation from Bridgeport to LaSalle to-day.

The leading produce markets were again irregular

yesterday, and soveral of them were very nervous, though without much excitement. The tone of ad-vices from other points was less assuring to holders, while bad weather here tended the other way, espocially in grain. The snow fell persistently through ter part of the regular session, and it was re it was inferred that the storm is a wide-spread one. True, the material added more fertilizing power to the fields, by means of the organic matter it brought down from the skies, but it also incited fears of too much moisture, and strengthened forebodings of a cold, wet spring and summer. The oldest operators referred to their experience, stating that they never knew a winter of the same general character as this one that ought now to be over, which was not followed by weather unfavorable to the farming community. Hence the probable future of the crops was canvassed dency of the pressure was rather the other way,—not a few wishing to sell on the rise they expected to occur

attendance of buyers was rather sum, but the amount of orders received through the majs made a very ro-spectable aggregate. Groceries were ordered with fair liberality, and the market had a firm look both for staple and side articles. Coffees especially were firm, and holders look for an advance. The only changes noted in the quotations were an advance of %c in pep-per, and a decline of 1c in common molasses and black-strap. There was a tolerably active demand for domestic and foreign dried fruits at steadily maintained prices. Turkish prunes are tending upwards, the de-mand-continuing heavy. Fish were quoted quiet, Butter continues scarce and firm. Cheese was firm and unchanged. Oils were ordered sparingly, and,

aints, and tobacco were dull.

Lumber was quiet and unchanged. In Michigan the Lumber was quiet and unchanged. In anchigan the work of banking logs continues, and it is now thought that a very fair stock will be secured, the recent snow-storm having been a great help to many who, just previous to its coming, were about to abandon their camps, being discouraged at the prospect. The spring stock will not be so well reduced as usual upon the opening of the new season. The salt market was quiet decline, which is expected when new wool begins to arrive. Broom-corn, hides, and hope were unchanged.

FOREIGN IMPORTATIONS. Received at the Chicago Customs March 24, 1878: H. Enderis, 1 case of books; Anderson, Olesen & Co., 2 cases dry goods; W. H. Schimpferman, 1 case segars. Amount duties collected, \$8,605.60.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were active in the speculative di-rection, with very little doing for ahipment, and the tone was irregular and uncertain. The local tendency was apparently to a lower range of prices all round, but the market was steadied by the report that lard was-again higher in Liverpool. The daily supply of hogs is larger than was expected by most operators, and for that reason not a few are anxious to sell in an-ticipation of a break in prices; but there have been too many shorts to be filled to retruit an extensive dealing. many shorts to be filled to permit an extensive decline

at Thursday's close, but was weak, advancing early 1%c per bri, and then falling back 15c under free offerings, with little demand. Sales were reported o 250 bris cash at \$22.60; 6,500 bris seller April at \$22.47% @22.63%; 8,500 bris seller May at \$22.77%@ 22.90; and 1,250 bris seller June at \$23.05@23.10. Total, 16,500 bris. The market closed dull at \$23,45 cash or seller March; \$22,45@22,47½ seller April; \$22,75@ 22,77½ seller May; and \$22,95@23,00 June,

or seller March; \$22.45@ \$22.47% seller April; \$22.75@ \$22.77% seller May; and \$22.95@ \$23.00 June.

Prime mess pork was quiet, with asle of 10 bris at \$20.00. Extra prime at \$16.50.

LARD—Was again active but easier. The market opened firm at a slight advance, in sympathy with news of a further rise of \$6 per 112 hts in Liverpool, but declined to 5c below Thursday's latest quotations, under free offerings from one or two prominent operators. Sales were reported of 1,400 tes seller themonth at \$13.90; 25.00 tes seller April at \$13.874@ \$13.95; 11,000 tes seller May at \$14.02% (\$14.12%; 5.750 tes seller June at \$13.874% \$2.305; 11,000 tes seller May; and \$20 tes seller July at \$14.40. Total, 20,500 tes. The market closed tame at \$13.85613.874% (\$14.02% (\$14.05 seller May; and \$14.22% seller April; \$14.02% (\$14.05 seller May; and \$14.22% seller April; \$14.02% (\$14.05 seller May; and \$14.22% seller April; \$14.02% (\$14.05 seller May; and \$14.22% seller May at \$10.000 tes seller Mars—Were quiet and unchanged. There was little demand, except at concessions, but buyers for shipment could not obtain what they wanted except by paying full prices, as most of the meats now here have been sold for future delivery, and are being carried against those contracts. Sales were reported of 70,000 fts shoulders at 8% ceash, and \$8.30 seller April; 100,000 fts short fiber seller May at \$12% C. The following was the closing range of prices;

Shoul-Long Short Short Short

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was in moderate demand, and steady at
Thursday's prices, though reported easier in New
York, with lower prices for wheat in all the leading York, with lower prices for wheat in all the leading markets. One or two round lots were taken for shipment, and the rest by the local trade. Sales were reported of 25 bris winters at \$6.50, 2,675 bris spring entras, partly at \$4.30@5.00, and 81 bris spring superfines at 3.40. Total, 2,761 bris. The market closed quiet at the following range of prices: Choice winter extras, \$6.50@7.50; common to enould, \$4.75@5.50; entring extras, \$4.00@4.40; good 4.40; good 4.40; sood 5. prices: Choice winter extras, \$6.50@7.50; common to good do, \$4.75@5.50; spring extras, \$4.00@4.40; good do, \$4.50@4.75; choice do, \$5.00@5.25; patents do, \$6.50

Thursday, the offerings being small. Sale was made of 10 tons at \$11.50 on track.

MIDDLINGS—Sale was made of 10 tons at \$17.00 free on board cars,

on board cars.

Conn-Mral—Sale was made of 10 tons coarse at \$17.50 free on board cars.

WHEAT—Was active and irregular, averaging about the same as on Thursday, but declining %c, and closing %c lower than the previous evening. The receipts were somewhat larger (103 cars), and Liverpool was unmistably lower, confirming the private advices of the day preceding. The "ticker" quoted a decline of 2d on spring, private telegrams noted Liverpool as heavy, with a downward tendency, and even Beerbohm reported it as "worse." The receipts at Milwaukee were also larger. The news brought out sellers in force, but the market rallied afterwards under rather free buying from or two prominent operators, and their example was followed by many others. The weather is supposed to have been the chief inducement to purchase. The falling snow, which was believed to extend over a wide tract of country, threatened to cut down receipts in the near future by increasing the muddiness of the roads, and to retard spring planting to an unusually late date, while fears of a wet, cold summer were numerous. There was little doing, except for May, the premiums of 4%c over April being steadily maintained. Cash No. 2 was dull, and the lower grades steady and quiet, being in very moderate demand for abipment, as New York was quoted dull and easier. Seller May opened at \$1.07, receded to \$1.05%, sold again at \$1.07, back to \$1.06%, and closed at \$1.07. Beller April sold at \$1.07, country, cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 2 spring, was very quiet at \$1.07. do 1.02%, closing at \$1.02%, Gill-edged receipts of do closed at \$1.03%. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 1 spring at \$1.13; 1,000 bu do (regular) at \$1.11; 35,400 bu No. 2 do at \$1.024. Gill-edged receipts of do closed at \$1.034. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 2 do at \$1.05(al) and 400 bu do (regular) at \$1.17; 35,400 bu No. 2 do at \$1.026(al) and 400 bu No. 2 do at \$1.05(al) and 400 bu do (damp) at \$0.7 total, \$4.000 bu.

Minnesora Wheat—Was quiet and easy at former quotations Con-Mral-Sale was made of 10 tons coarse at

Minnzaora Whikat—Was quiet and easy at former quotations. Sales were reported of 1,400 bu No. 2 at 51,05; 400 bu do (regular) at \$1.04; 200 bu No. 2 at 51,05; 400 bu do (regular) at \$1.04; 200 bu.

OORN—Was more active, and somewhat unsettled, but closed & higher than twenty-four hours previously, and & higher than on Thursday evening, though the closed & higher than on Thursday evening, though the receipts were fair for the season. Liverpool was reported to the storm in the West tended to an advance. There were many more orders than usual in from the country, but they seemed to be nearly equally divided between buying and selling, local dealers being more decided purchasers than heretofore, while there was a fair dennand for shipment. The weather conditions were considered to be unfavorable to corn receipts, both as to volume and with regard to the perentage of 50 higher grades, and there is growing disposition to secure that offered for sale now, under the belief that corn will be relatively scarce in this market towards high the sale of the side of the si

bu No. 2 at 57c, 1.200 bu by sample as complete to Total, 11,200 bu.

LATEST.

In the afternoon mees pork was quiet and easier at \$22.45@.22.47% for April, \$22.73 (@22.75 for May, and \$23.00 for June, with sales of 250 bris seller April at \$22.420.

For June.

Shoulders were easier, sales being reported of 100,000 bts seller April at 8½c.

Wheat was moderately active and carier, selling at \$1.05%c1,07½ for May, and closing at the inside April was quiet at \$1.02%. Sales were reported of 800 bu Minnesota, by sample, at \$1.16, and 400 bu at \$1.03, free on board.

Corn was in moderate demand and easier, selling at \$2½c34%c for May, and closing at the inside. April soid at 46½c347c, and closed at 46%c. June closed at 50%c.

50%c. Oats were quiet at 34%@35c for May. Oats were quiet at 34%@385c for May.
CALL BOARD.

Mess pork was quiet and easier, closing at \$22.42%@ 22.45 for April, \$22.70@22.72% for May, and \$2.2.40.62 22.95 for June. Sales, 1,400 bris at \$22.45 for April, and at \$22.72% for May. After the call mess pork was offered at \$22.35% for April, and May sold (250 bris) at \$22.65%, making the decline after 1 o'clock about 10c per brl.

Lard was dull and 6@7%c lower, closing at \$18.80% 13.82% for April, \$13.97%@14.00 for May, and \$14.12% @14.15 for June. Sales, 1,000 tes at \$13.82% for April, and at \$14.00 for May.

GENERAL MARKETS.
ALCOHOL—Was stronger at \$2.14. BROOM-CORN-was quiet and unchanged; Choice hurl, 8699; No. 2 hurl, 73/690; choice medium, 76 73/c; good medium brush, 66/63/c; fair inside and covers, 56/5/c; inferior, 46/4/c; crooked, 3/66c. BUTTEB—Prices were held firmly at the advance established at the beginning of the week. Buyers in quest of a choice article for table use find difficulty in quest of a choice article for table use find difficulty in supplying their wants, and the stocks of lower grades also are at the minimum. A good local and Eastern demand existed at the following range of prices: Choice to fancy yellow, 34@40c; medium to good grades, 25@30c; inferior to common, 16@22c; com-mon to choice roll, 20@30c. BAGGING—There was a quiet movement in this clear of goods at about standy figures. We note:

class of goods at about steady figqures. We quote: Stark A, 26%c; Lewiston, 25c; Montaup, 25c; Ontaro, 25c; American A, 23c; Amoskeag, 23%c; Otter Creek, 23c; buriap bags, 4 bu, 14%@15%c; do, 5 bu, 15%@16%c; gunnies, single, 14%@15c; do, double,

23@24c, CHEESE—There was little change in the position of the cheese market. Business was quite up to the ex-pectations of the trade, and the market had a healthy one. We continue to quote: Good to fancy factory,

\$2.56@2.55; loose Muscatel, new, \$2.95@3.25; Valencia, @114.114c; Zante currants.7\(\alpha\) 7\(\alpha\) o: citron, 24@25c. Domestric—Alden apples, 18\(\alpha\) 15\(\alpha\) o: citron, 24\(\alpha\) 25c. Domestric—Alden apples, 18\(\alpha\) 15\(\alpha\) o: citron, 24\(\alpha\) 25c. Domestric—Alden apples, 18\(\alpha\) 15\(\alpha\) o: citron, 24\(\alpha\) 25c. do.\(\alpha\) mired, 10\(\alpha\) 12c; raspberries, 34\(\alpha\) 35c; bitted cherries, 11\(\alpha\) 25c; Nors—Filberts, 11\(\alpha\) 11\(\alpha\) ci almonds, Terragons, 19\(\alpha\) 25c; Nors—Filberts, 11\(\alpha\) 11\(\alpha\) ci almonds, Terragons, 19\(\alpha\) 25c; Nors—Filberts, 11\(\alpha\) 11\(\alpha\) ci almonds, Terragons, 19\(\alpha\) 25c; Nors—Filberts, 11\(\alpha\) 16\(\alpha\) 15\(\alpha\) 16\(\alpha\) 15\(\alpha\) 15\(\alpha\) 15\(\alpha\) 15\(\alpha\) 16\(\alpha\) 15\(\alpha\) 15\(\a

22@30c. Allspice, 17@17%c; cioves, 52@53c; cassia, 30@32c; pepper, 17%@18%c; nutmegs, \$1.23@1.25; calcutts grager, 14%@15%c.
Soars—True Blue, 6%c; German Mottled, 6%@7c; White Lly, 6@6%c; White Rose, 6@6%c; Royal Savon, 5%@6c; Savon Imperial, 6c; Golden West, 5%@5%c.

white Lily, ogeoge; white Rose, ogeoge; Royal Sevon, 5% (Sec. 18); and Imperial, 6; Goldon West, 5% (8); c. 82, anch—Excelsior, laundry, 6% (8); c; do, gloss, 8% (8); do, corn, 98,9%; Kingaford, pure, 7%; do, silver gloss, 9% (8)%; tho, corn, 19610%; HAY—Prime grades were in fair request, and steady. The lower grades were quiet. The receipts were larger, both by rail and wagon, but the storm promised to check the arrivals, hence the stock was firmly held. Quotations: Timothy, \$12,506 (8),300; No. 2 do, \$11,50; mixed do, \$10,006 (1),00; prime upland prairie, \$10,006 (1),50; No. 1 prairie, \$8,506 (9,00). HIGHWINES—Were quiet, and advanced 1c further, sale being made of 100 bris at \$1.06 per gallon. Distillers say that, with rejected corn at 44c, they cannot manufacture at less than \$1,09, and offer but little at the recent improvement in quotations. New York was quoted at \$1.3.

HIDES—Were in fair request and steady, the offerings on the street being light; Green city butchers, \$6,5%; green cared, light and heavy, 7c; part cured, \$6,606%; green salted ktp, 7c; green country, 5%c; green country, 5%c; green, \$1,1 kiel 19%c; find, dry kip and calf, 14%(8) 15c; city salted hides, 12c; deacon skins, 456,50c, 8heep peils, wool estimated as washed, 306,50c.

Signature of the common desirated common at unchange prices. Shingles remain quiet but steady, and a goo trade is expected as soon as the weather becomes settled. Following are the quotation:

First and second clear \$40.006.

First clear, linch 33.006/35.00

Third clear, thick 35.006/35.00

Clear flooring, first and second, rough 90.004/32.00

Clear siding, first and second 18.006.

First common siding 16.006.

Fiooring, first common, dressed 28.006/30.00

Flooring, second common, dressed 24.004/20.00

Flooring, second common, dressed 24.004/20.00

Flooring, second common, dressed 35.006. stock boards, 10 and 12 in..... B stock boards. 22,006/22.00 C stock boards 15,006/16.00 Fencing 613.00 Common lumber, 18 ft and under 11,006/12.00

Letb. 1.75.4 2.00
A shingles on track 2.65.6 2.90
Shingles on track 2.50.6 2.29
OILS—Turpentine continues scarce, and is still advancing; now quoted at 3°440. With the above exception, no price-changes were apparent. Trade was quiet at the annexed quotations; Carbon, 116 degrees test, 14.614%; do Illinois legal test, 150 degrees, 15.615%; Snow White, 150 test, 17% (allec; do headlight, 175 degrees, 18c; extra winter lard oil, \$1.13; No. 1, 97.698c; No. 2, 78.630c; linssed, raw, 60c; boiled, 66c; whale, winter bleached, 78.830c; sperm, \$2.1566, 1.20; do extra, 95c; do No. 1, 85c; bank oil, 55c; straita, 60c; plumbago oil, 60.675c; turpentine, 38.640c; naphtha, decdorized, 63 gravity, 13½, (614%c; West Virginia oils, natural, 29 deg., 35c; natural, 30 deg., 30c; raduced, 29 deg., 25c; as 15c.
PUULTRY AND EGGS—Were more plentiful and easier, eggs being slow at a reduction of 1c. Quotations: Turkeys, 12½, (615c; chickens, 10% 12c; live do, 42.566.50 per doz; ducks, 116,130; eggs, 12½, (615c; SEEDS—Timothy was in moderate demand at \$2.17½ for fair, to, \$2.30 for prime, and choice bright seed was salable at \$2.40. Clover was in fair request and stronger, the offerings being smaller and of better quality. Sales were made at \$9,356,955. Prime was nominal at 45c,65c, and millet at 45c,60c.

SALT—Was rather quiet but steady; Onondaga and Saginaw, nne, \$1.35; do, \$1.40; ordinary coarse, \$1.70; dairy, without bags, \$2.75; dairy, with bags, \$3.50; Ashton dairy, per sack, \$4.50.

TEAS—Quotations remain without change. There was a fair movement at the annexed prices. Gunrowas:—Common, \$26,35c; fnee, \$36,65c; choices, \$96,95c; fnee, \$36,65c; choices, \$96,95c; fnee, \$36,65c; choices, \$96,95c; fnee, \$36,65c; choices, \$1,06,15c; choices, \$96,95c; fnee, \$56,65c; choices, \$1,06,15c; choices, \$1,0

75639c.
WOOD—Was held at former quotations, vis.; \$8.50 for maple, and \$7.50 for beech.
WOOL—Small orders, from Western mills are arriving daily, otherwise there is little inquiry. The market is easy at the prices given below: Tub-washed, prime, 48(350; do, poor to good, 44(348c; washed fleeor, fine, good-conditioned, 40(340c; washed, medium do, 41(3) for the prices grown to light 9.60 for the pre-

42c; unwashed, fine, heavy to light, 25@27c; do, modium, 30@32c; pulled, average, 30@33c. LIVE STOCK. CHICAGO.

....12,018 15,903 8,584 New rates. Old rates.

day, were some 3,000 head less than for the day before, day, were some 3,000 head less than for the day before, and, with continued favorable reports from below, the market was strong at thoroughly-sustained prices. There was no noticeable falling off in the attendance of buyers, and from all classes the demand was satisfactorily active. The quality of the stock was much the same as seen in the yards on the earlier days of the week, the major part of the offerings answering to the description of "good to prime," and readily selling at \$4.25@5.00 per 100 fls. Butchers' stuff was sabable at \$4.00@4.25; stockers at \$3.00@4.35; and salable at \$4.00@4.25; stockers at \$3.50@3.85; and feeding cattle at \$4.00@4.25. Sales of bulls were principally at \$1.26@3.76. Springers were inquired for at \$3.00.00@45.00 per head. The market closed firm.

. CATTLE SALES.

son. 15
Gegory, Cooley & Co, to Morris
To Eastman. 16
To Morris & Waixel 32
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To Bender stockers).
To Mitchell
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& Waixel
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To Morris & Waixel
R. Strahorn & Co. to Monroe. 1,219 1,314 1,307 1,070 1,241 966 1,190 1,314 1,269 1,211 ols & Addems to Monroe H. Green & Co. to Nation 20 1,147
To Doty 22 1,006
To Brookin 18 995
Wood Bros, to Fagan 16 1,404
To Morris & Waixel 17 1,194
To Morris & Waixel 20 1,083
To Morris & Waixel 20 1,083
To Morris & Waixel 31 1,218
To Morris & Waixel 31 1,227
To Morris & Waixel 15 1,327
To Morris & Waixel 12 1,362
J. M. Robinson to Sweney & Co.
(cows) 18 1,019
To Hersh, M. & Co. 33 1,229
J. C. Bone to Monroe r, 32 1,086
Southworth & B, to Eastman
(Cherokoes) 16 1,152

No. Oenover & Hall to Fowler Bros... 50 To Allerton, P. & Co...... 67 To Allerton.
To Googins.
Denney & Redmond to Crane.
Groves Bros. to Maher.
To Crane.
Ingwersen Bros. to Rose & P.
To Fowler Bros.

To Armour & Co....

Eusleys, W. & B. to She
To Spooner.

To Orvis.

To Boyd & L. To Armour &

To Armour & Co. 41
To Armour & Co. 28
To Fowler Bros. 28
Gregory, Cooley & Co. to Stone. 131
To Doud. ... 164
To Fowler Bros. 55
To Fowler Bros. 49
To Fowler Bros. 45
To Fowler Bros. 45
To Alberton & Co. 55
To Googlis. 51
To Bartlett 68
To McLean 27
To Armour & Co. 62
To Armour & Co. 34
To Armour & Co. 36

To Armour & Co...
To Crosby...
To McGregor & Co...
McDonald March & Co. to Aller
To Allerton...
To Allerton...
To Allerton...
To Allerton...

To Allerton 51
To Allerton 61
To Allerton 61
To Meteral & G. 68
St. John & Brown to Stahlnecker. 61
To Medregor & Co. 22
To William Smith 26
To Armour & Co. 29
To Orvis. & Co. 29
To Doud. 50
To March 60
To March 60
To Tabor 33
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To Fabor 76
To Orvis. 39
To Fabor 76
To Orvis. 39
To Fowler Bros. 56
To White & Co. 46
To Tabor 77
To Wobber. 76
Bentley, Johnston & Co. to Spring 8 H
To To Orvis. 27
To Wood Bros. to Fowler Bros. 52
To Fowler Bros. 52
To Fowler Bros. 52
To Fowler Bros. 40
To Fowler Bros. 55
To Orvis. 55

Winsted & Allen to Hollis & Co.....90 198 6.46

EAST LIBERTY.

Special Diractic to The Chicago Tribune.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., March 24.—CATTLE—Receipts for the week anding March 23, 5, 372 head, or 222 cars of through stock and 94 cars for this market, against 249 and 111 cars, or 8, 120 head, the week before; supply the lightest of the season; market active at ½0 and 110 cars, or 8, 120 head, the week before, supply the lightest of the season; market active at ½0 and vance; extra, 1,400 to 1,600 hs, \$6,00@6.25; good to prime, 1,200 to 1,400 h, \$5,25@5.75; common to fair, 800 to 1,100 hs, \$4,26@5.00; stockers and feeders, \$53.66, 25; to ulls, stags, and cows, \$3,50@4.25; asless for the week, 1,296 head, against 1,524 the week before.

Hogs—Receipts for the week, 7,205 head, against 8,580 head the week before; supply very hight, and all sold out as fast as arriving, at the following rates: Philadelphias, \$9,20@3.70; Yorners, \$8,10@8.65; roughs, \$7.00@8.00.

SHEEFT—Receipts for the week, 12,900 head, against 15,300 head the week before; supply fair, and selling readily at the following prices: Extra, 110 to 130 hs, \$7.25@4,25; good, 96 to 100 hs, \$6.50@6.75; fair, 80 to 90 hs, \$5.75@6,25; medium, 75 to 90 hs, \$5.75@6,25; medium, 75 to 90 hs, \$5.00@6.50; common, 70 to 75 hs, \$4.00@8.65.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 24.—Buxvez—Becelpts, 339 cars, 69 in excess of last week. Although quiet to-day, the market throughout the week has ruled fairly active for the season, the sales footing up 700 head more than last week. Eastern buyers were more numerous, local attention was fair, and all required more cattle. New York dealers took 60 car-loads, and wanted more of choice heavy, which were not obtainable. For all grades the market has ruled steady at last week's prices. wanted more of choice heavy, which were not obtainable. For all grades the market has ruled steady at last week's prices.

SHEER—Beecelpts 37 cars, same as last week'; demand moderate; a strong %c higher. The advance is only considered temporary, as butchers will not pay it, nor nor does the New York market warrant it. Moderate sales at 5% to 7c for common to good; a few winter lambs at 7% @8c; and spring 14c.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 24.—Beevers—Receipts 1,670, making 3,940 for four days, against 3,680 at the same time last week: quality fair; market active and firm; more than %c advance from, Monday; no extras shown; ordinary to prime, 9%@11%c; a few tops, 12c.

12c.
SHEET—Receipts 2,020, making 9,150 for four days, sgainst 5,570 same time last week; market firm and inactive at sustained prices; \$\(\pi\) @\$\(\pi\)\$c for ordinary to prime selected extra sheep; and a few lambe at \$\(\pi\)\$\(\pi\)\$ % c. Swine—Reccipts 2,600, making 11,000 for four days.

SWINE—Receipts 2,600, making 11,000 for four days.
BUFFALO, March 24.—CATLE—Receipts, 901; total
for the week, 7,854; no market to-day; sales only 1
car, fresh arrivals being through consignments.
SHEEP—Receipts, 1,600; total for the week, 9,800;
market dull and demand light; a cars disposed of;
prices unchanged.
HOGS—Heceipts, 2,500; total for the week, 13,400;
market slow and demand light; sales 1 car Yorkers, av
150 hs, at \$8,12%; 1 car fair quality heavy at \$3,70; 1
deck at \$8.60,

CINCINNATI. CINCINNATI, March 24.—Hogs.—Active; common to good light, \$7.65@8.40; fair to medium heavy, \$8.50@8.80; receipts, 1,078; shipments, 590. TELEGRAPHIC MARKET REPORTS.

FOREIGN MARKETS.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribus LIVERPOOL, March 24-11 a. m.-FLOUE-No. 24s 6d; No. 2, 22s 6d. GRAIN-Wheat-No. 1 winter, 10s; No. 2, 9s 8d; No. 1 spring, 10s; No. 2, 8s; No. 1 white, 10s 6d; No. 2, 10s 2d; No. 1 club, 11s; No. 2, 10s 6d. orn-New, 27s@27s 3d; old, 29s, PROVISIONS-Pork, 83s. Lard, 63s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, March 24—2 p. m.—Grain—Whest—Spring No. 1, 9s 10d; No. 2, 8s; club No. 1, 11s; No. 2, 10s 5d. Receipts of wheat for the last three days, 11,000 qrs, 35,000 qrs being American. Corn-New

NEW YORK DRY-GOODS MARKET. NEW YORK, March 24.—The package-trade is mestics and prints was rather more active. Four-yard brown sheetings of certain makes were largely sold at a slight concession in prices. Bleached shirtings were in fair request. Cheriots were more scrive, but irreg-ular in price. Cottonades ruled quiet. Dress goods were in fair demand. Woolen goods for men's weat

CLEVELAND PETROLEUM MARKET. CLEVELAND, O., March 24.—Petroleum firm and un-anged; standard white, 110 deg. test, 11½0; prime white, 150 deg. test, 12%c for car lots,

THE PRODUCE MARKETS.

THE PRODUCE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, March 2s.—Chann—Whest—Market leas active; 1@2c lower; sales of 65,000 but at \$1.47 for No. 3 Chicago, \$1.20 for mixed spring, and \$1.27 for No. 2 Mijwaukee in store. Bye quiet and firm at 80@85c for Western, 86@88c for State, the inside price for carlota, and 86@88c for Canada in bond. Barley steady; sales of 20,000 bu Canada West, part at \$1.63 and the remainder on private sterms. 64%@64%c for steamer mixed, 64%@64%c for graded low mixed, 65c for graded mixed, and 68%c bid for old Western mixed in store; also, 10,000 bu graded mixed for April at 64%c. Oats a shade firmer; sales of 41,000 bu at 44,48c for mixed Western and State, and 47@53c for white Western and State. PROVISIONS—Middles firm at 12%@18%c for long ar. Lard firmer; sales of 200 tes at \$14.25 for prime am; at the first call for March \$14.30 was bid and

\$14.50 asked: for April sales of 200 tos at \$14.30: for May \$14.42 was bid and \$14.45 asked: for June \$14.50 WHISKY-Market steady; sales of 100 brls at \$1,13

to good refining quoted at 7%@7%c; prime at 7%c; white Havana, 9@10%c. Coffee—Market firm; Rio quoted at 15%@18%c in gold; Maracaibe at 18@18%c gold. white Havana, 2610%c. Conce—Market firm; Blo quoted at 15%618%c in gold; Maracaibo at 18618%c gold.

New York, March 24.—Cotton—Firm; 13.5.16% 13%; March, 13.17.30c; Jayri, 13.17.30c; May, 19.25.23 (ali 318-16c; June, 14.1-16.814 3-32c; July, 14.9.32% 14.5-16c; August, 14.7-16.814 3-32c; July, 14.9.32% 14.5-16c; August, 14.7-16.814 15-32c; September, 14.5%; July, 14.9-32% 14.5-16c; August, 14.7-16.814 15-32c; September, 14.5%; July, 14.9-32% 14.5-16c; August, 14.7-16.814 15-32c; September, 14.5%; July, 14.9-32% 14.5-16c; August, 14.7-16.814 3-32c; July, 14.9-32% 14.5-16c; August, 14.7-16.814 3-32c; July, 14.9-32% 14.5-16c; July, 14.9-32% 14.1-16.8145, July, 14.9-2% 14.1-16.8145, July, 14.9-2% 14.1-16.8145, July, 14.9-2% 14.1-16.8145, July

11,000 bu; oats, 7,000 bu.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS.

La., March 24.—SUGAR—Steady; common, 6½@6½c; fair, 7@7½c; prime to choice, 7½@3c.

MOLASRES—Quiet; fermenting, common, 30,632c; prime, 40642c; strictly prime to choice, 4525;

FLOUR—Dull: superfine, \$3.75; double, \$4.25; treble, \$4.50@6.00; choice and family, \$5.25@7.75.

CORN-MEAL—Dull; \$2.25;

GRAIN—Corn quiet; white, 53c. Qais scarce; Galena, 55c.

Bhan—Steady; 70c.

Hax—Quiet; prime, \$16.00@17.00.

Enax—Steady; 70c.

Hax—Quiet; prime, \$16,00@17.00.

Provisions—Fork quiet; steady; mess, \$24,00@14.75, as in weight. Dry salt mests quiet; \$34, 9, 13%, and 18c. Bacon steady; no shoulders; clear rit, 13%c; clear, 14%c; hams dull; choice sugar-cured, 14%c. Lard scarce; tierce, refined, 14%c; keg, 14%c.

Ricz—Dull; common to prime Louisians, 3%@6%c.

Coyyzz—Quiet and firm; ordinary to prime, 15%@
18%c.

18%c. WHISKY—Dull; rectified, \$1.08@1.09.

18kg.

WHISKY—Dull; rectified, \$1.08@1.09.

CINCINNATI.

FLOUR—Quiet and firm at \$1.16@1.30. Corn quiet and firm; 40@50c. Oats firmer; hald higher; 38@456c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Bye steady and unchanged, 73@75c.

PROVEDIONS—FORK steady; moderate demand; sales at \$20.00 at country points; \$23.50 here Juna. Lard active; steam, 13% 50 soot; \$13.85 buyer March, \$14.00 seller May; kettle, 14@14%c. Bulk meats easier; shoulders, 8%c at country points; held at 8%c here; clear rib, 12c; clear 12%c. Bacon easier; 9%c; 12%c; 13@13%c.

WHISKY—Good demand at full prices; \$1.06.

BUTIKE—Steady and unchanged.

BY. LOUIS, Mo., March 24.—UDITON—Firm and unchanged; sales 150 bales.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat strong and higher; No. 2 red winter, \$1.50%@1.51; No. 3 do, \$1.36. Corn active and higher; No. 2 mixed, 44%@45%c cash; 45%c March; 44%@45%c april. Oats held firmly; No. 2, 35@35%c bid for strictly fresh, cash. Barley and rye unchanged.

WHISKY—Quiet; \$1.06.

PROVINONS—Fork firmer; \$23.25@23.37%. Bulk meats and bacon firm and unchanged. Lard firmer; held higher, 14c aasked.

RECHIPTS—Flour, 3,000 bris; wheat, 7,000 bu; corn, 37,000 bu; cats, 4,000 bu; rye, 1,000 bu; barley, 1,000 bu.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, March 24.—FLOUR—Fairly active and firm; mchanged.
GRAIN—Wheat quiet and firm; Pennsylvania red, Sl.42@1.45; No. 2 Western red, Sl.42@1.45. Corn a shade essier; Western mired, 62%c. Oats unchanged. Rye nominally at 75@51c.
HAY—Dull and heavy; Maryland and Pennsylvania, \$14.26.
PROVINGENS—Quiet but firm, and unchanged. Purk Price.
\$1.4:(91-8);
shade easier; Western mixed, 60%c. Oase

Rye nominally at 100-blc.
Rye nomin

BUTTED—Scarce and higher; Western extras, 30g-20c, 50; firsts, 30g-20c, PETROLEUM—Firmer but quiet; crude, 5%G8%o efined, 14%G14%c. COFFEE—Unchanged.

WHISEX—Dull; \$1.11.

BOSTON, March 24.—FLOUR—New in fair demands western super, \$4.00,24.60; common extras, \$2.00g 4.60; common extras, \$2.00g 4.60; common extras, \$3.50g 7.00; winter whest, Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan, \$6.00g 7.00; tillinois, \$6.25,28.25; 3t. Louis, \$1.30g 7.00; fancy Minnesota, \$7.26,9.25, Grain—Corn firm and higher; mixed and relies 68,270c. Oats—Fair demand; 406,250 for mixed and No. 2 white; 43,480 for rejected; 53,6350 for No. 1.

BUFFALO, March 24.—Grain—Wheat quiet; wind Michigan, \$1.40. Corn quiet: old No. 2 mixed western of track, \$8c. Oats neglected. Barley quiet.

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18t. Louis Fast Line... \$ 9.25 a. m. | 7.20 a. m.
18t. Louis Fast Line... \$ 9.25 a. m. | 7.20 a. m.
18t. Louis Fast Line... \$ 9.25 a. m. | 7.20 a. m.
18t. Louis Fast Line... \$ 9.25 a. m. | 7.20 a.

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